FOREST
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Background Papers - Volume 9

Computer Searches of Major Themes and Related Issues for the Issue/
Options Paper, Future of Our Forests, Volume 1
- Praxis and Salasan Inc.

91-04568/

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Praxis

Derrick Curtis

These Computer Searches of Major Themes
is submitted to:

The Commissioners and Staff
B.C. Forest Resources Commission
Victoria, B.C.

Submitted by

Praxis,
Calgary, Alberta and Vancouver, B.C.
in association with:

Salasan Inc.,
Victoria, B.C.

June 6,, 1990

Computer Searches of Major Themes and Related Issues for the Issue/Options Paper - Future of Our Forests

Praxis

Computer Searches of Major Themes
Future of Our Forests

1. Comprehensive Land Use Plan/Strategy
2. Forest Land Management
3. Public Involvement
4. Economics
5. Education
6 Land Claims

Praxis/Salasan Framework Discussion Paper June 6, 1990

1. Comprehensive Land Use Plan/Strategy

Thematic Overview

A comprehensive land use plan/strategy is needed that can be used to set land use objectives at provincial and regional levels. These objectives become the context in which proper integrated resource use planning can take place.

The public comment shows an increased concern that forest land tenures should encourage a greater degree of stewardship. They should be renewable only on the basis of demonstrated economic and ecological performance, and they should also provide for a better balance of corporate, community and individual ownership.

The Related Issues have been organized into four major categories:

1.1 Plan/Strategy
1.2 Inventory
1.3 Sustainability
1.4 Tenure

Related Issues

1.1 Plan/Strategy

- There should be an explicit policy on the fate of the remaining old growth forests that includes recognition of biodiversity, wildlife habitat, heritage and other values.

- The land use strategy could involve land use zoning.

1.2 Inventory

- In order to support a provincial strategy a comprehensive inventory of all forest land based resources must be taken.

- NSR land is inadequately accounted for and must be reclaimed. An immediate inventory of all NSR land is required.

- There should be comprehensive inventories of timber, old growth, wildlife, water, and other resources on which resource balance strategies can be based.

1.3 Sustainability

- A comprehensive land/resource use strategy for the province should be based upon the principle of sustainability and the balanced use of resources to achieve a wide spectrum of values.

1.4 Tenure

- Too much forest land is concentrated in tenures owned or controlled by large multi-national corporations leading to a lack of concern for local economic and environmental issues.
- Control of forest land should be separated from ownership of conversion facilities.

Results of Transcript Review

1.1 Plan/Strategy

Summary:

A search of the first transcripts for "land use strategy" found 144 occurrences. Comments indicated strong support across all interest groups for a comprehensive land use strategy. No one spoke against the concept; the only warning comments were that a land use strategy alone will not be sufficient to resolve local conflicts.

It was seen that there were no overall land use management goals and objectives and that these could not be achieved without an overall resource inventory completed first. Any such goals and objectives, let alone a plan and strategy must be developed in consultation with the major user groups and the public. The plan and strategy could be developed at a provincial scale, however, must be developed at a local/regional level once the broad-brush provincial strategy is approved.

There was a strong message that confrontation was no longer acceptable. A collaborative effort has to occur in the future or the entire province will find itself in a difficult position It was suggested that a moratorium should be put in place until the plan and strategy was developed, however, most presenters indicated that moratoriums only on the most critical areas should be considered.

It was suggested that a pilot project be developed on a TSA, or a similar large enough land area, to test out any strategies that are agreed on.

Examples of comments related to Plan/Strategy:

- "The Northern Interior Wood Products, business unit of Fletcher Challenge and Finlay Forests, strongly concur that focus must be put on adopting the concept of a single province-wide land use strategy." They go on to recommend: Using a new inventory and a new Ministry management team, develop an improved land use strategy. - need to clearly identify management requirements and objectives for the use of all resources. This can only be accomplished if the process of developing a land use strategy encompasses long-term goals, objectives, and overall concept of interdependency between various user groups. Also recommend that at same time as developing a land use strategy and inventory, select a TSA as a test case scenario, on a fast track - to test strategy.

- "To alleviate some of the conflicts that have surfaced in the past few years this province requires a land use strategy. Issues of old growth preservation and wilderness versus jobs and economic development must be resolved.

An uncertain land base does not promote sound forest management or long term investment."

- "So, I guess what that all comes down to is the need for a land use strategy, and I know that's not in your mandate, to come up with a land use strategy for B.C., but I think a recommendation along those lines would be really positive."

- "Implement a provincial land use strategy. By 1995, the provincial government must implement a provincial land use policy in consultation with all industries, resource agencies, interest groups and the public, in order to address the ever increasing demands made on our finite land base."

- "My second essential point is a land use strategy: There are three essential requirements for a good land use decision. An identified goal, a common and accurate set of facts and a decision mechanism that takes into account both technical and public input."

- "So, in summary, forest land resource use and the development of B.C. faces an uncertain future unless the government accepts its responsibility and develops, as quickly as possible, a comprehensive land use strategy, and implements it."

- "Without a land use strategy, and a clearly defined process for making land use decisions, land use planning relies on local consensus among resource users who may have no legitimate responsibility for making these decisions on behalf of the general public."

- "If we continue into ad hoc decisions, one drainage after another without an overall provincial land use strategy, then I think we're going to be in a lose/lose situation rather than a win/win. If we continue to compromise rather than collaborate, then we will have no one really satisfied and we'll be losing opportunities that we should be able to address in a cooperative manner."

- "If the government would come to grips with developing a land use strategy and policy for our forest land, many of the public debates would be resolved. A great deal of wasted time and money would also be saved from various environmental groups, the forest companies and the government of British Columbia."

- ...use a broad zoning system - land use zoning, just like we have municipal zoning, agricultural zoning, zoned by use - with major uses allocated to each area. Some of the uses will be compatible, they will be able to happen on the same areas. Some will not.

- "I think the problem with processes in the past, and even now, is that there seems to be a need to priorize as to which is more important: logging, fisheries, wildlife or the concerns of other resource users. A new land use strategy must rid itself of this attitude of which is more important, but instead replace it with the thought that these are all important, and how can we best manage with care to provide for the future."

- A cost benefit analysis should be done as part of the land use strategy. It's not fair to burden the forest industry with forest management costs for all users of the forest. If the cruise ship industry wants to see no clear-cuts on the coast, then let them pay a view tax....

- "The success of Swedish silviculture is evidenced by the vigorous healthy stands we saw when we were in the area. The same can be said for Finland, which essentially practices the same degree of silviculture as Sweden. Sweden now has the largest inventory of standing timber in this century, despite the increased harvesting. The annual increment is exceeding the depletion, and additional inventory is being accumulated. We are told, and everything we saw confirmed it, that the new forest is doing exceedingly well and is better than the original predictions. APR2090.ED (Word) [Pg 23]

- ...land use strategy with: a working forest where primary values would be timber values and intensive management to be practised; integrated forest, where you have some fully integrated management across a spectrum of values; and protection forest, where other values are managed to the exclusion of timber values.

- ...an integrated resource management approach, a "planning board" to deal with the land use strategy and with some aspects of the management plan.

- "I think a land use strategy must be provincially based, it must be consistent, but it has to be locally developed. Definitely what's important in the

Okanogan Valley isn't important in the Vancouver area, perhaps isn't important in Williams Lake.

- And I believe that's the zone where big silviculture investments could really pay off, and could really buy back any loss to the timber industry that might occur by accommodating other resources and possibly excluding areas for wilderness and old growth preservation and so on. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 52] MR. GORLEY

- The second type of zone I see is what I call the integrated forest, and that's an area where local level planning defines resource emphasis areas, but the entire zone is managed for integration of all resource values and activities. No single use would take precedence in that zone, although it may be permitted to dominate in a particular area or for a particular time frame. But the zone itself would be an integrated management area. The third type of zone is a protection forest, where unique or sensitive forests, or forests that have special value, for example representative old growth stands, are protected to meet defined objectives. Generally, these areas would be managed for non-timber values.. I believe a clear set of management principles should be established and communicated to all British Columbians. A set of forestry practices standards which ensure protection of the environment should be adopted and enforced across the province. And that a forest land use strategy, using a broad zoning system, should be implemented under the direction of a single lead agency. And so we would encourage you to support a moratorium on critical areas, in that those areas can be, again, identified by the public, or a variety of publics, while we're trying to explore how we can develop a land use strategy. And some mechanisms would be zoning, land use zoning, just like we have municipal zoning, agricultural zoning, whatever, so that the public is aware of what can be, you know, where things are, which areas. Again, I don't consider a 2,000 foot high clear-cut a sustainable, and so some regulations with mountaintops, and, you know, although it's again site specific, it's very hard APR2090.AS (Word) [Pg 41]

- We must see it as a whole ecosystem that provides not only timber but wildlife, water and recreation. And I don't mean just continuing to beat the multi-use drum like we have in the past, but I mean getting down to hard-nosed zoning and delineating out areas that will produce timber for us and delineate out areas that have other values as a higher use, and it may not necessarily be timber. AP2390.MM (Word) [Pg 121]

- ...specific use zones, which might be - and these are examples only - one is protection zones, which are broad non-use zones, and specific non-use zones might be, and I underline might be, prime protection for erosion control, critical migratory fish watercourses, critical wildlife habitat for featured game species. A second broad zone might be the resources management zones and these are broad use zones, not non-use zones. Specific use zones might be wilderness areas, which have limited specific uses, ecological reserves, limited scientific uses, multiple use resources areas, that is forest area, which could include range areas. There's many uses, with timber production being the prime use. General recreation areas, most would occur in the multiple use resource areas. Provincial park areas where recreation is the prime use, and agricultural use areas, current reserves and future designations. The third broad zone is development zones, and these are pretty well self-explanatory, community, industrial facilities areas. By the way, you have regional districts in British Columbia. A short publication summarizes their existence and their management and government. I would refer you to them as an example of regionalization or zonation of the province, APR2590.AS (Word) [Pg 30]

- An extensive inventory of all existing forest values, including timber, pulpwood, scenic, wildlife, water, fish, et cetera. Avoid the tragedy of the commons. Once the assessment and the evaluations are completed the zoning process initiated by the new wilderness policy must be expanded from managed wilderness zone to include a mosaic opportunity of zones for all type of forest activities. To ensure that we do not eliminate any options for further forest management, including AACs, must be frozen at the most conservative levels. Interested groups and individuals must be involved as equal partners in the TSA review APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 85]

- And how that land gets used, I mean, it has to accommodate urban development, it has to accommodate the industry. There is all of the other different factors. And, so, I think a system of zoning, much as we have in our cities and towns, for use, certain uses, is going to be needed. And that zoning system should be based on the productive capacity of the land, and the ecological components of the land. And if you map, if you go and do an integrated resource use type of map, some of those zoning decisions will be fairly obvious based on the natural components AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 22]

- Again, I'm responding personally. No, I don't have an idea of how much, but I'm really concerned about the idea of the two-tier system. We have reservations and we have the working forest. Particularly around the Kamloops area, I would guess if a zoning system was put into place, most of the area would be a working forest and that would be very threatening to those of us, I think, within the naturalist community because we would see then that that would give someone carte blanche to concentrate purely on growing timber APR18.MM (Word) [Pg 0] MR. VYSE

- I think it can be implemented through digital satellite information as part of the process. I think that following that we have to go through a comprehensive planning process which would include zoning of the forest lands; and I will conclude on that. I believe that the most critical recommendation is the comprehensive planning process. Without an accurate inventory of the forest and everything in it, how can intelligent decisions be made which can insure the future of our forests APR18.MM (Word) [Pg 0]

- To avoid the tragedy of the commons, the zoning process should be initiated. The wilderness policy is a step in that direction, but it should go from managed wilderness zones to managed intensive forest zones, and there should be a mosaic of opportunity within those zones so that people will work more diligently and with greater commitment ...APR1990.MM (Word) [Pg 130]

- ...develop a comprehensive vision for the future of B.C. forests, aimed at accomplishing a number of very specific goals. Among other things, it should define specific areas of forest land base in B.C. for commercial and integrated use, based on a balanced land use strategy and zoning which has broad public support; establish specific and measurable production goals to be achieved; prescribe general forest management techniques and harvesting practices to be used in B.C. forests, based on scientific and objective evidence about what constitutes good forest management; and, develop a process for evaluating the necessary trade-offs, APR1990.MM (Word) [Pg 147]

- Are you saying to us then that there should be a zoning planning system in the province that would allow us to identify the high yield forest sites, the high yield wildlife sites, the high yield watersheds, and so forth? MR. BATULA: Yes, that's a good idea, I think. APR2590.MM (Word) [Pg 39]

- The majority of our members live in the Interior of this province where we have such a vast diversity of plantlife, wildlife and different ecosystems. We have the highest quality of sources of natural water in the world and we want to see these watersheds protected by legislation, zoning or maybe even perhaps mini TFLs. Water, we feel, will be our greatest natural resource in the next few decades. We feel that intensive planning, good logging practices, selective or sanitation logging, very small limited clear-cuts, be undertaken only when natural diasters occur, such as insect infestations, fire APR2590.MM (Word) [Pg 59]

- So how do we manage for my future vision? To begin with the inventory information, we must begin to zone the provincial forest land, similar to municipal zoning systems. These zones are not, they are not for single use, but identifies similar concerns and then rank activities in order of priorities. APR2590.MM (Word) [Pg 84]

- What we're interested in seeing is some basic management requirements, and it could be based on a minimum amount of land or it could be zoning in a sense of defining critical watershed areas, in saying that any tree cutting which goes on in those specific areas requires a permit and a management plan and the same kinds of things that were required for a cut block on Crown land. I don't think that zoning in the sense of saying you can do this, this is forest land, and this is not forest land, but saying, these are areas that are critical in terms of visual quality, water quality, and possibly erosion and soil conservation, and saying within those areas, you require a permit to MAY0390.MM (Word) [Pg 110]

- I have served on the regional district here in the Kootenays, I was an alternate director for a time, and I found on the regional district one of the chief goals of the regional district is to ensure orderly planning and zoning of the district we live in. I think the Forest Service has to recognize this role themselves; that of recognizing the values of our Crown lands and determining whether they should be treated as timber or as in the other multiple uses that they have. MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 39]

- ...modern experience has shown that the disadvantages of these laws do not fall with such disproportionate weight as to make them unreasonable and unwarranted." Madam Chairman, forest land use can be managed in the same manner as municipal land use. The process by which official community plans, zoning by-laws and subdivision by-laws are developed can be applied to the development of fair and effective forest land-use management legislation. MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 121]
- It is generally accepted that forest land uses includes an immeasurable variety of uses, not limited to just timber harvesting, woodlots, watersheds, wildlife habitat, mining, recreation or ranching. What is needed is to reflect that recognition in legislation. Statutory powers for the management of forests through zoning, patterned after the management of development powers in the Municipal Act would afford fairness, a due process of law, to all users of British Columbia's forests. MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 122] MR. CARREL

- ...if sustainability is truly a vision we have and not just rhetoric, then we have a responsibility to those generations. The second part, along with ecologically responsible practices, is balanced human use, and balanced human use, to me, is achieved by a process that I would call "holistic zoning". It's achieved by having the kind of thorough comprehensive inventories of our forests which would include private forest land as well as public forest land, and it would create a system of zoning which starts with protecting the most sensitive forest areas first and protecting the most sensitive forest forest uses first. For example, cultural and spiritual areas of both Native people and the newcomers to these areas, should be some of the areas that are first protected because they can't withstand any other types of forest activities. Then you have ecologically protected forests; then you have fish and wildlife zones, if they have not already been removed in that other zoning; then you have areas for wilderness and wilderness tourism; and finally, you have timber that drops out the other end of that. Now, I would suggest to you that some of the areas we traditionally use as timber would no longer be there. MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 149]

- Well, in my experience, one of the first things someone might say is, "Oh my God, you know, we're not going to have any land left to grow trees and cut down timber crops". When I carried out this kind of zoning, we end up with about 60 percent to 70 percent of the land base that's still available for ecologically responsible timber extraction. In many cases, in all cases in my view, that will exclude conventional clear-cutting and slash burning on short rotations, like we look at right now MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 150]

- There are many things that are beyond my ten minutes here to describe what we could do to change that employment picture. So, I think that balance, that balance that zoning brings, will do two really important things. It will balance human uses and end a lot of the strife that we see in our forests and coupled with a new approach to forestry that isn't controlled by a handful of large corporations, often controlled outside of our country, our employment needs will be well met. The second thing that I think that zoning does, and perhaps the largest vision that I think it offers for us, is that it protects not only the human diversity in our forests and the diversity of human economies, but it recognizes that by protecting the forest diversity, we'll protect ourselves. MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 150]

- The second point that I support is a land use strategy such as the one recommended by the Association of B.C. Registered Professional Foresters. It recognizes all resource issues with mention of a zoning system with management plans by each zone. MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 39]

- In order to realize this scenario of a healthy integration of the environment and economy, we must have balanced land use decisions. We must develop multiple land use planning which allows all forest users to have a fair, legally protected land base which coexists within our forest resource. This protective zoning will guarantee the continuance of the full spectrum of forest communities: old growth reserves, wilderness areas, ecosystem protection zones, fish and wildlife habitat, watershed zones, recreational zones, and tree production areas. Development of an equitable land use plan can only happen by local participation in the decision-making process MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 115]

- If we, in our mind, agree that primary use in the Cariboo is timber harvesting – I don't say this is, but let's say for hypothesis – even then the zone representing that in my mind would serve just like a sort of a zone in a city. I am sure there would be some specific areas within that well adopted zone of timber production which would say that's not right. Those people deserve that freedom to say that. That's where my scheme of adjudication on common procedures and cause benefit or whatever comes in that it wouldn't be actually a stone type of a thing even if we had a land use strategy, but it could end up essentially in zoning of the entire Province of British Columbia for primary use purposes. Now, primary use purpose, in my mind, doesn't exclude the existence of other uses. So, that's how I kind of visualize that process. MAY290.ED (Word) [Pg 113]

- Three minutes to scratch a couple of notes is not very long but the first thing I would like to say is we certainly need an appropriate land use zoning system. The continuous debate about whether harvesting is appropriate or no harvesting is appropriate on a drainage by drainage basis, as I'm sure you've heard already. It is not a constructive way to use time and it also increases the distressed will between opposing groups and we can't afford to have that any longer. So I feel very strongly that we need to develop an appropriate system that uses priority zoning or a strategic use plan. We need, I believe, a variety of layers of this zoning system that works down to a drainage by drainage basis. I think that we need to focus some significant effort, and this is already beginning, on looking at alternative systems of harvesting other than clear-cutting. MAY290.ED (Word) [Pg 128] MR. DAY

- ...that the public are going to continue having input into resource planning. It will continue in the fashion it is now unless an alternate method, an opportunity presents itself. And, in the years, or whatever it's going to take to establish a land-use zoning policy, this public input should, in our views, be better orchestrated and turned to a more constructive process. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 20] MR. RATSON

- Number four, all island lands public and private need to be given zoning designations. This is land use planning. We suggest that these are, first of all, single use. And in a single use zone you can have: (a) heavy industry which we define as things such as log sorts, mining, clear-cut plantations, heavy industry; (b) another single use, parks recreational areas, ecological reserves. You can't do anything else in those areas except what they're intended for. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 77]

- Sustained yield for Quadra Island. Forestry gives us a 60-year rotation year age for Quadra. Is that sustainable? Perhaps you might have to look at 100 to 120 years. Point two, a clear establishment on a map of zone showing logging objectives and outlining clear-cut size. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 138]

- ...on the 21st we formally introduced representatives of every group relevant to the forestry issue. These representatives were voted in as directors of the Quadra Island Forest Resources Committee, thereby ensuring the representation of all parties, quick communication and united understanding of problems and solutions. Changes to our original zoning map are a result of this closer relationship between various groups and should now reflect all the major interests without too much fear of oversight or exclusion. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 143]

1.2 Inventory

Summary:

There were many concerns over the fact that the AAC was much too high to be sustainable or even "sustained yield". However, almost everyone indicated that no-one really knew how much overcutting was occurring due to the fact that there was no comprehensive inventory.

Everyone who mentioned the concern over inventory indicated that an up to date inventory must be completed and that this could take from five to ten years. Almost all of those who supported the call for inventory felt that it had to be a comprehensive, total resource-based inventory, not just a forest inventory to determine the AAC. It was seen that the inventory must be updated on a ten years basis as one of the greatest problems at present is that of an out of date, 20 year old inventory. Decisions can't be made on this basis.

Many presenters indicated that the first component of the inventory needed to be a focus on the old growth forests. It was seen as essential to determine what remained of the old growth forests.

The inventory was seen as needing to be unbiased and suggestions were made to have it done by experts in conjunction with local, knowledgeable people. this would result in an accurate inventory that people would begin to trust.

Satellite imagery was seen as not really providing enough detailed or accurate information and that "ground truthing" was essential to verify the data being provided.

There was the need to establish boundaries now so that the inventories could be developed. These boundaries needed to be determined on an ecological/watershed basis so that true sustainable development could be determined within these boundaries and the inventory would present the needed data within these ecological zones.

It was seen as government's responsibility to complete the inventory, however, many comments were made as to cost sharing of the inventory phase of the plan/strategy. Many presenters realized that this process would be both long and expensive and that human and financial resources had to be made available now to undertake this process.

Examples of comments related to Inventory:

- "My first recommendation is to develop a land use strategy for the province. And in doing so, a full, periodically updated inventory of all resources is absolutely essential."

1.2 Inventory

- "The ILMA (Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association) believes the following issues are important and must be addressed in order to meet these objectives. We feel we must formulate a forest land use strategy. Achievement of this goal entails the inventory of all forest land resources, including timber, fish, wildlife, recreation, water, range, mining and other resource values. A demographic inventory is also required. The involvement of local communities in formulating a sustainable forest land use strategy is paramount to community stability and prosperity.

- "A land use strategy is required which will include and encourage inventory of resources and opportunities, provincial standards and goals, identify areas of interuse conflicts, zonation of the forest based on capability and priorities. Land use planning must be based on provincial goals, however, still be flexible enough to reflect local concerns."

- ...the Forest Service which is heavily committed to timber extraction policies and has done a poor job of integrated forest management. Rather, a policy implementation council, including timber extraction interests on an equal footing with other user groups, should determine future forest management. The first tenure plan must include a province-wide land-use inventory which quantifies timber, recreational values, fish and wildlife values, and key ecological habitat. This data should be part of the provincial computer data bank based on the digital mapping techniques. This will allow land-use decisions based on full knowledge of their impact on all user groups. APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 29]

- Our vision contains certain segments. First, an inventory of resources. Too often we have heard of conflicting use areas resulting from not knowing what is there and that, in fact, there is an overlap of uses in existence. If all of the natural resources were inventoried, and that would include your wildlife and recreation values as well, then APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 34]

- It is and must be the responsibility of the government to ensure funding is arranged for an all resource inventory, hopefully to be completed within the next five years. The second component is a land-use strategy. We have been advised by the Professional Foresters Association that they have developed a single province-wide land-use strategy. Our Chamber supports this type of concept for a process that would allow for zoning of APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 34]

1.2 Inventory

- Number 9, it is recommended that a proper comprehensive inventory be done of our forests identifying current uses, availability of all resources, including fish and wildlife, plants, water, soil, life, et cetera, and that this inventory be updated at least every 10 years. APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 47]

- About inventory, the present inventory data for most and maybe all of the components of the forest are not sufficient for proper management, so I recommend an inventory of all the resources must be taken soon, and the study of the inter-relations and interactions between the components of the forest should be expanded quickly. APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 57]

- Yes. We deal -- lately we're dealing a lot with federal fisheries, and there is an indication that the level of inventory data is below the level of the forest inventory, and even that is not very high or not very up to date. APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 59]

- The annual allowable cut, has a long range sustainable yield of 2.5 million cubic metres. This information is based on 1972 inventory that is not adequate for planning purposes at this time. Within this large timber supply area, there are 75 designated trapping areas, 19 designated guide outfitting areas, extensive mineral reserves. APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 97]

- The Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited and Finlay Forest Industries Group suggest, if new strategic planning is to work, there are priority issues which must be addressed. The following priorities are critical to the principles of development and evaluation of natural resources.

  One. Total forest resource inventory. The Mackenzie TSA requires a total forest resource inventory, including total values of the timber, wildlife, fisheries and recreation. The existing timber inventory of the area is based upon a composite survey carried out in the years '65 to '73. These surveys were not comprehensive, and do not satisfy the classifying standards of today.

  The result is, the Ministry of Forests and the two companies have been negotiating a three year cooperative inventory program. At the same time, the B.C. Wildlife Federation and the companies have made representation to the Ministry of Environment for their collaboration, in the area of wildlife and fishery data collection.

  The new inventory that is proposed for Mackenzie, incorporating a wide range of values, could set a new standard for the provincial inventories. Inventories of all resource data is basic for planning, and a new integrated resource inventory for Mackenzie would provide a solid base for long-term development. APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 98]

- ... it has become obvious that various government agencies must promote management collaboration rather than management competition. We recommend the establishment of one government agency to oversee all resource responsibilities. This in effect, would be the Ministry of Natural Resources. It is also imperative that all land use issues be resolved efficiently and by fair process. We must get ahead of the game rather than being two steps behind. Land use strategies that are acceptable to the citizens of British Columbia will only evolve with accurate and current inventory of our resources. APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 148]

- Another topic that I would like to address briefly is the inventories. The Fort St. John district, I believe their inventories are in the age class of about 26 years old. We recognize that to do an up-to-date complete inventory over a land base, even in the Fort St. John district, we would probably be looking at a hundred, a million or maybe twice that, to do those inventories, but we need to start somewhere. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 7]

- Now, lest I get several knives or other sharp implements thrown at me, I think the inventory is out of date, but that's part of my point, is we shouldn't be looking at increasing those commitments until we bring the inventory up to date. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 23]

- carry out the technical inventory. As to whether or not you're going to get an awful lot of agreement without a lot of table-pounding and a lot of hard negotiations as to exactly which of the resource values is most important in any given area, I think the answer to that is no. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 28]

- I'm referring to an inventory of game habitat, caribou, marten habitat, and all that type of thing, and a lot of that information is available from trappers and outfitters, and it would be quite costly maybe to get a complete inventory. However, it's quite cheap to go around and talk to trappers and find out their concerns and put that onto a suitable scale map with the proper designations, and at least identify those areas and that's a start, prior to a total inventory of your game, fish, wildlife and all this sort of thing. In order to practice integrated use, you have to know what's out there, in my opinion. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 51]

1.2 Inventory

- We've identified three key concerns for our Chetwynd operations. Reinventory, intensive silviculture, and resource roads. For reinventory, as the stewards of the provincial forest, the Ministry of Forests is responsible for maintaining an accurate database of this important resource. Past efforts at upgrading existing inventory information have fallen short of the mark with insufficient funding and manpower being allocated to properly maintain or improve upon the current timber database. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 78]

- ..contrary to what Don Clutterham said from Tackama here, we do have a problem with taper in the South Peace, spyo grain, rot and knots, than timber of equivalent diameter from west of the Rockies. These disparities have not been addressed by the existing 20-year-old inventory. In addition, there are large areas of immature and overstocked fire-origin pine stands, for which we have neither relevant or accurate timber data, nor do we have reliable growth and yield data on these stands. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 80]

- Increased volume in decay samples must be taken to more accurately represent local variations in tree form and to identify defects. Also, we must establish more growth and yield data for both managed and natural stands within distinct geographic areas. The present inventory emphasis emphasizes total quantity of timber supplies, but we must now strive to also measure the quality of timber that exists. With the ongoing social and economic importance of forests and their integrated management, it's imperative that accurate and coordinated forest resource information be available. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 80]

- But, since you're the long-term managers, one of the questions is, like, you know, who should be responsible for the inventory, the growth and yield, all of these matters on tree farm licences; recreation, fish and wildlife, who should be responsible, and it's like a hot potato that people keep passing back and forth. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 91]

- I can tell you right now that we have carried out a recreational inventory on TFL. So we have, in fact, paid and bought and made public an inventory. We're presently carrying out and almost completed an operability study for the TFL, which ties into an inventory, parts of an inventory. We're also scheduled to cost share a volume and decay audit with West Fraser this summer. I think industry, and I can't speak for everybody, but Canfor Chetwynd is spending money, their own money, to inventory the resource out there. Again, Forest Services, the landlord, they own the resource; we don't own it, we're strictly a renter. They have some onus, I think, to cost share this APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 91]

1.2 Inventory

- We're talking about a reinventory of the TFL with the Forest Service and I guess our basic understanding of the current situation out there is that the government is responsible for basic inventory, to have an idea of what is out there in terms of being compatible with the surrounding timber supply area that isn't in the TFL. However, we're prepared to go out and spend money in terms of cost sharing for things over and above that, where there's APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 92]

- Ministry of Environment biologists would like to have five years to determine the caribou's winter range before there was any increase in the AAC. And according to the Ministry of Environment, there had been particularly no studies done on any other wildlife in the area. There hasn't been inventory studies done for the caribou, moose, elk, mule deer, whitetail deer, grizzly, black bears and wolves. There had also been no deductions made in the timber supply available for harvesting, for traplines, Native values, division for wilderness and parks, or any other environmental concern, other than unstable soils. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 105]

- I have a degree in Forestry from U.B.C. I've got a few concerns I'd like to speak about. I think in much of the province we're over-cutting. The AACs are too high. To solve this problem, I think we need a better inventory based on the correct land base and I also think that perhaps the TSAs should be smaller because it creates regional disparities. There's a tendency to log out an area and then the back end's not logged, so the close end is over-logged. APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 138]

- So I'd like to leave that with the Commission, and in closing I'd also like to say something about the aspen logging because I think that we're -- although the inventory seems to be somewhat better than coniferous, there's a lot of problems with it and I know that Dave Horne and other professionals don't really know what will happen with regeneration. And we're working on the assumption that, I guess God and LP will look after APR2690.ED (Word) [Pg 144]

- Yes, an extremely important thing to have an inventory. How much -- would there also be some indication of what percentage of the old growth would be in ecological systems like the Carmanah Valley, an entire system, and how much would be outside of that? APR1790.AS (Word) [Pg 81] MS. RUSSOW:

- So what I am saying is that we have to do a comprehensive inventory first, and that is the basis for all management decision making from that point on. But first we have to know what we have and what the capability of the land is that we have, to produce these products. So, once we have that inventory and know where we are, then we can figure out where we're going. Right now we're trying to go in different directions, not really having an understanding of where we're at, at any given point in time. We never started off with a proper inventory. We still don't have one today. But the minute that we have that proper inventory then we will have an idea, even if it's at that point in time, which direction we're going, up or down. Whether it be for timber management or for fish and wildlife, or whatever. APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 21]

- So we have to spend more time on research to get that information. But I think a comprehensive research program will have to accompany this inventory as well, ongoing. It's not just a one shot research option, it has to be an ongoing program. Once you have the land inventory information then decisions can be made on the quantity and quality of the resources to be managed. Issues such as economic dependence by communities, recreation, wilderness preservation, et cetera, can be assessed and resolved once you know what you have. Then you can deal with them. APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 22]

- Once the inventory is compiled then public input can be solicited to assess the kinds and product mixes that should be managed in a particular area. Again, alluding to sort of a regionalized basis of management. APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 23]

- Well, basically once you have, like I said, the inventory of the resource and its capabilities in an area defined, and it's made public, and you invite public participation based on that inventory, then you've got something to talk about. I mean, you've got some figures, you've got some maps, you've got some indication of what's there. And people can get more realistic about what, seeing what is there, what they want it managed for. APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 29] MR. ARNOLD:

- Right now we're talking about issues like fish and wildlife management. They don't even have an inventory -- we don't even have an inventory of what, how many animals there is out there, or anything. And we're saying we're going to manage that area for wildlife. Are we going to manage it to increase the population? Decrease the population? Maintain the population? What are we doing it for? What's the objective? APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 29]

- But there's probably an inter-relationship between those areas and the forested land base which we'll have to get a handle on. And I think again you would priorize it, and it would be -- this thing here, probably at least -- to do the inventory alone, probably at least a five or six year project. You're not talking about something you can do in a year. APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 32]

- First, there is a lack of information about the resource. For example, with respect to wildlife. More information is needed about what's out there, what their habitat needs are, and what the wildlife management goals are. There needs to be an inventory of all the forest resources, after which we can priorize management for different resources and where. Only then can real land use management objectives be formulated. Presently there are no explicit management objectives for all forest resources. Without good inventories and explicit objectives, the resource can't be managed efficiently APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 69]

- The AAC changed as a result of looking at what was operable and what was not operable. There is a great difference in philosophy between the predecessor regarding pulp stands versus the current owner. I believe that is the primary difference in our case. The current inventory on resources varies from sketchy and inadequate to incomplete and variable. And this is for all resources. This is for timber, wildlife, fisheries. There is a real magnitude of inventories that are required. APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 108] MR. TUOMI:

- In summary, Skeena has made substantial investments in northwestern BC that will strengthen the company and the regional community for the future. With resource management, inventory data must be gathered for all resources. Total chance planning should be standard practice. The Ministry of Environment must be strengthened. APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 112]

- (4) we need a comprehensive strategic plan on how to best manage, utilize Crown land, a land-use strategy to mitigate land-use conflicts and provide a balance of all resource users; (5) we need to undertake a comprehensive inventory of all natural resources; (6) we need a forest tenure that will encourage managers to practice integrated resource management and to be involved in intensive forest management APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 47]

1.2 Inventory

- Well, I think that's one of our recommendations is I think we need a better inventory of our resources. One of the difficulties we have is trying to assess that impact or exactly how much you wish to protect or how much you need. And I think some of the resources based on maybe a lack of funding and some of those issues don't have an adequate inventory, and so I think that's one of our recommendations is that we need to get on with it. We have a reasonable forest inventory, but I think we need to inventory all the other resources. APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 48] MR. CHAN

- All too often I've heard it said that we are logging the last untouched wilderness or the last bit of old-growth timber or we're cutting too much. And most recently I heard that we are wiping out unique bug and rare bird populations by logging. It may not be possible to inventory absolutely everything, but we should be able to answer with some sort of certainty some of the more basic questions. How much timber do we actually have? What quality is it? How much wilderness do we have? What ecosystems are represented and are we cutting too much? APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 56]

- The inventory system right now could be upgraded to include the different ecosystems that we have throughout British Columbia. It can be updated to identify how good our actual volume estimates are on the ground. Because -- and this is very important...APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 66]

- The final point about current forest management practices I would like to raise is with regard to the way in which forest inventory is presently done. I propose that the provincial government devote itself to revamping the forest inventory process so that timber supply area allowable annual cuts be determined through an amalgamation of drainage based mini-analyses. Furthermore, the present process must be much more tightly scheduled, with firm five-year deadlines for successive analyses, which requires greater government commitment of personnel, money, and Ministry of Forests' control APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 84]

- When it comes to the inventory, I believe that we do need an inventory of all resources other than forestry. I think that the current inventory of the forest is adequate and it does need more ground truthing. We can't base it solely on the work of aerial photography. We need a lot more ground truthing, I think. And in the past, the ground truthing was done the first time around APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 96]

1.2 Inventory

- If the forests that surround us and impact our various industries are to survive and prosper, difficult and far-sided decisions will have to be made now. Comprehensive planning, cooperative effort, and an accurate inventory of resources are all vital ingredients to ensure a successful, harmonious growth of forestry and our interdependent industries. British Columbia has an incredible natural resource base. The scenic beauty is unsurpassed in the world and is one of the few remaining places in the North American continent boasting a unique APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 105]

- ...Forestry will take a look and see what's going on, but without some active monitoring or pre-planning, and I think that that's where the planning comes in ahead of time and where you do an accurate inventory of what's out there and what should and shall be taken or what should not be taken. You know, leave that incredibly valuable tree. Maybe it's an incredibly valuable tree for more than just that lumber value, and perhaps you need to leave that one tree sitting there APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 108]

- I know that it's in an appalling state and I can say it's one of our forest management's most major problems right now is the lack of a good inventory and that's just considering the forest inventory or the tree inventory as it was in the late sixties. There has been very little revamping since. And as far as the forest inventory goes, there's a misnomer because it only looked at the mature trees as opposed to any kind of biological inventory. So as far as ascertaining a balance between old growth and juvenile, for instance, that's impossible to do, given the state of our inventory. APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 121] MR. WRIGHT

- ...about the inventory is to me the critical; it's absolutely the most critical portion of what we're talking about today. And the next step beyond that, when you get through the inventory is that you have to plan with that data what you're going to do with it. The industry, the timber industry, needs to know what's out there so that they can plan. The tourism industry needs to know so that they can plan. The environmentalists need to know so that they can go out and save an endangered species.

  All of those are integral parts of British Columbia and the British Columbia economy and need to be considered. And we cannot do it until we start discussing this, until we get an accurate inventory and start a valid planning process where we can allocate land use categories.

  "We need an inventory", and it will be done regardless of what, what the inventory might have -- it's something that is very important. It should be done. It would be good if there was a Commission that you could go to that had that power so that if the public knows what they wanted done with our tax dollars, then it would be done. APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 132]

- I'd like to say that if it was planned properly and if we had a proper inventory and it was planned properly in the first place, then that would never happen. We would only log and manufacture at a level that the province could sustain for all the time, lke, instead of logging mass amounts now and then having to make your adjustments, like, in ten years APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 134] MR. CROMBIE

- Number 4, AAC commitments in each timber supply area must be reviewed as soon as possible, based on an up-to-date inventory of all forest resources that properly reflects the economically accessible timber supply, and the need to sustain non-timber values. Number 5, no major new tenure agreements should be made without an updated inventory and timber supply analysis.. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 14]

- First, with regards to the loss of the unregulated private forest land base, we believe forest management practices on private lands must be encouraged through tax based incentives and legislation. Second, a land use strategy must be developed, given overall parameters developed by Victoria. This would be based on an inventory of our natural resources -- that is not simply the timber resource, but all resources. We believe a dispute resolution mechanism is required to sort out major conflicts, and should be structured so as to first address the regional issues. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 26]

- I think this will emerge out of an inventory. I think this essential stage of having an inventory will give the guidelines as to how the whole province will need to be managed. And I think once there is a complete inventory of all aspects of the provincial ecosystems, then if that inventory is going to lead to guidelines on how to manage the forest land in the 30 percent, then it naturally will extend to management, a general management plan for the whole land base of the province. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 45] MS. FORTIN

- I think -- when I talk about preservation forests, I didn't talk about inventory, and a number of people have talked about that. But certainly if we were to inventory old growth, I think we should definitely include all the existing parks and wilderness areas, and if they foot the bill for certain types of ecosystems, then that may be sufficient. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 63] MR. GORLEY

- We are -- the wilderness idea now is, people are scared. They see all these clear-cuts all over, and it looks like in another 10 years I'm going to be looking at nothing but clear-cuts. And I'm convinced, you know, we're overcutting, but I don't know the inventory, and I don't think the government does. But clear-cutting is the only way. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 78]

- To be able to achieve the objective of sustainable development in the next decade there are some hurdles which we must first surpass. They are as follows:
  This province requires a comprehensive inventory of all forest resources. It is difficult to make sound management decisions with a data base that is incomplete and outdated. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 84]

- My first recommendation is to develop a land use strategy for the province. And in doing so, a full, periodically updated of all resources is absolutely essential. And when I talk about inventory I mean actual field sampling of these resources, as opposed to the current trend in the timber side of things of computer manipulation of existing data. I don't think that's acceptable. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 136]

- Without going into extended detail, I suggest the following recommendations be considered when drafting your future forestry management statement. Item 1, the known monumental first growth areas, such as the Carmanah Valley, should be removed from the tree harvesting inventory. In my wanderings about, I find the Cathedral Grove in MacMillan Park, and the Redwood Forest State Park in California an apathetic example of how not to preserve a resource of monumental proportions. A short number of paces in any direction from the few remaining majestic specimens illustrates the absurdity of this token preservation effort. Number 2, a detailed in-depth inventory of the province's forestry resource should be prepared immediately to define all areas such as the Carmanah stands, and their suitability for conversion to heritage status. Stands, like those found in the Carmanah area, must be recognized as basically a non-renewable resource, which merits protection and preservation. APR2090.AS (Word) [Pg 7]

- ...at our old growth strategy meeting, one of the researchers did try and pull out some information on Sitka Spruce, and even, you know, she wasn't too sure whether that information was protected or unprotected in Parks, or not in Parks, whether it's updated. We feel that the inventory information is probably out by several, you know, by several percents, because, you know, the definition of what is old growth is evolving. And so -- and that's happening also in the States -- so the information has to be recategorized too, and redefined. APR2090.AS (Word) [Pg 41]

- I started off by saying that along with many other critics of forestry in British Columbia, I suspect that the annual allowable cut right now is much too high. Unfortunately, I don't know if this is true, because I think the inventory that we have in British Columbia is really not very good, and not very workable. It's old, and on the ground truthing, often doesn't match what our satellite inventory tells us should be there. And, I think that until we can get a better inventory of what we have on the ground, we can't make proper land use decisions. So, I think one of the first recommendations your committee should make is an improved inventory, and more resources to the Forest Ministry to do so, to improve the inventory. APR2090.AS (Word) [Pg 145]

- The Integrated Resources Branch is a Victoria-level organization, and my experience is that the whole commitment to integrated resource use then becomes somewhat differently applied in various parts of the province and that it's being done without an integrated inventory. For example, the inventory Branch of the Forest Service simply has a mandate or chooses to exercise a mandate that essentially supplies information relative to the timber base; wildlife inventories are responsibilities of somebody else; then there's fisheries inventories; recreational inventories are someone in forests. APR2090.ED (Word) [Pg 48]

- Well, I guess the net result on total, my belief, is that they are inflated, the inventory is inflated, and I think that's with current perceptions of the constraints that are going to need to be applied to protect other resource values. And as I said, both the amount of protected area in the province and the constraints to protect wildlife, recreational values are going to increase in the coming decade. I think that's what the public is telling us. So, I think in addition to the inventory currently being somewhat inflated, I think the net downs are going to be greater. APR2090.ED (Word) [Pg 50] MR. MOORE

- It's not very good, as you know. It's certainly not adequate to be on an equal footing with the inventory of the timber resource base and if it comes down to an issue on a watershed level as to what are the values, it's my opinion that the other resource values tend to be undervalued because the resource information, the inventory information is not adequate to do a proper evaluation of the values of those other resources. The timber resource is always very precisely nailed down and you can get some very, you know, precise, using some methodology, some numbers. And I think that, again, expecting different agencies, who have different levels of funding from the government, to collect inventories isn't going to work. I just think one agency should be responsible for collecting all the forest resource inventory in the province, and I use forest resource in the broadest sense. APR2090.ED (Word) [Pg 52] MR. MOORE

- Well, not a physical real loss of land base in terms of it being taken out of the tree farm licence, but a reduction in the land base that we deemed to be harvestable, given the systems that were currently in use. Now, there may be a large inventory of timber, which is accessible only to helicopters or to long line systems, or systems which aren't being used. There may be large hectarage of timber which is currently uneconomic. Traditionally, a lot of those areas have been included in the allowable annual cut APR2090.ED (Word) [Pg 78] MR. POLLACK

- The third major issue we have identified is the need for a comprehensive forest management program. Here we have five recommendations. First, we must have a new and complete inventory of all forest resources done within 10 years. Second, the backlog of not satisfactorily restocked forest land must be eliminated within 10 years. APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 23] MR. GILFILLAN

- ...to answer Dr. Freeman's comment. Integrated inventory, I think the Ministry of Forests could be a lead agency. Dr. Pearse recommended that the Ministry of Forests be a lead agency at the last Royal Commission, but it hasn't happened. But, we badly need an integrated inventory, you're not going to have a land use strategy without good inventories. It's as simple as that. The Forest inventory, albeit, has lots of faults, is probably the strongest inventory we have. The inventories related to fish, wildlife, recreation and so on, are just about non-existent. APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 31] MR. LITTLE

- ...that the Ministry of Forest Act, which is really the foundation of everything we do in B.C., is far too vague, does not have specific attainable objectives to practice integrated forest management. Section 2 of the Forest Act says that the Chief Forester should develop an inventory of the land and forest. The Ministry of Forest Act says that there should be integrated management. When asked the question, "Has the Chief Forester done inventory of the land and forest?". Some people will say, "Yes", some people will say, "No". Why can't we answer it? There's no specific, attainable, objectives that have been set. How can we measure, or how can we assess, forest management in B.C. when no specific legislation is APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 39]

- Now, in order to do integrated management, I think the main theme here, and what's happening with all the briefs that are being submitted, is that we need to have an integrated forest management resource inventory, and these are all the resource inventories. I think as foresters, we admit that our timber resource isn't the best, it could definitely be improved on, and the other resources definitely need improvement. APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 40]

- To summarize that, you need an inventory of all forest resources, multiple resource guide books, preserve areas for biological diversity, monitor forest managing impacts over time to improve your prescriptions. Make sure you spend a lot of time in the bush. Have a full-time staff person trained in public communication and visionary planning. Have local forest resource APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 46]

- What you want is people from the Ministry of Tourism, people from the Ministry of Environment, from the Ministry of Forests; you need specialists, and in the private sector. You need specialists from each Ministry, each private sector, to work together to produce a multiple resource inventory. That's all you need, and they have to have the power to do it. It's the individual people that will make it work, it's not forming committees or restructuring Ministries. That's a smoke-screen, that has to be avoided. APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 47]

- My recommendation, then, is first to adopt the forest land zoning concept proposed by the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters. This proposal suggests that forest land be zoned for land use designation based upon resource inventories, land capability and environmental sensitivity. Second, implement a resource inventory program for all resources we intend to manage. And, thirdly, put a regional planning process in place that allows for both technical and public input. APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 106]

- As you realize, there hasn't been an up to date inventory for 20 years in a lot of the areas. That's why I can't even envision anybody selling something, if you don't know what you've got. Or rolling it over into a TFL and letting them count the trees, I can't see this. APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 125] MR. LLOYD

1.2 Inventory

- Well, you'll probably recall, back in about '74, the Forest Service was doing an inventory TSA by TSA, and it was called off half-way through. I don't know if the Forest Ministry called it off or the Council of Forest Industries or what, but they stopped it. And I think that was a terrible mistake. APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 125] MR. LLOYD

- My first recommendation, is that of an inventory. You know, if we're going to make meaningful decisions, we need a comprehensive and a complete inventory. TSA where I operate, covers 6,000,000 hectares. 26 percent of that is productive land. The inventory, the timber inventory, is 25 years old, and is based on air photos that were taken in 1949 and 1950.

  We know we have within that TSA, world class populations of grizzly bear, woodland caribou, mountain goat, stone sheep. We know there's tourism potential, and we know there's recreational potential. In defense of the company I work for, and certainly the Forest Service, we are starting a new inventory this summer. It's jointly funded, but it only will measure the timber values. In other words, calculate annual allowable cut. Without a comprehensive inventory, how can we make meaningful decisions? We don't know what we have. My second recommendation, is for a land use strategy. You know an inventory is basically meaningless if we don't define the land base. If we don't know what the other values are. I look at the west coast of Vancouver Island, and I recognize that their land base is eroding, and yet they still have the annual allowable cut. APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 127] MR. POTTER

- I don't see how we can possibly hope to deal with some of the land use conflicts unless we can put all the key resource values on the same map and identify the major problem areas. AP2390.MM (Word) [Pg 69] MR. WILLIS

- I'd like to just relate to the fact that when we do a timber supply analysis these days, we go into great detail in providing timber inventory, but there's nothing to indicate fish and wildlife resources, there's sketchy indications of water resources, maybe a map with a blue line on it for federal fisheries. We're looking at, in the Fish and Wildlife Branch, for instance, one or two biologists for the whole of the province...AP2390.MM (Word) [Pg 70]

- The ILMA believes the following issues are important and must be addressed in order to meet these objectives. We feel we must formulate a forest land use strategy. Achievement of this goal entails the inventory of all forest land resources, including timber, fish, wildlife, recreation, water, range, mining and other resource values. A demographic inventory is also required. AP2390.MM (Word) [Pg 78]

- The government must begin immediate development of a forest land use strategy beginning with inventory of all resources. With regard to tenure considerations, the principal of Crown ownership of the land is historical. Over the decades, many forms of tenure have evolved, but all have retained Crown ownership of the forest resource. AP2390.MM (Word) [Pg 78]

- And the Ministry of Forests must undertake a thorough inventory of the tree stocks of the province. It is difficult to understand how the MOF can apply the term "sustainable yield" to current cutting practices when the MOF personnel admit that they do not really know how many harvestable trees there are in the province that can be renewed through AP2390.MM (Word) [Pg 100]

- Number one -- and I guess you're beginning to hear this like a broken record -- on the question of land use strategy. Number one, future land use decisions must be based on an inventory that quantifies all resource values on a factual basis so that the trade-offs are apparent and properly quantified when considering either single use preservation or when giving priority to authorized land uses on an integrated use basis. AP2390.MM (Word) [Pg 130]

- Mr. Chairman, the new construction expansion of existing facilities should be curtailed until a full inventory is done. We appreciate that our forests are a renewable resource, however, we must realize that it can take 50 to 70 years for the growth from planting to harvest. APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 9]

- Again, I must stress that Share the Clayoquot views the whole land use debate as a jobs and the environment issue. We believe a proper inventory of our forests must be undertaken. When deciding which areas of the province are to be used as tree farms, then the public should be made aware of the fact that they are on a tree farm and information should be made available to explain how it operates. APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 28]

- With respect to the first part of your mandate, to manage B.C.'s forest and rangeland so as to protect and enhance differing values, the Commission must first accept that our existing data base is incomplete. We need a thorough inventory of the forest resource, particularly old growth, according to the multiple values a particular forested area might represent to various

British Columbians. While an inventory is assembled, presently contested areas must be left intact. By that I don't mean that we don't touch a tree in all of Clayoquot Sound. This need not mean economic catastrophe as shifting harvest areas, et cetera, can compensate for the short-term, as has recently been done in Clayoquot Sound. The inventory must consider more than present economic and environmental values suggested by existing business, labour and environmental groups. It must attempt to forecast possible future values - for example, the relative worth of a Carmanah or Stein Valley must be set against the projected population growth, the old growth, annual allowable cut APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 73]

- It doesn't seem like an awful lot to ask for if we were to leave some intact examples of each type of our forest diversity. Leave our kids some chainsaw decisions, so to speak. Whenever and wherever we log we cut down their choices too. When an inventory is complete we must manage the forest land base within perimeters that encompass the diversity of its values and the diversity of user demands placed upon it. APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 74]

- The Friends of Clayoquot Sound would like to call for a complete halt to any more cutting of the rain forest on the west coast until we have complete inventory of the animals and the bio-diversity that is sustained there. We would like to call for a review of the TFL system and recommend that any more cutting that does happen is placed into control of local communities...APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 131]

- ...that the area known as Clayoquot Sound was expropriated from their aboriginal peoples without any treaty ever being signed. And to take this land and clear-cut it and decimate it before land claims have been settled would be, I feel, an atrocious crime. And I feel that until a complete inventory of old growth is done, until the aboriginal land title is settled, until we have an overview of what clear-cutting old growth forests is going to have on the global picture, I think that there should be a moratorium on any more cutting of old growth. APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 132]

- This raises the question that you addressed earlier as to the need for inventories, because we can't answer that ecosystem management question without a better inventory than we presently have. Like, at the moment neither the industry nor the Ministry really knows what's there. They do not in fact know in any given watershed what the volume is, how much wood could be extracted, what areas are in fact appropriate to be logged...APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 159]

- Two, that an inventory of ecologically senstive areas already logged should be assessed and immediately removed from the forest inventory. Third, that other renewable resource users that depend upon the forests for habitat retention, such as fisheries, be identified and required forest land be set aside to accomodate those needs. Four, that ecologically damaged previously logged sites be identified, restored and removed from inventory until they have recovered. APR2590.AS (Word) [Pg 51]

- We need an inventory of beaches. We've got numerous world-class beaches along the west coast of Vancouver Island, from Tofino north, and I mean world-class, virtually all threatened by logging. They all need careful study and protection to protect the shoreline from being devastated. APR2490.AS (Word) [Pg 12] MS. MASTERS

- And probably one of the most important, nine, must have, as soon as possible, an up to date, reliable, forest and forest land inventory, including soil, water, wildlife, plants, et cetera, and must have a system for measuring these composite values, composite inventory values, relative to one another, then intelligent decisions can be made. APR2490.AS (Word) [Pg 21]

- And to do that, first, they need this very comprehensive inventory. All forest values, and they have -- each one has to have a value placed on it as near as possible, relative one to another. Trees for industry, trees for wildlife, or biological reserves, et cetera. And, then, on that basis, go ahead and develop and continue with the forest industry APR2490.AS (Word) [Pg 27]

- Our brief was broken up into various categories, and the first category is on forest inventory. We pointed out the necessity for a more accurate inventory than that which now exists. The following is from a Ministry of Forests publication just received, entitled "Towards an Old Growth Strategy". I just received that, but probably you already have it, or will be getting it soon. "An effective inventory of old growth needs to be developed which reflects the ecologically based, and the socioeconomically based elements of old growth definitions. It must be capable of providing information about the old growth stands that are currently identified by public groups, and by resource agencies as targets of urgent priority. APR2490.AS (Word) [Pg 71]

- As a final point, I want to comment about public information. The mistrust that I feel comes from an ever-present fear that we are mortgaging our future, and that we are logging faster than the trees grow. You know, I have no clear idea as to what our forest inventory is, and what will happen to our economy when suddenly it's all gone, and that's certainly not going to be in too long at the rate we appear to be going. APR2490.AS (Word) [Pg 80]

- We will have full inventory information, up to date, that we're satisfied, by the term -- by the end, hopefully, of early fall. So, that is, we don't need a royal commission. That's in progress now. APR2490.AS (Word) [Pg 112]

- We strongly believe in the concept of integrated land use. We're all users, have input into the planning process. One of the essential requirements for this is a comprehensive inventory of all resource values, timber, fish and wildlife, water, recreation and range. With this information the government would be able to more accurately define the working forest, which is the base on which we have to build future forest management options. APR2490.MM (Word) [Pg 37]

- Also, there's a need to do more research on future -- the quality of wood as a result of intensive forest management, and we also need better growth and yield information on our second-growth stands. We have a pretty good handle on our mature inventory but the second-growth stands that are coming up, there is a need to improve that data. APR2490.MM (Word) [Pg 40]
- But there's a need to sort out the exaggeration and the emotional debate from the public from technically sound data, and I think that if we had this provincial inventory of all resource values it would go a long way to providing better data for important land use decisions. APR2490.MM (Word) [Pg 42]

- I feel the forests today should sustain human population, conserve soil and provide fresh, clean water, provide oxygen, CO2 cycles, support our climate and provide biological diversity. The next step would be taking a forest inventory on the lands that are left, and this is not going to be an easy but a very complex job, and this is what will give us our trees for the future. Other things for consideration are the physical factors. Again, when I put down climatic alteration, sunlight, temperature, I APR2490.MM (Word) [Pg 133]

- A second point that we would like to dwell on is the forest resource inventory. We feel that there is a distinct need for a new forest resource inventory in this province, as the resource inventory that we're working with in many cases is 20 to 25 years old. We feel the government needs to establish a comprehensive inventory program for the forest resource at the field level, to be completed by the year 2000. The information available currently for the resolution of land use disputes is severely outdated, and lacking in quality and quantity. Our recommendation again is the government establish and fund an extensive program for the collection of the field level data for the forest resource inventory. In conjunction with this, there should be a commitment by the government to allocate funds to other resource agency groups for collection of inventory data on their resources, which enhance the forest resource inventory data, to form a comprehensive best use land use plan. APR2490.ED (Word) [Pg 7]

- I think in our deliberations in the Timber Supply Area Committee in this area we found that the lack of a suitable inventory has hamstrung us pretty severely in the eight or nine years that we've been planning. And we're still struggling along trying to establish a plan that's meaningful, and without that inventory it's pretty difficult to do. APR2490.ED (Word) [Pg 15] MR. ALEXANDER

- As has already been mentioned, I guess, in many briefs, we need badly a comprehensive inventory of our resources. And not just forest resources. We as a company have, I think, taken the pro-active role in many ways with respect to other resources in the forest, but to get information on the inventory is impossible. And it's very hard for foresters to work with a plan if they don't have that information, because we do and must deal with the other users. So, we can't stress too strongly, this is a very essential and needed value. APR2490.ED (Word) [Pg 18]

- To be effective such a strategy has to be supported by a current, accurate inventory -- an inventory of all resource values, conducted on a provincial scale -- and a precise economic assessment of those resource values and their inter-relationships. The second item that we have identified is the forest land use plan. A provincial land use strategy, based on that good inventory and accurate assessment of the economic values, would then in general terms define the land use practices that will be acceptable in our forests. This strategy could in turn be used to define in precise, mappable, useable fashion a land use plan that would cover each hectare of the forest APR2490.ED (Word) [Pg 84]

- We have to start with that provincial inventory. And that provincial inventory is going to say how much of the land is in 0-60 percent, and how much of it is lake shore, and how much of it is marketable timber. APR2490.ED (Word) [Pg 93]

- It's based on the present analysis of the inventory. Some of that information, sir, was done 20 years ago, as you're aware, but I think it's reasonably conservative. I don't personally have a concern that it's overstating the supply. Intensive forestry practices could offset that falldown that might happen 60 or 80 years from now. APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 21] MR. FALKINER

- But I would like to just make a point on that, is that when we're talking about wildlife inventories we say we've done this inventory and we've come up with this figure, and we're 90 percent certain 50 percent of the time that we're right. When the Forest Service talks they just say, we're within 30 percent plus or minus. I find that unacceptable. I find it unacceptable on the part of the Fish and Wildlife or whatever. But if we're 30 percent wrong in our timber inventory, in a standing resource that doesn't move, then we've got some real problems, because if we're 30 percent wrong here, I figure that falldown is going to come not in 80 years but a lot sooner. APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 57]

- Third conclusion is that we felt there was a need to have an accurate and updated inventory of forest, range, recreation, and fish and wildlife values in the province. I am familiar with the forestry, and the forest inventory in many cases is probably around 20 years old and has been updated haphazardly. Even base maps and air photos are based on information that's 20 years old. Fish and Wildlife Branch of the Ministry of Environment have only rough estimates of the resources that they have to work (with) APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 60]

- We would like to see an independent assessment of the present state of our forests in their capacity as sustained development before any further allocations of timber or pulpwood are made. An extensive inventory of all existing forest values, including timber, pulpwood, scenic, wildlife, water, fish, et cetera. Avoid the tragedy of the commons. Once the assessment and the evaluations are completed the zoning process initiated by the new wilderness policy must be expanded from managed wilderness zone...APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 85]

- The ultimate success of such a strategy would be dependent on the ability to remain objective. As an example, I believe we need to develop solid objectives. Not objectives that change as the political climate changes. We need sound and continuous inventory. Not strictly a forest inventory; we need an inventory of all the resources associated with the forests. Currently our forest inventory itself may have been adequate in the late '60s and early

'70s, but since then very little update has taken place, and it's sadly lacking. The inventory of the other resources is virtually non-existent. We require a logical, tangible method of making a proper socio-economic analysis of options generated as a product to that strategy. At the time at which the strategy is being developed we also need to educate and communicate. APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 103]

- The third item is growth potential. As society develops new uses for the land, the working forest shrinks. From the examples of other countries, as earlier discussed this morning, we know that there is a tremendous potential to increase the fibre production from our forest lands. Our inventory data and the cut calculation system that we currently are involved with uses a wild stand approach to developing rationale for its annual allowable cut. The wild stand approach is agreed by many to be a very conservative predicting tool. APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 105]

- And the inventory is a sawlog inventory. That's on a sawlog basis. The current inventory does not include as part of the inventory any dead material as a product of natural occurrences. So you might say there is a pulp log out there that isn't even part of the inventory. So when I talk about today's inventory, it's essentially a sawlog inventory. APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 111] MR. VANDERENDE

- ...a member from the local Forest Service had given me, that they felt that at our current rate of cut in 20 years, 18 to 20 years we would be looking at a serious downturn in the volume of available timber. Now, that was taken off the existing inventory, or derived from the existing inventories that the Forest Service felt there was in the area. I don't know whether that would be taking into consideration the future growth from plantations and the like. APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 132]

- The forest industry operates in twenty year age classes. When you're dealing with young forests, that doesn't mean very much. It doesn't give specific site productivity information, although there have been improvements made in the inventory. But, fundamental to good forest management, and I mean by that all the resources in the forests, is a good forest inventory for both forest products, wildlife, water resources, fisheries and recreation. In a forest inventory, a fundamental issue is the ability to accurately predict the growth and yield of developing, managed forests. In B.C. we are very sadly lacking in information on growth and yield of managed forest land, of managed forests. APR1990.AS (Word) [Pg 119]

1.2 Inventory

- Although the Forest Act, and the Ministry of Forests Act, set broad goals for forest land management, many forest based resources do not have very specific objectives. In large part, this relates to the lack of a land use policy for the province, and also to weak inventory data. One example is, although the Forest Service is required, under law, to manage forests for wildlife, if there is not a species, a wildlife species and area specific objective for wildlife production from the Wildlife Branch, it's very difficult for the Forest Service to appropriately manage forest land APR1990.AS (Word) [Pg 120]

- ...set the present annual allowable cut at 75 million cubic metres, and, of course, last year's cut came in at 90, not including that potential waste of perhaps another twenty or so million cubic metres, that nobody wants to include in their figures. We must have an accurate, honest inventory of economically accessible timber in this province, and adherence to cut levels which will sustain that inventory in perpetuity. I cannot emphasize that point enough, and I would like to point out that, particularly with regard to the last presentation, a common data base would indeed be most desirable AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 39]

- Number two, inventory of resources. We need a better inventory of both timber and non-timber resources on both Crown and private land, to aid in our short-term decision-making, and in our long-term planning. We're fortunate in B.C. to have geographical information systems which are tools able to store and manipulate large data bases, and the inventory should be based on biogeoclimatic units, and then classified into realistic working circles with logical connections to communities. And the inventory could also be used to identify additional research projects.

  They also need information on available techniques to implement integrated resource management, and factual information on land capability for other resource values. Pardon me, factual information on land capability for other resource values, however, requires a commitment to research and adequate inventory for these other resource values. Once this information is available the Forest Service must be prepared to assist in transferring it. The Ministry's role in this dialogue, however, should be to provide unbiased and objective information regarding resource use on public land. AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 84]

- The timber resource is reasonably well inventoried in some regards. Other resources, not so much so. Soils is well-inventoried in some regards, in some parts of the province, and essentially uninventoried in others. Wildlife is a difficult resource to inventory, because it walks around, but there are ways of gaining an appreciation for what there is of it, and other resources, as well, are not as well inventoried as they need to be in order to achieve effective integrated resource management. AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 88] MR. STILL

- I give you an example of, if you like, specifically trying to correlate the scale volume of timber that we receive off a piece of land as opposed to what we thought there was there in the inventory, we are not going to be able to evaluate whether or not our inventory is good, bad or indifferent. And we just don't do that in B.C. We don't do very much evaluation. AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 131] MR. TRAVERS

- In fact, we have called for a moratorium on the clear-cut logging within municipal boundaries. We have called for a moratorium on the granting of any additional tree farm licences, and that existing licences be phased out. It is felt essential that there be a province-wide inventory of old growth forests, categorizing the species, where they are located, what type of terrain they are located on. It is felt that there needs to be legislation providing for democratic and local control over forest lands; that there be selective, rather than clear-cut logging practices, that there be site AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 166]

- Well right now, I don't think you have much inventory. The major part of the inventory that's done is done just before a cut block is cut. Now, when a regular company cuts a cut block, and I'll give you an example: I've just inventoried a cut block, the amount of timber to come off of that is going to last my woodlot program for 30 years. Now, if a bigger company were to inventory that cut block, that timber would be cut this year. You know, once the PHSP was out on that, once the inventory was done, the cruise, and the PHSP was out, that amount of timber would be taken off and nobody would ever go back to that cut block for probably 50 years or 70 -- yes, 50 years probably. APR18.MM (Word) [Pg 0] MR. ANDERSON

- Another thing I'm quite concerned about is a lot of the small diameter pine stands which are actually very -- a diameter of maybe three or four inches, but they are 60/70 years old and they're practically stagnated, but they are included in the inventory as "immature", and as such it tends to inflate the allowable cut. We probably need a better profile of the timber available for harvest. Another thing we're not really addressing properly is the falldown of the allowable cut on these timber supply areas. The falldown on cut will vary APR18.MM (Word) [Pg 0]

- I would like to see encouragement of the quality range management, and the most important thing that I feel we need to do is to develop a comprehensive, province wide resource inventory including but not limited to wetlands, uplands, lakes, streams, forest cover and type, soils, important wildlife habitat, endangered species, roads, hiking trails. In other words, not just timber, and specifically, not just timber. APR18.MM (Word) [Pg 0]

1.2 Inventory

- Annual cut should be capped at forty to fifty million cubic metres until such time as a comprehensive forest and ecological inventory has been taken province-wide in order to manage our forests in a sustainable and ecologically responsible manner. In establishing sustainable cut figures the Ministry must consider 10 to 15 percent removal of land for agricultural production to help replace farmland presently being lost to urbanization.APR1990.MM (Word) [Pg 43]

- No animal counts currently, no funds available from the Environment Ministry, now no staffing, the very area that is being slated for wilderness protection. We're simply removing an option for the future in this form. We support the inventory land values done by the Valhalla mapping process, 12 percent land based in B.C. and we support the Bruntland Commission. A number of private consulting firms are presently engaged in assessing commercial recreation wilderness tourism values in various hotspots. We wish to encourage that this be done APR1990.MM (Word) [Pg 66]

- Many foresters are scared to death about the implications of these pulpwood agreements. We've already heard that there must be an independent assessment of the present state of our forests and their capacity for sustainable developments. There must also be an extensive inventory of all existing forest values, timber, pulpwood -- and we've heard that before -- fish, tourism, recreation, cultural, range, and we must realize that plantations are not forests. APR1990.MM (Word) [Pg 130]

- Another issue is land use planning. A land use strategy is required which will include and encourage inventory of resources and opportunities, provincial standards and goals, identify areas of interuse conflicts, zonation of the forest based on capability and priorities. Land use planning must be based on provincial goals, however, still be flexible enough to reflect local concerns. APR1990.MM (Word) [Pg 140]

- As such, the Commission could be charged with collecting and compiling a data base of information and facts for use in crucial decisions, in decision-making situations or as needed for matters of public education. Conceivably, this body could oversee a complete inventory of the B.C. land base and all associated inventories of natural resource values which could form the basis of a cross-ministry data base of resource information. ARP2090.MM (Word) [Pg 0]

- Second, consideration of timber and non-timber values require a full and accurate inventory. This is a deficiency which cries for attention. The technology is available; what is required is the will. Third, there is a price to pay for a sustainable development. The costs need to be counted and considered rationally against the alternatives. APR2590.MM (Word) [Pg 71]

- Three, we need a better inventory of our forest resources. A lot of information exists but we need it in a system where it can be accessed. We don't need the Waters Branch, the Fish and Wildlife Branch, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and the Forest Service, all using different mapping symbols, map scales etc. APR2590.MM (Word) [Pg 84]

- I would suggest that there be an inventory of the old growth that still remains in British Columbia, and that we -- perhaps there be no cutting of old growth until that is done. That would hasten the process considerably, and undeadlock the lack of information that comes out when it's even available...APR2690.AS (Word) [Pg 55]

- My fourth objective is to persuade the government to do the following:
  a) inventory and map all old growth remaining in B.C.
  b) discard maximum productivity as a primary aim for forestry. Forests do not produce only one commodity, trees. They are communities that produce many commodities: water, wildlife, birds, plants, micro-organisms, et cetera. Trees have other values as important as money. APR2690.AS (Word) [Pg 66]

- Here I will list briefly what we are including in our inventory of the Crown lands on Lasqueti, and that's so far, we're not finished with our work.
  a) Natural features. Size and location, topography, significant natural features, soils and forest cover, vegetation types, legal access, old skid roads, watercourses, swamps, and drainage patterns, waterfront, trails and view sites...APR2690.AS (Word) [Pg 88]

- One of the other people in our area who is also a tree planter, said that he thought that we really don't have an inventory of what we have in B.C. in terms of forests, and that we need to take an inventory and make a long-range plan. And it seems to me if we're talking about a long-range plan, not ten years or 20 years, but maybe 200 years. APR2690.AS (Word) [Pg 116]

1.2 Inventory

- One of our concerns is we would really like to know what the current inventory is in B.C., and I have had information from sources within industry that suggest that the figures that they produce may not be accurate. And I say they may not be accurate, in the sense that they are looking at upping their AAC, if possible. So, I would think that there should be an independent look at the inventory, and if the Forest Service has to bring back its staff to the point where they can actually go out and do this work, then the bill should be sent to the industry for that. I don't think any more taxpayers' dollars should be put back into the industry APR2690.AS (Word) [Pg 156]

- ...institute a full Water Protection Act that provides a liability clause for degraders, and incentives for protectors; seven, create a minimum of 13 percent wilderness protection in each bio-region of the province to ensure preservation of the natural blueprint; eight, establish a thorough inventory and seed bank in each forest district; nine, establish retraining programs for all forest industry employees, programs that include planting, recycling and value-added production; ten, mandatory planting of multi-species to imitate the natural order. Plant, plant and plant still more...MAY0390.MM (Word) [Pg 58]

- Just as an example of that, if we look at development in a watershed, all the specialists, whether it be a hydrologist, a soil scientist, a wildlife biologist, or recreation inventory people, are now hired by the forest company, who is then reimbursed by the Crown, for those planning costs. MAY0390.MM (Word) [Pg 117]

- The next point I'd like to make is I'd like to see an improvement in our inventory of not only timber but also recreation, fish and wildlife resources. The lack of hard data in timber and non-timber inventories and growth and yield for the forests of B.C., particulary in timber supply areas, is appalling. These data gaps must be filled...MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 20]

- The statistics of B.C. indicate that we are over-cutting the sustained yield by a large margin. We need a good, up-to-date inventory of the resource, and cutting should be on a sustained yield basis with perhaps error on the side of under-cutting, not over-cutting. MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 30]

- Well, as I've alluded to before, I would do an inventory considering other factors with greater gravity. I would have a further more intensive inventory done and study the values of our forests, and through the public too, I suppose, determine the highest value for our land base. Some areas their existing non-timber values may exceed the timber values, and adjustments to the annual allowable cut may have to be made. MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 44] MR. ROULSTON

- I guess if you want to set yourself up, if you want to take a gamble, you may have to suffer the consequences. If you, as I said before, if you take a more extensive, broader inventory of the watersheds, measure -- balance the values and the risks, I think we would decide more frequently to delete them from the annual allowable cut. MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 46]

- Many other options are available and can be developed using appropriate strategies such as sustainable development, community stability, good planing, environmental integrity, maintenance for enhancement for the productivity of the land base and having a good inventory of all forest resources. The District of Mission believes long-term forestry prospects are good and we will manage our tree farm licence accordingly. The Mission tree farm is a community asset that we are very proud of. MAY290.MJ (Word) [Pg 36]

- There's a number of issues and solutions I propose. Some of them I'll just glaze over. If you want to expand on them, you can expand on them in the question period. Number one, I think there's inadequate resource inventory for all resources. I think there's a relatively good timber inventory. I mean, I use it a lot and I find it very useful. I don't believe we've got a good fish and wildlife inventory. I don't believe we've got a good water inventory. And I think one of the things that the government has to commit itself to, is to improve the inventory of all resource users. MAY290.MJ (Word) [Pg 105]

- I would have to reiterate my point number two, the land use strategy program such as the one promoted by the B.C.R.P.F. Association, where the first thing is what we need is a comprehensive inventory of what we have out there. The second thing is that we can make zones up and plan by zones, and people in these areas with provincial involvement can recognize all the resources. MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 48] MR. BASARABA

- This is one of the reasons that I feel that these massive clear-cuts, when you consider the white-tailed deer by itself, there are many, many areas that are white-tail country. And I don't think, when it comes right down to it, I don't think there's been any inventory on that species of animal before any clear-cut takes place. It not only involves the larger ungulates, but there are many, many small animals and birds and whatnot that are affected, and I don't think there's any cataloguing whatsoever in regard to the repercussions on these species. MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 143]

- ...the things with the Kootenay Lake operating area and our operating area in particular in the supply blocks, is that I believe we're dealing with a fully committed unit. We have an AAC calculated that is being totally utilized. And if we were to take a look at the inventory data, and if you were to give me my opinion as to whether or not that AAC is sustainable, I would say, yes, the trees are there, the inventory is updated every five years and it's updated regularly, and I have confidence that that AAC can be sustained. MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 146]

- I believe we must establish a comprehensive land use policy for the province, at one time. The starting point would have to be an inventory of recreation, wildlife, forest, and other user values. Areas of conflict should be identified and settled all together at once. This will encourage users to make choices. The result would be realistic requests, as users, knowing they can't have everything at once, would set some priorities. MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 165]

- We need a wildlife inventory. I think that's the first step. And as a taxpayer I would rather pay for that than pay for removing land without knowing it. I think most people agree that that's something that's needed, and if it has to be done with taxes, fine. MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 170] MRS. KOPERNICK

- So we're trying to deal with those conflicting demands upon us and government and industry and yourselves. It's very very difficult. When it comes to the inventory that you talked about, I think there's two problems. One is it costs a lot more than people think. The cost of upgrading and getting better field information on the timber inventory alone is very large. Forget all the other things that would have to be done and integrated, MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 173]

- Well if you put a moratorium on everything while you wait to do the inventory, you're not going to have any money to fill any potholes. Right? I mean this is where a large portion of the money flows, from the forests. In one way or another. Hunting and guiding, whatever. And from natural resources. That's where the money comes from to do Well, I think that's good for awareness. It makes people aware of where their money's coming from, but I don't think the money generated from the forest industry should be used so much for grants or whatever. It should be used to do the inventory. Or to do research on forestry. You mean when it comes back for roads and hospitals and things.MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 175] MRS. KOPERNICK

- I guess my major concern is the fact, when we're talking inventory, that recreation seems to be terribly bypassed by the Forestry Ministry. There's no recreational inventory on forestry land for the province, and that's what I would like to see happen in this inventory process in the future. MAY790.AS (Word) [Pg 177]

- Often, however, it appears that government is unable to determine where the balance point is. In many cases this is due to a lack of data, information and inventory. We view the lack of adequate inventories to be a most serious matter which must be rectified as soon as possible -- inventories not only of the forest, but of water, scenic values, fish, wildlife, tourism, minerals, recreation. MAY0490.MM (Word) [Pg 33]

- Changes in plans, delays in permits, and uncertainties in forest development are often caused by lack of basic information. Industry should not have to take public criticism for activities authorized by the Ministry only to discover later an uninventoried value. With an inventory forming the information base, we can then proceed to developing a provincial land use plan. It is unreasonable that companies fight environmental battles on a watershed by watershed basis. It permits little or no long-term corporate planning. The land use plan must be developed and implemented. MAY0490.MM (Word) [Pg 34]

- Forestry, as I mentioned, is a very long-term activity and requires continuity and assurity. For instance, when it comes to forest inventory research, the last speaker mentioned the inadequacies of forest inventory program. The Forest Service had a very good forest inventory program going up to 1983 when the Bennet government made major cuts and the Forest Service was forced to cut a lot of their inventory work, long-term growth and yield MAY0490.MM (Word) [Pg 135] MR. MacLEOD

- I've highlighted the points that I feel are quite important. I strongly feel that we must first have an adequate inventory of all natural resources in this province. This would include, but not necessarily be limited to, water, fish, wildlife, timber, range, recreation, minerals and so on. Obviously, this will require spending of significant monies and a commitment for increased manpower. However, it is not very wise, in my mind, tobe making important, long-term, far-reaching socio-economic decisions based on inadequate resource information. I'm not suggesting that this inventory be so detailed and expensive that all questions are answered, but that it be adequate to answer the ongoing questions and can be updated and confirmed as time goes on, somewhat like previous and ongoing timber inventories done in various areas of the province. MAY290.ED (Word) [Pg 80] MR. ROBERTSON

- That is the biggest fault with today's forests, are the lack of inventory of all types in the province, regardless of tenure or, you know, capability or that type of thing. It isn't there. In some valleys up and down the coast that has been done at that lower level, but there's no integrated flow for that type of planning... MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 13] MR. HARRISON

- I think just by the basis of setting up, initially, some way of evaluating the resources, or an inventory, if you want to call it that. Just as you've suggested, this is probably the first and most meaningful step, and maybe that will give you an indication of who should have the first option to discuss the value of this particular area, as opposed to a resource. I would suggest that that's the route that I'm suggesting would work. But my main concern in the involvement that I've had with such a plan in trying work with it is that, as others have suggested, there's a problem with inventory. Where the data is gathered from varies a lot. Some of the data is very good, some of it is no good at all. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 28] MR. KELLY

- And finally, of very great importance, that a province-wide inventory of old growth is required, and the AAC must be based on this and not on guesswork as it is at the moment. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 51]

- Our proposal also introduces the concept of the forest farm, which is a forest managed as a sustained yield unit but is not regarded as merely a production unit. The objectives of this type of tenure would be, firstly, to maintain an ecologically-rich forest while improving the quality of the inventory and the genetic stock, and secondly, to provide an income for the forest manager. In order to maximize ecological diversity, forest farms should contain genetic reserves of old growth and should encourage old-growth husbandry, homesteading and small-scale value-added manufacturing. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 78]

- I think we are, definitely, in favour of a land -- we want an inventory done. We suggested to CPFP, who are virtually the holder of Morel Island timber, I think they got almost 80 percent of the island under charter. We suggested to them that we wanted to work with them even to the point of hiring a forester to make a total plan, MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 96] MR. BRUCE

- It seems to me that what the government should do with the Forest Service right now is an inventory of all the fibre that is laying on all the beaches and in every clear-cut area in this province. There are millions and millions of cunits of fibre laying around. And these companies are not cleaning up those areas, yet they're crying that they need better cutting permits. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 100]

1.3 Sustainability

Summary:

Many presenters indicated that it was essential to move to a sustainable level of harvesting within the province. This differed from the concept of "sustained yield". Many concerns were expressed over what geographic boundary could be established within which the forests and other resources could be sustainable. Other resource values such as fish and wildlife and water tend to be under valued when compared with forest and timber.

The forest harvesting was not seen as sustainable at present rates and that the time was running out faster than many people think.

There was the need to guarantee the future availability of the forest resource to our children, even if it means that we have to feel a little pain now.

Several suggestions were made to look at the Swedish and Finish models where they are both increasing the inventory base while at the same time increasing harvesting through good management techniques.

Several presenters indicated the need to develop new dispute mechanisms to help to resolve the conflicts that will result if sustainable development is to truly be considered.

Overall, it was seen as essential to have overall political support for the concept of sustainable development if it was going to be able to be implemented in the province.

Examples of Comments regarding Sustainability

- "Different things happen in different parts of the province and that's why I mentioned at the start of my brief presentation that we do need integrated resource management planning because land use strategy by itself really isn't going to accomplish anything. We're still going to end up with these conflicts. And we've got to get it down to managing the land base under some sort of plan."

  Development of resource management plans must be sustainable in the biological, social, cultural and economic sense. Values and needs of all interest groups should be considered when formulating a forest land use strategy. This strategy must be revisited as social structures and technological evolve and priorities change. The government must begin immediate development of a forest land use strategy beginning with inventory of all resources."

Towards diminishing conflicts and towards better planning of sustainable utilization of all the forest resources, I recommend the undertaking of three tasks simultaneously. Educate the public, take inventory of the resources, write and enforce laws and regulations. APR2590.ED [Pg 57]

- And in our report, we've made these recommendations; that each island should be treated as a sustained yield unit and should not be lumped into the sustained yield unit of the Vancouver Forest Region. When we consider the sustained yield unit, of course, we have to know the inventory and we are not interested in just the old-growth inventory. We want to know a complete inventory here of the all the tree species. We also want to see a wildlife inventory, a wild plant inventory. We want to see a complete inventory so that we know that when something is taken away from us, we know what we're losing. This inventory should be known before the AAC is established for each island. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 76]

- The Northern Interior Wood Products, business unit of Fletcher Challenge and Finlay Forests, strongly concur that focus must be put on adopting the concept, of single province-wide land use strategy. In order to facilitate this new focus, a new planning process will also be required, to determine stable long-term sustainable development. APR2590.ED [Pg 97]

- need land use strategy for forest lands as part of a larger provincial strategy - showing forests as a renewable resource, where the industrial forestry sector fits in the provincial strategy and where it fits for sustainable development. ...strive to also measure the quality of timber that exists. With the ongoing social and economic importance of forests and their integrated management, it's imperative that accurate and coordinated forest resource information be available. We must ensure that the people of B.C. will continue to receive the maximum sustainable benefits from all of our renewable forest resources. APR2690.ED [Pg 80]

- If we take a stand now, maybe there will have to be some sacrifices, but maybe what we'll do in the future is preserve a long-time heritage for future generations to enjoy, and a long time tradition in the forest industry, a long-time sustainable forest industry. APR1790.AS [Pg 84]

- First I would like to state what might be the obvious, and that is a strong forest products industry has to be maintained in some form. The industry is based on a renewable resource, and it operates on principles of sustainable development. To quote from "Our Common Future", "The shift to sustainable development has to be powered by a continuing flow of wealth from industry." And I think the forest products industry supplies a lot of that wealth, which other industries --including tourism, which is very important -- can complement, but I don't think can replace it. APR1790.ED [Pg 68]

- I don't believe there is any evidence anywhere in the world, as far as I can find, that any system, any forest system has been sustainable. The best evidence that I can find are some forests in Europe that in regeneration there is a 20 percent loss in productivity. ... The only sustainable farming systems that I know in the world are Chinese systems. They have been sustaining themselves for 4000 years. And they are used polycultural systems. Companion planting, integrated planting, successive planting. In terms of trees, in terms of our forests, like I say, I haven't found any sustainability. APR1790.ED [Pg 132] Mr. Hayes

- In order to continue to enjoy a high standard of living, especially in a small town in British Columbia, we must have a healthy forest industry which yields economic benefits on a sustainable basis. At the same time, we ought to manage our forests so as to derive environmental and social benefits for the populous in perpetual harmony with the farming of the forest for raw materials and in such a way that no use wholly precludes any of the others. APR1790.MM [Pg 82]

- In our brief we offer some thoughts about what constitutes sustainable forestry. And just summarizing from the brief, sustainable forestry means utilizing and protecting the value of all forest resources in a manner that provides optimum social and economic benefits today, without damaging the prospects for their use by future generations. APR1990.ED [Pg 13] Skeena Round Table

- sustainable development appears to have as many definitions and interpretations as there are individuals discussing the topic. As a forester, my definition identifies more closely with sustained yield as it applies to all forest resources. In my opinion we are approaching sustainable development, but we are not quite there in the true sense of the definition. This is fairly evident in the predicted falldown effects that are going to be taking place in most TSAs sometime in the future. APR1990.ED [Pg 83]

- In conclusion, wilderness preservation is contrary to the concepts of sustainable development. Any reductions to the productive forest land base are a threat to the future of B.C. To be able to maintain our high standard of living and quality of life, objective, sound management decisions must be made and the tools to implement these decisions must be available. APR1990.ED [Pg 86]

- A forestry official in his presentation to the convention told us that the new emphasis is on sustainable development, and he defined that like this: "It's development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the potential for future generations to meet their requirements".

  Let's not forget that one of the requirements of future generations will be wilderness. APR2390.ED [Pg 71]

- The forest industry requires security and access to a timber supply in order to encourage investment and long-term sustainable development.
  In order to do this, the ILMA proposes land zones -- zonation on the basis of its best capabilities. Within the zones, such as one designated for timber and fibre production, long-term area-based tenures should be developed to promote intensive forest management and integrated use. AP2390.MM [Pg 78]

- The Royal Commission on the environment -- on environment and development defines sustainable development as development that needs -- that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Since the first Forest and Range Resource Analysis Report, a report of 1979, we've known that our present rate of timber harvest has approximately been 30 percent above the long-run sustainable yield. I have that summary of that report here. It's on page 4, 1979, the government identified that we're 30 percent overcut.

  At that time we were optimistic, however, in predicting a reduced falldown effect through the application of intensive silvicultural practices. However, the funding for those practices did not materialize and we are now facing the reality of over-cut forests. The optimism of the past now seriously compromises the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

  We must take the bull by the horns and begin to reduce the provincial AAC to a long-run sustainable yield. This action will not negatively impact our present needs if we begin to shift our industrial emphasis to secondary manufacturing which provides more value and more employment per cubic metre. AP2390.MM [Pg 121]

- I don't think that we should be stepping back in one short step and all of a sudden reduce the annual allowable cut to a long-run sustainable yield in one fell swoop. I think it can be done in a series of steps.
  And during that time, I think we can be shifting the emphasis of our industry into more value-added products. AP2390.MM [Pg 123]

- We do acknowledge that the forest industry is a major contributor to the provincial and national economy, however, we feel that it must be compelled to make some major changes. Number one, it must immediately switch to the sustainable yield concept. If not, not only will it do untold environmental damage, it will also destroy itself by running out of trees. AP2390.MM [Pg 152]

- Mr. Chairman, the term "sustainable yield" has been used. I would like that term explained so that all members of the public, myself included, can be confident that our forests will survive the harvest. At face values, sustainable yield should give confidence in the future harvest. At this time, Mr. Chairman, we have uncertainty and threats of closure.

  Mr. Chairman, should the annual allowable cut be limited to the growth of the trees in a given sustainable yield to the mills of an economic region? And I'd like to think of the TFL Number 44 in the Alberni/Clayoquot Region as being an economic region. Or should the allowable cut be set by the demands of the mills within the economic region? If we want a long-term solution we balance the annual allowable cut supplied to the various mills based upon sustainable yield, that uncertain future.

  Mr. Chairman, the new construction expansion of existing facilities should be curtailed until a full inventory is done. We appreciate that our forests are a renewable resource, however, we must realize that it can take 50 to 70 years for the growth from planting to harvest. APR2390.MJ [Pg 9]

- Ucluelet has expressed its understanding of sustainable development in the following way. Ucluelet recognizes sustainable development is a global necessity that is translated from idea into reality at the local level.

  Ucluelet believes that the goal of sustainable development will never be attained if the process used to implement it is allowed to undo or destabilize local economy and undermine the social fabric of communities. Obtaining sustainable development is a process of growth. Co-existence and stability that creates the framework for a healthy future.

1.3 Sustainability

Ucluelet has developed the idea of the Bruntland Commission as expressed in their report, "Our Common Future": "Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

In order to devise a sustainable development strategy at the local level some fundamental ideas will have to be embraced.

1. Acceptance of the Bruntland ideas.
2. Recognition of growth as inherent in sustainable development.
3. Recognition that lifestyle and individual community self-determination are important to a sustainable development strategy.
4. Identification of limits to growth.
5. Identification of opportunities for growth.

Ucluelet believes that a balance can be struck between protection of the environment and the need for economic activity in the region. APR2390.MJ [Pg 171]

- To summarize in one sentence, my basic, in my considered opinion, B.C.'s resource philosophy must be one of planned, integrated multiple use sustainable development where both conservation and preservation have their vital place. APR2490.AS [Pg 17]

- We would like you to make recommendation to come to a more sane forestry practice, a sustainable forestry, so there is going to be a balanced existence between us species on this planet, and all the other species we have to share the planet with, so that our children in the future can also live on this planet. APR2490.AS [Pg 30]

- So, in my future world, I would like to see 50 percent of the sustainable annual cut be designated for local forest enterprises, through leasing, private land purchases, or through new tenures, such as community forest licences, or tribal licences.

  I would like to see 20 percent remains in the hands of the forest industries, but with greater accountability, and greater autonomy, perhaps even total title in fee simple to those lands.

  The remainder, I would like to see administered directly by the new provincial Forestry Commission, showcasing the best and most innovative techniques available in sustainable silviculture. APR2490.AS [Pg 43-44]

- The positive side to the TFL system, is that it provides for an area of land, not simply a volume of timber, on a yearly basis. Since one of the objectives of a community forest is to practice sustainable forestry, long-term planning is required. This kind of planning cannot occur when the agreement is for a specified volume of wood. APR1990.AS [Pg 150]

- Number one, are we headed towards sustainable forest economy, which maximizes not just profits, per se, but jobs for British Columbians, and profit both to the B.C. economy, and to the public sector. And secondly, are we going to get there before all of our old growth forests get the axe? APR1990.AS [Pg 24]

- The logging of old growth forests should be discontinued entirely. This would provide incentive to forest companies to farm their designated areas in a sustainable fashion. Trees left growing are like money in the bank. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- A mixed species forest works to impede the spread of insects and disease as resistant varieties buffer host varieties. As beans replenish the nitrogen robbed by growing corn, so would different species in a mixed forest replenish and use different nutrients, making for a more balanced sustainable forest biosystem.

  The redefining of sustainable yield units as timber supplies is an undesirable semantic shift. The replacement of the word "sustainable" with "supply" denotes a vision of forest as a warehouse.

  A healthy economy is dependent upon a healthy environment, in which sustainable forest practices form an integrated part of the greater system. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- The future of our forests. They truly are to British Columbia a sustainable resource. They have been around since the last ice age, they will continue to grow. However, since the Bruntland Report of a few short years ago, sustainable development is now an important consideration. Sustainable now implies that given a specific level of management, a resource of a certain quality and quantity will be available for use indefinitely for and by our future generations.

  The forests of British Columbia must meet that particular goal if we are to exist. The forests are clearly important to all British Columbians. They have, if well managed, potentials to be utilized in perpetuity. Forests are truly an example of sustainable development philosophy. Our forests are dynamic in a very resilient ecosystem. That resiliency is the key to the management of the forest land. APR18.MM [Pg 0] The Canadian Institute of Forestry

- We must improve the British Columbians, all of us, all of our understanding for the need of sustainable development.

  Without sustainable development we're looking at short-term gains for long-term pains. We must realize that in the short-term, it's going to cost us. We cannot carry on with the direction we've gone in in many of our industries, from petroleum to forestry, and expect that those benefits will be there for our future generations. We will have to accept some short-term costs and view them as an insurance for the future.

  We also must have a long-term political commitment. It is no use to talk about sustainable development without commitment from the political level, and that's not just the federal, provincial, but also at the municipal level as well as the regional districts.

  We must have a coordinated effort to make this come to a fact on achieving our sustainable development. APR18.MM [Pg 0] The Canadian Institute of Forestry

- If the current rate of timber extraction continues, there will come a time when our forest resource is depleted and ultimately result in a catastrophic loss of employment.

  Achieving a sustainable level of harvest is critical to the survival of the timber industry, secondary industries and the British Columbia economy which relies on the forest industry. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- Our recommendations are: 1. the annual allowable cut must be set at a level equal to or lower than the level of sustainable yield. The sustainable level must be established with the understanding that diverse forest systems are mandatory for the health and long-term survival of the forest industry. ... APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- The phrase that could actually excite us and perhaps save us is "ecological sustainability". Again, we can take up the idea of ecological sustainability or experience the shortsightedness of our personal and corporate greed.

I believe the current annual allowable cut is not ecologically sustainable. Everyone acknowledges the fall-down time in the next few decades which will lower the AAC to a "sustainable" level.

Even if this happens, despite corporate pressures to grow, what will probably remain will be essentially a large tree farm on impoverished earth with many fewer species living within. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- Annual cut should be capped at forty to fifty million cubic metres until such time as a comprehensive forest and ecological inventory has been taken province-wide in order to manage our forests in a sustainable and ecologically responsible manner.

  In establishing sustainable cut figures the Ministry must consider 10 to 15 percent removal of land for agricultural production to help replace farmland presently being lost to urbanization. Parklands and ecological reserves should be expanded to at least twice the present acreage. No logging or mining should be allowed in these reserve areas. APR1990.MM [Pg 43]

- ... our forest lands should be managed for a multitude of uses. Restrictive areas, when given, should be small. I would recommend removal of the minimum AAC, annual allowable cut. I would suggest that the B.C. Forest Service must be given the mandate to manage the forest lands to maintain sustainable yields and report back to the public each year how they are going to do this. If necessary, a special audit committee should be put in place to report and evaluate the performance of the B.C. Forest Service. APR1990.MM [Pg 99]

- We believe the people of B.C. have this opportunity to provide a clear vision for the future management of our forest lands, and given a strong education position, a progressive land use strategy, land based tenures and success oriented Ministry of Forests, Riverside believes the sustainable development of our forest land is achievable. APR1990.MM [Pg 140]

- When the Ministry of Forests at one time estimated that the wood fibre harvest of less than 60 million cubic metres annually could be sustained as a sustainable yield, how then could that same Ministry allow a harvest of 90 million in 1987, and in 1988, 86 million? That amounts to 30 percent over-harvesting or Forests Forever minus 30 percent. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- This is difficult because you're getting into the concept of sustainable development and what sustainable development is all about. Most people believe, and this includes government, industry, and unfortunately many environmentalists, that sustainable development means we can sustain development or keep on growing and sustain the existing development we have.

  We do not believe that is possible because the earth is limited and many of the earth's resources are limited and finite. And once we come up against those limitations, nothing is sustainable and everything is, unfortunately, going to go into very hard times. This may be 40 or 50 years out into the future, but those limits are coming, and they may come faster than we expect. APR2590.MM [Pg 119] Mr. Miles

- So we don't think that our forest industry as presently operated is sustainable in the long run. Perhaps we should be looking at it as a sunset industry, if I may play devil's advocate. APR2590.MM [Pg 135]

- According to Brundtland, sustainable development is: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

  As I see it, sustainable development and sustainable forestry, has three key elements. One, it's forestry that meets human needs. Two, it is forestry that protects and maintains the long-term productivity of forest ecosystems. And three, it conserves options for future generations. APR2690.AS [Pg 96-98] Mr. Hopwood

- The World Commission on Environment and Economy has defined sustainable development as "that which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Our rate of logging continues to exacerbate this falldown effect, and certainly violates the principles of social and economic continuity. Directives for conservation strategies are coming from every level of government and scientific group as the very least we can do to begin this process of change to a sustainable way of living and making money. Our attitudes towards nature and each other must reflect a new understanding of the strands that bind the human race within the earth community. What we do to this web, we do to ourselves. MAY790.AS [Pg 113]

- Development of an equitable land use plan can only happen by local participation in the decision-making process at every stage of forest planning. Who better can act as stewards and determine the most comprehensive sustainable management choices on a site-specific basis than the people who continue to live land work in that area? MAY790.AS [Pg 115]

- ... the Kootenay Lake Chamber of Commerce realize that our businesses are inseparable from the rest of the surrounding communities, plant, animal and human, and that our success depends on the successful maintenance of healthy, well-balanced activities within our environment. We ask that your recommendations help us in our pursuit of sustainable communities. MAY790.AS [Pg 116]

- Part of our community, and indeed, part of the Chamber of Commerce, has been advocating the elimination of clear-cutting, if you will, for more sustainable and gentler forest techniques.
  From our point of view, it's very exploitive to take it all and try and get it to grow back. The ecology in a plantation is not nearly as supportive as what we see in a natural forest. MAY790.AS [Pg 118]

- Several European foresters who have recently visited B.C. and have seen our logging methods have scoffed at the idea of forests forever. They say it will not work. They have visited Merv Wilkinson, a forester who runs a small selective sustainable logging operation near Ladysmith. They have told him that they are shocked by what they have seen of logging practices here in B.C. The Chief Forester of a region in Spain told Wilkinson that we will not get three cuts from our forests ... MAY0790.MM [Pg 133]

1.4 Tenure

Summary:

There was overall support for a area-based rather than an volume-based tenure system. Many comments indicated that there was also a need for much more balanced system of larger controlled tenures with smaller, community based tenure options. The woodlot program and other community based models were suggested as a much better way of controlling the local timber supplies. Many presenters suggested that the conversion facilities could be owned as present, however, the actual provision of logs should come from many more of the community based operations. Separation of production and conversion facilities was seen as the best direction to move in the near future. Timber should be bid to all mills.

Many presenters also indicated that the TFL's and other forms of tenure should be geographically much smaller than that at present in the province. Suggestions were made to start a reduction of the ACC's on the large tenures until these quotas are one half of the current size. No more tenure agreements should be signed until updated inventories and a plan/strategy is in place.

Examples of comments regarding Tenure:

- Decisions on our forests must be made locally, not in corporate boardrooms around the world. Efficiency if much more than red or black ink on some multinational annual report. It is the cumulative effect of good employment opportunities, private and regional self-determination and coordinated sustainable resource management on a local level. The health of B.C.'s economy is dependent upon managing our forests in an aesthetically pleasing and environmentally sensitive and sustainable manner. APR1990.MM [Pg 48]

- Woodlot licences should be made available to a much greater segment of society than the present program encompasses. This should include individuals without Crown granted forest lands to contribute, special products manufacturers, native and rural communities and associations with interests in responsible sustainable forest management.

  The main criteria for awarding and holding woodlot licences should be residency in the immediate area and responsible sustainable forest management practices encompassing all elements of the forest including timber, fish and wildlife, grazing, recreational and watershed values. Too much of the timber in our forest environment has been put into the hands of a few large, centralized and often multinational corporations with a single interest -- that is timber.

These corporations are becoming increasingly centralized and mechanized at the expense of thousands of jobs that our forests could offer. Woodlot licences should be sized according to sustainable annual allowable cut rather than just physical area. If there were 2,500 to 5,000 cubic metres annual allowable cut, this would make them economically feasible and viable for operators. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- We cannot properly plan for future forest uses without secure, clearly defined working forest areas, and secure, clearly defined wilderness only areas. The total harvest area impacts fundamentally on harvesting practice options and annual rates of cut. It is even more important than land tenure. APR1790.AS [Pg 59]

- Now on forest tenure. We are the holders of two types of major forest tenure: a tree farm license and two forest licenses. A great deal of public mistrust and suspicion has been directed at the holders of tree farm licenses. Due to recent events a public perception of mismanagement of tree farm licenses has developed. We recommend that the Commission review the tenure system in the province as a whole, and not just focus on tree farm licenses. We are confident that the tree farm license tenure will be well received. APR1790.ED [Pg 110]

- On forest tenures, all tenure systems should be reviewed. Regulations must be strengthened to ensure equal levels of forest management performance. TFL holders must be held accountable to the public for their forest management performance. APR1790.ED [Pg 112]

- In order to revamp the present tenure system and transfer control of the current quotas from the companies to the counties, I propose a ten per cent annual reduction of the present allowable annual cut on forest licences and tree farm licences for five years, until their quotas are half their present size. APR1790.MM [Pg 88]

- Number 5, no major new tenure agreements should be made without an updated inventory and timber supply analysis. APR1990.ED [Pg 14]

- Babine Forest Products believes the incentive to higher funding levels for industry starts with a land based tenure system, such as a TFL. APR1990.ED [Pg 27]

- ...tenure,right now in the Lakes district as small operators we're getting whipsawed because of tenure. Babine Forest Products has to buy 50 percent of their wood outside of tenure from small operators. The government took away 5 percent from all tenured operators and put it into Section 16.1 added value manufacturing. APR1990.ED [Pg 68]

- But I have a feeling that that one will go just like dimension lumber. Everybody will cut for the Japanese market, and if the Japanese have a wiggle we'll be right in the same boat.

  What I suggest is very radical. The big mills do not really need tenure. You could put it all up to smaller operators for bid, and they can buy it off smaller operators. This way, we have a chance of smaller, innovative plants getting started and getting going. APR1990.ED [Pg 69]

- Five, retain present tenure system until land use plan is in place, and have available viable alternatives to sustain present social and economic structure, and to pay for the costs for environmental protection and enhancement. APR2490.AS [Pg 21]

- Following the development of a land use strategy and definition of the working forest -- I'm talking here about the productive working forest only -- that we need to consider some form of secure area-based tenure such as tree farm licences where you have that continuity of management and the sense of proprietorship, that you will suffer the consequences of good or bad management on that land. APR2490.MM [Pg 40]

- Rather than opening up the majority of the province to forestry tenure and letting them have first pick, so to speak, we feel that the whole province should have a land use plan to determine the relative values and needs of each area and their most appropriate use. APR2490.MM [Pg 144]

- Now, in terms of how that board would work and how the responsibility would work, is that if we had something that resembled a free log market in British Columbia instead of the situation that exists currently, and if instead of the tenure system, the forests were controlled by these community forest boards and timber – a plan, a forest-use plan was prepared by these boards under the framework of provincial legislation which provided continuity -- I'm not talking about balkanizing the province -- but if there was that kind of continuity and the board's main purpose was to prepare what I call a forest-use plan which designated timber zones and wilderness zones and fish and wildlife zones.

And, then they sold that timber within those zones to the highest bidder, not to the tenure holder, but to the highest bidder and then used that money -- the first call for that money, in my opinion, should be back to the forest where it came from -- and then the next call on that money is to cover the costs of the board's planning functions ... MAY190.MM [Pg 145]

- Conflicts arising from land management options which cannot be incorporated in the multiple land use strategy could be alleviated through a shift in the forest land tenure systems. Such options as wilderness reserves, ecological reserves and some wildlife habitat, as spotted owl, need single use.

  Volume-based tenures promote extensive forest management and therefore require large tracts of land. Area based tenures promote intensive forest management and therefore require less land. MAY290.MJ [Pg 17]

- The first one is what I call a working forest, and that would be the area where we essentially farm for trees. An area where environmentally sound forestry is practised to produce a sustainable supply of high quality timber. Within that area other resources would have to be accommodated, but they would generally have a lower management emphasis than timber growth.

2. Forest Land Management

Thematic Overview

Resource planning and operations should be conducted by means of an integrated, structured process at a local scale that allows for direct community or local involvement. Integrated planning with local sensitivity is required in order to recognize the diversity of circumstances in the various regions of the province.

The actual practices of forest harvesting, silvicultural treatment, reforestation and stand tending must reflect what is ecologically and economically sustainable. For example, maintenance of biodiversity, maintenance of soil integrity, balance with other resource values in the same area or region, security of timber available to communities with conversion plants, and security of environment to tourism based communities must all be taken into consideration.

The public comment shows an increased concern that forest land tenures should encourage a greater degree of stewardship than now appears to be the case. They should be renewable only on the basis of demonstrated economic and ecological performance, and they should also provide for a better balance of corporate, community and individual ownership.

The actual practices of forest harvesting, silvicultural treatment, reforestation and stand tending must reflect what is ecologically and economically sustainable. For example, maintenance of biodiversity, maintenance of soil integrity, balance with other resource values in the same area or region, security of timber available to communities with conversion plants, and security of environment to tourism based communities must all be taken into consideration.

Related Issues

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

- The resource ministries should be combined into a new ministry with an integrated mandate. Some form of multidisciplinary local and regional control should be developed which allows for more effective integration of objectives.

- Integrated planning models from Sweden, Washington/Oregon in the United States, and B.C. and Alberta in Canada should be studied for their applicability.

- Concerns for access to wilderness, impact of grazing, impact of ATVs, access to animal habitat, and hunting pressures are among the issues requiring comprehensive planning.

- Intensive forest management is intended not only to produce better future crops but also to derive higher values for AAC during the current liquidation of old growth: more monitoring of the reality of these claims and the results on AAC should be conducted and reported to the public.

- There are not enough foresters in the local areas to provide for effective monitoring and management of current practices.

2.2 Management for Sustainability

- Is the current AAC actually sustainable? Should it be calculated over much smaller management areas than is now the case?

- Forest management practices should be more explicitly related to the maintenance of biodiversity and should be integrated with the preservation of wildlife habitat and wilderness.

- Large scale clear cutting is destructive of almost all other immediate timber values and ecologically unsound as currently practiced. This practice is compounded by large scale slash burning with resulting pollution and loss of nutrients.

- There is too much waste wood created and left by current large scale industrial forest harvesting practices.

- Use of herbicides and pesticides in the management of land and the preservation of products is seen as a major environmental issue requiring a much higher level of scrutiny and control than is now applied.

- Reforestation is held to be inadequate, insufficiently tied to the amount of wood extracted, incompletely monitored, and too dependent on monoculture.

- Intensive forest management is intended not only to produce better future crops but also to derive higher values for AAC during the current liquidation of old growth: more monitoring of the reality of these claims and the results on AAC should be conducted and reported to the public.

- NSR land is inadequately accounted for and must be reclaimed. An immediate inventory of all NSR land is required.

- Forest management practices should be more explicitly related to the maintenance of biodiversity and should be integrated with the preservation of wildlife habitat and wilderness.

2.3 Tenure

- The mechanism for allocation of TFLs, the regulation of opportunity to trade in tenures, and the degree of supervision of practices in inadequate.
- Volume based tenures should be replaced by area based tenures and these should be smaller with local management.

2.4 Local/Community Control

- More tenures like woodlots or community TFLs should be created which allow for family and community levels of forest management.

Results of Transcript Review

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

Summary:

A search of the first transcripts for Integrated Resource Planning; Integrated Resource Management; and Integrated or Resource and Planning found a total of 178 occurrences. Many speakers discussed the need for Integrated Resource Planning, although there was divergence in how they defined it. Many suggested it should be the responsibility of a new ministry, although a few felt the Forestry Ministry could be responsible. There was little support for current Integrated Resource Planning by the Forestry Ministry.

Suggestions were made to look at the Washington/Oregon or Alberta models and those of Sweden and Finland to find models that could be modified to work in the B.C. situation. It was noted that several IRP's now exist in the province such as the Okanagan TSA. These and other pilot projects should be developed to test out the theory and strategies incorporated from elsewhere.

There was extensive discussion of the need for modification of government structures and administration mechanisms to allow integrated resource management and planning to work effectively. Local/regional forest resource planning committees were suggested or a return to the regional resource management committees. There was strong support that any such local/regional committee should be multi-disciplinary and seek integrated solutions such as agro-forestry.

Examples of comments:

- ...Integrated Resource Planning and Management. On this point the Institute suggests that a broad perspective be taken by the province to fully integrate the responsibilities of all provincial resource agencies and those of local governments. (Planning Institute of B.C.)

- I guess in a nutshell, I believe that our forests must be a shared resource, but a shared resource based on a land-use strategy and some sort of integrated resource management planning.

- Different things happen in different parts of the province and that's why I mentioned ... that we do need integrated resource management planning because land use strategy by itself really isn't going to accomplish anything. We're still going to end up with these conflicts. And we've got to get it down to managing the land base under some sort of plan.

- I can see that people should be more involved in the local resource use planning process and the coordinated resource management planning processes. And I suggest that almost every watershed should have one of these plans, rather than issues arising and having a plan only for those areas that have an issue.

- Now each forest district should have local forest resource planning committees. They're foresters, local community groups, which would definitely include native indian bands, to determine forest management objectives. Now these local forest resource groups, they need power to make decisions. I think this is really what the public wants.

- ...procedures must be developed to meet integrated resource management objectives, within the context of a provincial land use strategy. Three, an integrated resource management planning and analysis framework must be adopted. This framework should be based upon ecological principles, but also reflect social and economic demand for products from the land base.

- The Society for Range Management is concerned about a number of threats to the health and existence of B.C. range lands. The primary threats are forest ingrowth, land alienation, noxious weed invasion, the lack of land use planning, insufficient coordinated resource management planning, all-terrain vehicle damage, and escalating recreational pressures, on a dwindling range resource base.

- This province, because of its natural resource richness, should have one ministry established, a Ministry of Natural Resources, with an integrated resource management planning department that would oversee all of the various resource departments and ensure proper planning and integration for the various needs. Obviously, this would not resolve all of the inter-resource conflicts but would tend to ensure proper planning and fairness to the level of our knowledge to all resource uses.

- I firmly believe that we can manage the forest resources of this province in the true spirit of integrated resource management without the polarized conflict we have today. It simply requires each of us to put aside our selfish, single-use attitudes and instead work together on managing the entire forest.

- We need a forest tenure that will encourage managers to practice integrated resource management and to be involved in intensive forest management.

- Land use planning... is needed to reduce both the intensity and number of conflicts that we're seeing today. It will require multi-disciplinary teams, looking at integrated solutions, such as agro-forestry, or other integrated resource management approaches.

- We believe that these diverse resource capabilities, and the clear public demand for more than just timber from our forests, requires the effective development and implementation of integrated resource management strategies.

  Integrated resource management, in our context, refers to the process by which all stakeholders and agencies come together to consider all the possible uses and their respected values for a particular area. This process results in a selective land use which may or may not include forest harvesting. It is to achieve a greater range of selective use areas that we support the concept of rural zoning...

- We need some form of integrated resource management which may or may not include timber harvesting, and we need far greater public participation in both the local land use planning activities and the forest management plan and practices.

- I'd like to see an increased trend towards integrated resource management. Although this is supposedly what we are doing today, I feel that we are not doing it as well as we can. And granted, it's a tough balancing act, we can improve, because if we don't, we, as in professional foresters, as in the people of this province, will be losing any right to do any integrated resource management.

- ...need to improve strategic planning in resource management units, instead of timber supply areas.

- The recommendation I make is that there be a single planning level that makes virtually all the decisions, and it sounds like in tone with some of the other presentations, that those decisions be made locally on the timber supply area scale planning meetings. Any resource trade-offs be made there, and that there be very limited deviation from that, either moving up to the provincial plan for the chief forester's approval, or down to the cutting permits, the very local site specific basis.

- A commitment is needed with appropriate manpower and dollars in order to achieve proper integrated resource management. Comprehensive planning is very essential and it seems as if we don't do enough of that.

- Certainly, the coordinated resource management planning brings in all users, and any other interested parties, and the decisions are basically management decisions, and they are made by consensus. There is an awful lot of discussion and education, and understanding where the other person is coming from that occurs during those planning processes.

- We're suggesting that more frequent and direct contact and consultation with local governments by means of an integrated planning approach is suggested. The Institute recommends re-establishing a vehicle such as the previous regional resource management committees, possibly with local government representation. Residents of the region may then be able to utilize the committees and the local governments as other avenues for expressing to the province their concerns regarding resource management.

- ...support for the development of a process or framework for collaborative, public involvement in forest resource planning and decision making. That's the one very important facet of our vision.

- Timber harvesting is the most obvious management activity and is the one which has most impact on other resource users. The other resource users include the ranchers, the trappers, the guide outfitters and the tourist operators. We believe these impacts can be minimized by integrated resource use planning at a local level. We think the people who are involved in the land and use the land and make a living off it, should be heavily involved in the planning process ...

- I'd like to mention that in the Okanagan TSA which the company I work for operates in, we have an integrated resource management plan. It's the first in the interior, I believe, and it really spells out the interaction, the process which must be undertaken, the considerations for all the resources.

- I think the Committee also needs to address not simply the commitment to integrated resource management, but the government structures and institutions and legal frameworks that are necessary to deal with that.

- What I think is needed is a separate and new agency of government that would have a legal mandate for and a functional responsibility for making integrated resource management policy, setting priorities. At the provincial level, I believe that agency would set a provincial forest land use strategy and it would be responsible for collecting all the inventories of all forest resources. In other words, that agency would collect the material and make the basic land use decisions that integrate use of forest resources. Then I would see the existing agencies managing the resources consistent with policy and direction set by an integrated resource management agency.

- It is a little frustrating dealing with several different, six, seven agencies, regarding forest plans, and there could be some efficiencies gained, definitely, by trying to integrate them a little more closely, be it under an integrated resource management ministry or some structure. And then having them with their mandate, integrated resource planning, rather than an advocacy role of the various interests and whatnot.

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

- Integrated resource management: there's a lot of good ideas in the Forest Service, in various agencies, in Oregon, on how to integrate wildlife better, how to integrate recreational needs better, how to integrate virtually anything, looking at the forests through a different set of eyes from strictly timber or silviculture.

- On the quality and quantity of fish and wildlife, the biggest concern in this area is the lack of commitment of the province to integrated resource management. The government seems committed to wood as a resource, and has little consideration of wildlife management.

- I think society is giving us a pretty clear message that integrated resource management is the thought of the future, and that is the case in New Zealand, in Scandinavian countries, in Germany, et cetera. It's not just in B.C. In fact, we're probably on the last ones to begin the process...

- Until we have a Department of Natural Resources, bringing fisheries and forestry and wildlife together, working together, we cannot have good integrated resource management.

- Now, for the first time, people, including legislators, are seeing the value of true integrated resource management. Yet, even though there is a written policy on integrated resource management, and it is also a legislated responsibility, the Forest Service still has trouble giving up wood for uses other than two-by fours.

- To our mind, taking into consideration Section 4(c) of the forest Act and the draft policy on integrated resource management, the mandate of the forest Service is to manage forest, as opposed to being a strict provider of wood fibre.

- Regarding the Forest Service: Within the last three weeks I think that we're coming closer to what really integrated resource management means. We've got a long way to go, but I attended a meeting here in Houston about a month ago where it was obvious to me that they hadn't the slightest idea what that meant. It was something you took into account, other uses, as an afterthought...

- Recommendations to implement integrated resource management:
  - One, we need a provincial land use strategy.
  - Two, procedures must be developed to meet IRM objectives, or integrated resource management objectives, within the context of a provincial land use strategy.
  - Three, an integrated resource management planning and analysis framework must be adopted. This framework should be based upon ecological principles, but also reflect social and economic demand for products from the land base.

- Four, the Forest Service should provide leadership and proactively communicate information and techniques to the public so they can successfully implement integrated resource management on Crown land, and so the Ministry can benefit from public views.
- Five, an adequate inventory of other resource values that occur on Crown forest land is required.
- Six, forest resource managers in the Forest Service must be adequately trained so that they can communicate with the public in an objective and unbiased manner regarding integrated resource management.
- And, seven, research into the impacts of various resource uses, and particularly fibre production on other resource values, is urgently needed. This research will provide the basis for developing procedures and guidelines for integrating these various uses on Crown land.

2.2 Management for Sustainability

Summary:

A search of the first transcripts for sustainable found 406 occurrences. The comments are very diverse, with divergence as to what sustainable is. Generally, comments focused on environmental sustainability but some discussed economic sustainability. Most speakers who commented on current practices feel they are not sustainable. Many ideas were presented about how sustainable forestry can be achieved, with much interest in community control, woodlots and selective logging.

Two factors stood out, the first was that sustainability and sustainable development must be defined in terms that most understand and support. The second is that the existing lad base for timber production is overstated and that many areas have to be withdrawn until it is reforested. In other cases, areas have included a communities watershed. This area must be withdrawn from the land base. The current regions are too large overall to allow for real integrated resource management. The sizes have to be reduced as quickly as possible.

Current priorities do not support sustainability and must be modified. It will be very difficult to implement this "on the ground". We have a long way to go.

Clear cuts of whole watersheds were not seen as providing for sustainable development within the watershed itself. Reforestation of diverse species will be needed to allow for sustainable development of the forests.

If sustainable development is to occur, cooperation, compromise, consensus will all be essential for IRM/IRP. All participants and users will have to work together to achieve sustainable development of the forests.

Examples of comments:

- It is possible that by implementing a true integrated resource management philosophy there will be reductions in the rate of timber harvest, and perhaps additional costs will be incurred with more intensive management. Although it is certainly much easier to continue to pursue a winner take all outcome, we believe that this approach is no longer appropriate. We believe that British Columbians are increasingly demanding that Crown lands be managed for multiple use.

  Sustainable use of our resources extends well beyond the bounds of forestry, and you must foster a long-term approach to managing our environment. We believe that the forest service could be an appropriate agency to provide leadership in adopting an integrated resource use philosophy if it can adopt an unbiased stance.

- Recommendation number four, that the B.C. Ministry of Forests support research into soil degradation and support extension activities to increase industry awareness of sustainable development. APR2690.ED [Pg 67] Mr. Kabzems

- An increased intensive silviculture program directed at reforestation of presently idle high-site forest lands, this includes both Crown and private in the Peace River area, is an essential factor to ensure that sustainable development is achievable. APR2690.ED [Pg 82]

- Our forest legislation is totally inadequate to deal with sustainable development. There is no future for the forest industry if we continue the current logging practices and abuse of the forest land resource. And I'm asking the Commission to act now. APR1790.AS [Pg 7]

- Today there is much more pressure on our forests, both from man's activities and from natural sources. Management on a sustainable basis will provide an insight to the cause and effect of these pressures, and will allow us to do what we can to best alleviate them. APR1790.ED [Pg 54]

- We share a common interest with the communities in the northwest in promoting sustainable development. We are critically aware that our future depends on a long term wood supply. There must be changes made in forest management policies and practices to ensure the best use of public forests occurs. APR1790.ED [Pg 108]

- I think we now have sufficiently cost-effective alternatives to herbicides in forest management that we can afford to curtail our reliance on these chemicals immediately, possibly even creating some employment in the process.

  Another issue of key importance to the concept of sustainable development is the employment of forestry practices which preserve the earth's fertility and productivity.

  In 1989, large steps were taken towards defining acceptable site disturbance. But, like a number of other elements of provincial forest policy, it's a worthless standard unless some sharp teeth are put into it... APR1790.MM [Pg 84]

- I think that we can have sustainable logging, that it is possible, but I don't think that we will have anything if we severely biologically impoverish the species of one of the few last places on earth like British Columbia. APR1790.MM [Pg 118] Susan

- I believe some of the public's concerns may be due to misinformation or a poor understanding of natural processes. Clear-cutting and broadcast burning are silviculture tools which closely replicate nature. Together with herbicides, they must be available to foresters to be able to achieve the goal of sustainable development. Loss of these tools would seriously impede forest management. APR1990.ED [Pg 85]

- The trapping possibilities in a clear-cut site are nil. Only after a new forest has reached a substantial age will trapping again be feasible, and trapping has been an industry in this region for centuries, and not to plan for it does not comply with public relations about sustainable futures. APR1990.ED [Pg 117]

- Current harvesting and silvicultural systems may look just fine and appear to be long-term sustainable in the corporate PR, but there is a lot of problems on the land with the vigour, health and tolerance of these new plantations. Major changes are needed in the tenure, harvesting and silvicultural systems in B.C. today. APR1990.ED [Pg 119]

- What you're doing is you're calculating your annual allowable cut by regions, but those regions are so huge that they ignore sort of the biological aspect, you know, a valley by valley. You're cutting one whole valley at one time, and that definitely is not sustainable for that particular valley. APR2090.AS [Pg 35]

- In agriculture, sustainable development has become a big issue, and places like the McGill University, MacDonald College in Montreal, and the University of California, Davis, have begun to look at a radically different way of farming than the traditional schools of agriculture. I hope the same thing can be done with forestry. APR2090.AS [Pg 95]

- And in our view of how logging should proceed on Crown lands, it should be only permitted on the basis of sustainable forestry, period. Clear-cutting should not be allowed on Crown lands. And that land should be logged selectively, and that reforestation be of diverse species. APR2090.AS [Pg 138]

- I feel that, for true sustainable and economic development that our forests should be returned to small business, catering to diverse value added wood products. APR2390.ED [Pg 13]

- Given the right approach, our forests are sustainable for all values. Reinvestment in wildlife enhancement and protection, recreational opportunities, tourism facilities, wilderness areas and intensive forestry will result in the sustainable development and indeed enhancement of the basic resource that makes this province rich. It will take a spirit of cooperation and compromise from all groups, environmentalists, special interest, industry and government. APR2390.ED [Pg 132]

- For different reasons, the following two categories overstate the land base available for harvesting and should be withdrawn.

  First, where regeneration cannot be assured within a five-year period, sustainable forestry is a pretence. These areas include much high-elevation forestry, as well as high water tables and thin soil cover at other elevations.

  Secondly, community water catchments. These provide one of the three most fundamental human requirements for life and must not be compromised by other unrelated activities. AP2390.MM [Pg 57]

- Resource stewardship. Resource stewardship implies guardianship or care of the forest resource. Both industry and the government must work towards regaining public confidence in the management of provincial forests. This will not be done without consensus and compromise as we move towards sustainable development. The goal of an enhanced sustainable forest land base and forest industry can become a reality if we focus our attention on the immediate task of defining the objectives we wish to achieve now and into the 21st Century. AP2390.MM [Pg 82]

- At the same time as we study our forests, however, we cannot continue to hold our rural resource base community to economic ransom. The concept of a sustainable development task force now in place in Clayoquot Sound is a good one in theory. In practice, it will only work though if all the participants will allow it to. That simply means that all the constituent needs must be addressed. APR2390.MJ [Pg 28]

- Fortunately, we still have some resources that we can look upon and that are -- that are constantly -- that are sustainable, such as tourism, such as charter boat operating, such as wilderness interests and wildlife interests. All these things are really put in jeopardy by clear-cutting, and it was only through this that we called an end to clear-cutting. We don't think that clear-cutting is a sustainable approach to anything, APR2390.MJ [Pg 84]

- We believe that integrated resource management planning must rely on sound, ecological information, and that ecological factors must play a more dominant role in land use planning than at present.

- Much has been said about sustained yield, and sustainable development. There is more smoke, it seems to me, than light. The U.S. National Forest Policy of non-declining even flow is no more biologically sound for sustainable development, than that practised in this province. What we, again, need is a proper definition of what is sustainable development, a single one that we can all subscribe to. There are far too many definitions of sustainable development, and until we have a single definition, we are simply shouting at each other and not hearing each other. APR2490.AS [Pg 51-2]

- Each town must know the limits of its resource and work at levels that are sustainable. If technology replaces labour, then technology is to blame, and it's not the lack of trust. APR2490.AS [Pg 79]

- In order to ensure sustainable timber harvest yields in all areas, each watershed should be harvested only to its individual ability to sustain itself. All timber harvested should be fully utilized. None should be left to waste. Any tree harvested by any technique should be manufactured to its highest economic use... APR2490.MM [Pg 52]

- The number of new tree farm licences awarded should be drastically reduced. Logging companies must learn to view their present TFLs as long-term commitments to manage given areas of land as truly sustainable tree farm operations in which there's a continuous supply of harvestable timber from any TFL, just like any farmer views his land as something that he's got for his lifetime and that he has to manage so that there's sustainable crops from it and that they don't run out and that it can continue to support himself and his family. APR2490.MM [Pg 53]

- In summary, we feel we should completely overhaul and rethink our attitudes towards our forests. The forest industry should change to a sustainable yield mentality. The industry should be prepared to work alongside and cooperate with others who have equally legitimate claims on the forests. The industry should cut down drastically on waste and retrain and research to widen, diversify and stabilize its base. APR2490.MM [Pg 147]

- We in B.C. must direct our energies into developing more resources from the land base, and to distribute these resources to the parts of the world that need them. Consistent, of course, with the principle of sustained yield, or as Madam Bruntland says, sustainable development. APR2490.ED [Pg 19]

- We recognize that there are many legitimate users for forest land, and we believe that most, if not all, users can be accommodated. The company views the forest as a public resource that can provide a sustainable supply of raw material to be processed into products that are in demand in Canada and abroad. APR1890.ED [Pg 59]

- By systematically remineralizing the soils of the forest, and producing a larger amount of growth of the plants over time, this would offer us the opportunity to have sustainalble selective logging, which I think anyone, any thinking person here, and a very simple one, otherwise we have no alternative but to selectively look at our forests as a crop. You do not go in, for example, as a friend said, into a tomato patch and see one red tomato and cut down the whole tomato patch to get the one red tomato. It makes little sense. Such a selective sustainable forestry would provide even more jobs, for Mr. Munro's interest here, in particular, than current logging practices do. The remineralizing of the soils themselves would produce huge numbers of jobs for people in the forest. APR1990.AS [Pg 96]

- We now have a council operating. We have the company doing selection cutting, and they are committed to that the volume of the selection cut be sustainable, and demonstrably so each year. We feel also that this is the best protection for the jobs on the island, and have always made that part of our application to the company, the consideration that we are not asking you to eliminate jobs by stopping logging here. AP1890.AS [Pg 47]

- I believe that a healthy forest industry and a healthy environment are mutually compatible, but a thorough overhaul of forest management practices is required to preserve the viability of the resource for coming generations. If sustainable development is going to be adopted as a policy rather than just a slogan recognition must be given to the fact that the forest is a very diverse, very complex biological system. Any economic benefit derived from the forest is dependent upon the health of the system. APR2590.MM [Pg 45]

- There is a price to pay for a sustainable development. The costs need to be counted and considered rationally against the alternatives. This does not mean the environment needs to be compromised. APR2590.MM [Pg 71]

- I had a long correspondence going with the Chief Forester over sustained yield, because I know it's not sustainable. But, you don't understand. We re-evaluate it after each rotation, so that it's sustainable for that rotation. Yes, but that means we're not sustaining, the productivity of the land is always going down because we have not been dealing with ecological processes.
  I would suggest that there be an immediate cessation of the massive clear-cuts. It's done because it is economically expedient, ... APR2690.AS [Pg 56]

- Current chemical control methods are expensive, ecologically questionable, temporary and subject to public rejection. B.C.'s fledgling biological control program has the potential to replace the existing herbicide use with sustainable and ecologically sound weed control alternatives. The consistent and expanded financial commitment to B.C.'s biological control program is essential for its success. MAY0390.MM [Pg 8]

- Many areas that are planted do not properly regenerate. The trees that have been and are being cut are generally old growth, which are larger and more productive than the second growth. The rate of harvest is at a level that is not sustainable, even if no other uses are considered. Right here in the

Arrow District, Forest Service personnel say that the annual allowable cut will have to be reduced if we are to maintain our forests. Unfortunately this is not what is happening. MAY0490.MM [Pg 80]

- We have invited MacMillan Bloedel and the Ministry of Forests to participate with us in preparing a long-term forestry plan based on truly sustainable management of harvesting, and in which concept Cortes Island will become a model, experimental and demonstration area for the Province of B.C.
  We have drafted a plan for a sustainable community forest which islanders will supervise and operate. Together with government and industry, we shall demonstrate a new vision of true ecological economy. MAY0790.MM [Pg 53]

- These are areas of natural forest and wildlife habitat which are available to small scale enterprises which can use the resource in a sustainable manner that preserves the visual and environmental character of the natural forest. I think in a multiple use buffer zone, any activity there, that the key word is scale. MAY0790.MM [Pg 78]

2.3 Tenure

Summary

The general concern was that most of the current forms of tenure are too large for integrated resource management. This doesn't provide for good forest management. There was also a general concern that too many of the existing forms of tenure were too large, too few and controlled by international and multi-national interests. Smaller forms of tenure were seen as the best way to provide for integrated forest management.

Area based tenures were seen as a much better option than volume based tenure as this provided for more stability in interest in maintaining the forests through good managment practices. TFL's were not seen as well managed by many presenters, however, the companies disagreed with this view. Intensive forest managemnt was seen as a way of increasing the forest productivity by 50 percent to 100 percent. Intensive forest management would also also supports the philosophy of integrated resource management so is compatible with the direction of both companies and the public.

A mixture of tenures was seen as the most realistic method. This should be coupled with the gradual reduction of the large tenures , replaced with community forests and woodlots. Such reduction should see these large tenures reduced by 50 percent as a goal.

Many presenters saw that community based logging should be put in place to sell their logs to the processing companies in a region. It was suggested that up to 50 percent of all logs should be provided to the processing facilities using such a bidding process. This would allow for smaller management blocks. In that way control of the forests would be removed from these few, large companies.

Several presenters indicated that management by incentives rather than regulation would be a much more productive and supportive managemnt technique. Licencees should be made responsible for growing the replacement crops and in turn could be given reduced stumpage rates for this as an incentive.

The companies support the need for long term, stable forms of tenure, however, the public are concerned by these long term tenures. There was also seen to be a need for supportive, consistent government policy if integrated resource management and planning is to occur.

Examples of comments on Tenure:

- The Foothills Woodlot Association is strongly opposed to the large TFL area-based tenure. We suggest that enabling legislation to convert tenures to TFLs within the Forest Act be rescinded. We recommend that their goal of 50 percent of the provincial AAC be phased in, and administered by the forest service through the small business sale program. APR2690.ED [Pg 48]

- Six, the operating principles of community control sustainable forestry will probably involve the community being responsible for the logging and silviculture. Logs would then be sold to the processors. Funding required to purchase the change in tenure could be recovered in the form of various surcharges placed on different components of an integrated forest industry. APR2590.AS [Pg 52]

- The members of our group are from Chetwynd, Tumbler Ridge, Dawson Creek and Fort St. John. And we feel there are many faults to the tree farm licence system of tenure, and we oppose the formation of any more tree farm licences in B.C. In a TFL the responsibilities to manage values, other than the timber, lie with the forest products company and we strongly oppose this. APR2690.ED [Pg 101] Mr. De Groot

- ... I was thinking that in issuing TFLs, it would seem to me it would be in the best interest of the companies who receive them to have a much longer length of tenure, and I would suggest something like 99 years or something. APR2690.ED [Pg 125]

- And so why would a company like MacMillan Bloedel or Canfor, why would they have any interest? Long-term interest in a piece of land, if they've only got a 15 or 25 year tenure on it, with no guarantee that they can get anything any longer than that. By the time the trees they've reseeded have grown up to be a size that can be cut and harvested again, they may not have that piece of land any more. And so they don't really have any long-term vested interest. They do what they have to do in order to get the cut, but they don't have the long-term interest. It's not in their own economic long-term interest because they don't have long enough tenure. Obviously in order to give such a long-term for tenure, I think there would have to be a number of restrictions or requirements that were put along with it. APR2690.ED [Pg 126]

- This Commission must take the opportunity to take the long view in this manner. You should determine a forest policy now to meet the needs of the province in the future. These forest policies should plan for the next 50-year period utilizing a series of tenure plans. The tenure planning modules will ensure that quick-fix economic decisions are replaced by plans which optimize the value of provincial forest resources. APR2590.ED [Pg 28]

- Referring to TFLs, they're a land based tenure, and for that reason I believe they're good. APR2590.ED [Pg 138]

- So, I think it's important that we try to change some of the ownership patterns. One of the problems with granting TFLs is, once you give them to somebody, they tend to be renewable, and it's very difficult to retrieve them, and expensive.

The advantages of land based tenure, perhaps balanced that out, but if the province lets most of it go in TRLs and we decide we want to go a different direction later, it's going to be very expensive, if at all possible; or perhaps now, we do have some opportunities. APR2590.ED [Pg 139]

- I find it incredible that the government of the day would entertain dividing up 67 percent of the provincial AAC into long area-based tenures, and further concentrate and ensure corporate control. Twenty-five-year tenures renewable every nine years will, in effect, give permanent area tenure to a few and it's not in the public interest.

  The concentration of large timber rights is already excessive. I don't think forest management has proven any better, as demonstrated by many existing TFLs. APR2690.ED [Pg 45]

- A Mr. Haley was, I guess an economist, completely did the study of TFLs in B.C. and stated that voluntary expenditures were not much above zero between 1982 and '87 on TFLs. Silvicultural comparisons in the Prince George district does not indicate that the TFL tenure has been managed better.

  On TFLs, the industry will be responsible for identifying recreation areas, wildlife, lakes, streams, fish and, in general, preserving ecological diversity. This, in my mind, is not at arm's length and not publicly desirable. APR2690.ED [Pg 45]

- TFL as a form of tenure. To sum up Share Our Forests' position we find that long-term TFLs are desirable. If the corporation responsible for tending the second growth is also assured of being the company that harvests the new crop, then chances are increased that a proper silvicultural job will get done. APR1790.AS [Pg 63]

- I don't think there would have to be any major tenure changes. I don't think there is anything particularly wrong with the tenure, the way that it is. The problem is ever since about 1940 every time there is a problem because of this broad brush type approach it has been band-aided. And you've got band-aid on band-aid on band-aid. And finally everything is so confusing that no one knows why anything is occurring.

  But if these things were brought down to a more regional level, a lot of the problems that rotate around tenure and specific management practices would be solved. They would be solved by the people in the area. They will come up with solutions that fit them. APR1790.ED [Pg 16] Mr. Ross

- Finally, I believe that we need to restore the responsibility for resource management to one agency and to remove all responsibilities for resource management from the tenure system. If we retain a tenure system, it should be solely for the right to extract resources and neither require or imply any ownership or management responsibilities. I believe this would lead to better resource management and to more competitive resource industries. APR1790.MM [Pg 20]

- ... we need a forest tenure that will encourage managers to practice integrated resource management and to be involved in intensive forest management; APR1790.MM [Pg 47]

- Management of the country-controlled forest lands would take place through a tenure have called a public forest licence, whose management emphasis would be on community, socio-economic values. This would be an area-based tenure situated in the parts of the county that have the highest non-timber resource values, which in most cases would be around settlements, along main arteries and near large bodies of water. APR1790.MM [Pg 85]

- There is no major tenure holder whose plant is worth more than the wood he holds in his tenure. Their wood is worth multi-times what their plant is worth. But we gave them the wood, free, gratis, for them to build a plant. APR1990.ED [Pg 80] Mr. Meyer

- The government must establish a tenure system that promotes intensive forest management to be able to realize the full potential of the land base and maximize productivity in the future. We must provide incentive to individuals and corporations to invest in forest land. This will only be achieved with security of tenure. APR1990.ED [Pg 84]

- I believe in tenure, but I would have the tenure applied to companies that are locally based. I would not give it, put it into the hands of the large companies. I think we have had enough experience with that, to see that it can lead to mismanagement of the forest lands. APR1990.ED [Pg 111] Mr. Fox

- As far as I'm concerned, it just comes down to profit margin. As long as a forest company can make the kind of profit margin that they do, there's no need to get into this kind of stuff. And as long as we have a tenure system in this province which gives the rights to the vast majority of our forests to large multinational forest companies, they're not interested in clothespins. What we need to get back to is community-based forestry, we need to get into small woodlots. APR2090.AS [Pg 90] Mr. Pine

- First, I want to talk about tenure and specifically, about tree farm licences. This form of tenure goes back more than 30 years and I think that you need to completely reevaluate the rationale for tree farm licence tenures. In my experience, these big tenures, long term, are held by a diminishing number of multi-national corporations. In my opinion, they do not provide better forest management ... APR2090.ED [Pg 40]

- Well, that's where this process of finding out what's important to communities and what role is there for various forms of tenure. We have a lot of tenure systems. We have a lot of tenure options. We've got different balances in different areas. Some are good for some things, some are good for others. APR2090.ED [Pg 80] Mr. Pollack

- Without prejudging the reports that my committee might make in terms of the market, it's clear to me that the tenure system has inhibited entrepreneurship and has inhibited British Columbia being able to receive the appropriate value for the resource. I think it's a rigged game. APR2090.ED [Pg 91]

- On the issue of tenure, I think we have to move to more, and the target has been identified as 50 percent and perhaps that is accurate, to more timber on the market, people bidding for that timber. APR2090.ED [Pg 95]

- Third, a policy for encouraging industrial and individual forest management investments must be implemented as soon as possible. This policy must clearly allow investors to realize the returns on their investments. Area based tenure is one possibility. APR2390.ED [Pg 23]

- Now the last part I want to talk about TFLs. The effectiveness of TFLs. I think every forester in British Columbia, including myself, TFLs are the best form of tenure. They work great, and companies that have them are doing a great job, because they're area based, they promote good stewardship and they're the best and most intensively managed pieces of land in the province. This is fact. APR2390.ED [Pg 45]

- Looking farther afield, we recognize the Scandinavian countries for their superior forestry practices, where much of the forestry land is privately owned. If we look to the United States we see a similar pattern. The more secure the tenure, the better the forest management. Unfortunately there's always examples that can be drawn up both ways from these various tenures. There are some examples where there is poor management on private land, or conversely, poor management on TFLs. APR2390.ED [Pg 51]

- When will the government take the next evolutionary step of making the licensees responsible for growing the replacement crop instead of just achieving 'free to grow' as we have right now. When this occurs, it is only logical that the licensee has the security of fixed area tenure to go with the fixed area liability that we incur. And I think that has to be stressed, that we incur that now, even with the 'free to grow' status that we are obliged to achieve on volume based tenures. We have a fixed area liability. It seems somewhat incompatible that we don't have fixed area tenure to go with the fixed area liability. I've only presented a few of the reasons here to support our view that area based tenures will promote better forest land management. APR2390.ED [Pg 52]

- Two, continued benefits provided by the forest industry are dependant upon a secure timber supply; that is secure forest tenures, and a secure forest land base. APR2390.ED [Pg 93]

- The potential of our forest sites to grow trees, however, is seriously underutilized largely due to the tenure issue. Our forest tenures are designed around timber harvesting, not around forest management, or growing trees. We have management by regulation instead of by incentive. One has only to look at the results of incentives like close utilization stumpage and third band quota to see the effect of incentives. APR2390.ED [Pg 107]

- Two, term of tenure. Frankly, we don't know if longer secured tenure equates with increased investment by licensees as is often argued. The question needs special consideration. But if approved it should be balanced by explicit terms whereby non-compliance or inappropriate forest operation would result in a similar reduction, or even forfeiture of tenure. AP2390.MM [Pg 57]

- And, finally, we have to have consistent supportive government policy, and I believe that is really lacking at this point in time.
  Tree farm licences. Area-based tenures such as TFLs are a superior form of tenure, in my opinion. They provide the most hope for ameliorating future timber supply shortages, encouraging private investment in forestry, and promoting integrated management. AP2390.MM [Pg 67]

- Unfortunately in the past, the success of such tenures has been influenced by individual managers, company philosophies, local Forest Service procedures, provincial silviculture policies, provincial funding, more than by the tenure form itself. I believe in your review of TFLs, you'll have to take some of these extenuating circumstances into consideration. Tree farm licences I have been associated with have been managed at least, if not better, than surrounding tenures, without the constraints on land use claimed by others. AP2390.MM [Pg 67]

- The era of exploitation and development has come and gone. What may have been right in the past is no longer appropriate today. We must return control of the forests back to the government agency which was originally created to protect it. The present tenure system must be replaced by a system of forest management which can consider all values without a timber bias. I simply mean dismantling the industry tenure system and allowing the Forest

Service to manage the forests and sell the timber on the open market. AP2390.MM [Pg 122]

- Yeah, I am, although I'd like to see the present obligations fulfilled. But what I'm advocating is a system that's much more like the U.S. Forest Service in that the landowner -- and I think we've heard another speaker today talk about the landowner maintaining control over the land -- where the landowner makes the major decisions on that piece of land. And I feel with the forest tenure system, the third party genuinely has a hard time addressing other values. AP2390.MM [Pg 128] Mr. Smith

- On the matter of forest tenure, our company and its predecessors have had a portion of allowable cut under a tree farm licence tenure since 1951. That's almost 40 years of experience with this form of area-based tenure, and we are convinced of its advantages from an improved management standpoint and in providing the flexibility to respond more quickly to emergency situations such as insect attacks or fire salvage. AP2390.MM [Pg 131]

- I believe in our tenure system as an excellent system for tenure. The TFL allows for public input on the management and working plan. This is not possible with the forest licence. The tenure system is at work if the rules and processes that are documented are followed correctly. The public is welcome to participate in the process but it must be followed or anarchy will be created. The tenure system basically works, although there is some room for improvement.

  I recommend that more TFLs be awarded as a form of tenure. That was very courageous of Minister Parker last year to go out and collect information on that topic. I'm sorry that the TFLs have been put on the back burner at this point. APR2390.MJ [Pg 136]

- There is greater investment in silviculture and I can attest to that. Having worked on TFL 44 now and having worked on forest licences, MacMillan Bloedel is investing in thinning, spacing, things that you just normally don't see on forest licences because of the lack of security of tenure. There will be greater investment in conversion plants due to reduced risk of loss of tenure because the tenure is longer and area based. APR2390.MJ [Pg 137]

- I really, firmly believe that an area based tenure is the greatest way to secure employment and stability for communities. APR2390.MJ [Pg 138] Mr. McIver

- Six, the operating principles of community control sustainable forestry will probably involve the community being responsible for the logging and silviculture. Logs would then be sold to the processors. Funding required to purchase the change in tenure could be recovered in the form of various surcharges placed on different components of an integrated forest industry.

The old ways are in decline and there's a new age that's rising. Its glimmers are already visible over the horizon, and it's up to those that control capital ... APR2590.AS [Pg 52]

- In my opinion, the only good forest management in B.C. at present is on private land in managed forests and in tree farm licences. I would encourage these forms of tenure where the owner/manager gains the increased forest productivity through his intensive management, and where the owner is fully responsible for all, and I underline all, forest activities. In my opinion a number of changes are necessary in the administration and tenure on all other forms of provincial forest land. APR2590.AS [Pg 72]

- I'm suggesting that what we need by way of tenure is something that is more than a one year timber sale. We need permanent tenure, because trees don't grow on a one year rotation and I think that to get the productivity, the incentive of the productivity that the effort is put into, should go to the owner, or the person who's produced that productivity. APR2590.AS [Pg 76] Mr. Trebett

- Effectiveness of the tree farm licence tenure. To encourage the development of remote areas of the province, the TFL is a useful tool. Even to get a forest based economy rolling, they were necessary. However, as the economy diversifies and local populations become more urbanized, large TFLs are becoming dinosaurs. A natural evolution must take place. APR2590.AS [Pg 98]

- The second point I would like to make is regarding the issue of forest land tenures. While companies like M & B are quick to point out the merits of clear-cutting, a type of management also practiced by the Swedes. They neglect to mention Sweden's tenure system, which has allowed only 40 percent, or so, of its forest lands to be managed by multinational companies. The rest is doled out in small portions in the form of family or small enterprise operated forest farms. APR2490.AS [Pg 109]

- The tree farm licence and forest licence holders were issued tenure so that they could build manufacturing plants and develop markets, thereby creating long-term employment. These companies used our forests as collateral. Now these plants are built, and the companies are modernizing in logging and milling, and drastically reducing employment levels. APR2490.AS [Pg 134]

- I don't know if we need to extend the present tenure that we have on tree farm licences, for example. We have a 21-year tenure that's subject to renewal every five years, where the performance can be evaluated and the government has the opportunity to add additional clauses if they wish. So, I think we have to have some sort of intact tenure where we can't continually have political decisions take away cut for no good reason. APR2490.MM [Pg 44] Mr. Carter

- Until the province gets on a more of a land base tenure-- since I've been with Riverside, there have been three tenure shuffles. Our operating area has fluctuated. We give a little, we get a little, we shift over a little bit here and there. Nobody wants to spend a great deal of dollars on an area that five years down the road is going to be somebody else's problem. APR2490.MM [Pg 91]

- We feel that there have to be valid guidelines that are made into law and kept by the forest companies. Forest use companies must be required to follow those rules and understand that tenure will be lost; not may be lost but will be lost if the area isn't managed well. And at the moment I understand fines and sanctions that are levied by the Forest Service are often quashed, and that should not be. APR2490.MM [Pg 98]

- The only other point I was wanting to make was a forest tenure problem that we have and that is that a logging company goes into an area because they have tenure there and they remove the timber from the area. And they're required to plant and to reforest the area. And there's no guarantee that they'll get that back again, 70 to a 100 or a 150 years down the road to log again APR2490.MM [Pg 102]

- The second point is to review the effectiveness of tree farm licences as a form of tenure. On this point I believe the government and the forest industry have to combine forces to convince the public and other resource users that TFLs are not an open ticket to do as you please. APR1890.ED [Pg 9]

- Timber production can be increased by 50 percent or 100 percent or possibly more, simply through intensive management. And what is necessary for that to happen is a land based tenure. And the reason that that is necessary is that the investor has to have a reasonable opportunity to expect that he is going to get a return on his investment. It's as simple as that. I think whether it's a tree farm or some other form of tenure, the land base is necessary. We think that it's essential to the health and vitality of our business and the community and the forest. APR1890.ED [Pg 24]

- I believe that communities such as Burns Lake, which is where I am from, and others in the interior of our province, are dependent on the local sawmills for their economy and stability. To ensure that the forest industry remains in these smaller communities, a secure form of long-range tenure should be available. The tree farm licence, in my opinion, would encourage long-range goal setting on behalf of the industry. This, in turn, would allow town councils and regional districts to develop needed community functions with a steady tax base to pay for those functions. APR1890.ED [Pg 32]

2.3 Tenure

- As for tenure, I would like to see many more woodlots type of tenure; at least 30 to 50 percent of the AAC held by people with forest experience or a dedication to gain such. These tenures should not be a saleable item, otherwise, it will end up with the same deal we have today. If for some reason you must dispose of your tenure it should be returned to the Crown. And if you have done a lot of improvements to increase the annual allowable cut the Crown would credit you for this.

  When people can invest their RRSP money in a forest of their own I will believe you will see real, proper forest management. A young, growing forest must give a far greater return than interest rates. I believe large companies must have some tenure for stability and collateral, but 20 to 50 percent of the AACs should be plenty. APR1890.ED [Pg 73]

- We don't want tree farm licences as a form of tenure anymore. It is unacceptable. The tree farms of the Suskwa aren't working out. We want our forests back in the hands of the communities that live in them. Tree farm licences put the future of our forests in foreign hands. These have shown to be careless hands. APR1890.ED [Pg 119]

- Specifically to the task of the Commission, we believe that a primary task is to modify the forest tenure to increase direct democratic control. The TFL program should definitely not be expanded, and current massive TFLs need to be phased out if they don't live up to agreed standards, possibly bought out, or even possibly legislated out. New TFLs generally should be smaller ... APR1990.AS [Pg 173]

- ... we think that there should be a multiplicity of tenures available. Small community woodlots, private owned woodlots, and other forms of tenure. A diversity of tenure, if you will, trying to follow a diversity of nature.
  But, I'm dealing specifically with TFLs. We believe that those TFLs, smaller TFLs, must be legislatively required to provide guaranteed local employment, based upon the amount of wood harvested. Specifically, a specific number of forestry jobs, a specific number of harvesting jobs, and a specific number of manufacturing jobs per hundred thousand cubic -- or per thousand cubic metres of wood harvested. We also believe that TFLs, and other forest tenureholders should be legislatively required for site specific forest management interventions, planting, more than just planting. APR1990.AS [Pg 173]

- So, I would like to see quite a change in the tenure situation, and I recommend to you some kind of study of the Swedish system of family tenure, where fifty per cent of their forests are managed by individual families. And they seem to be able to produce timber on an ongoing basis. AP1890.AS [Pg 185]

- Long-term tenure gives the licensee the opportunity to the benefits of his own improvement. I think that's pretty well self-explanatory. Ranchers go into an area and they spend a lot of money, especially in our area. It's very difficult to bring fields into cultivation and then, if suddenly they didn't have a tenure to range their cattle, it would be a disaster. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- One of the problems with today's system of volume based types of tenure is a tremendous movement from one valley to the next. With an area based, generally speaking, if you screw up, you end up paying for it in the long run. APR1990.MM [Pg 142] Mr. Couch

- To this end, we strongly urge the Commission to recommend the creation of a new form of tenure, secure area based tenure, on Crown land. This new tenure would delegate full responsibility for forest management to private companies while insuring the security of tenure necessary to justify long-term company financed intensive forestry on public land.

  The increased timber harvest made possible by intensified silviculture would be dedicated to the company making the financial investment in an enhanced forestry regime.

  As well, the significant cost of implementing such programs should be recognized in reductions in Crown stumpage charges in order to facilitate this private investment on public Crown land.

  The Commission should also explore other amendments and incentives necessary to encourage intensified forestry on all types of tenure, including small business licences as well as private land.

  The choices ahead are intricate and difficult and the decisions far-reaching, but the unacceptable alternative is to continue the ad hoc patchwork of past policies and past mistakes. APR1990.MM [Pg 148] Weyerhaeuser Canada

- I think what you'd be looking at is a matrix of different tenures. The Small Business Program would effectively evolve into an area based tenure where the Ministry would be managing that portion of the land base. You would still have your woodlots, and for licensees that did not choose that, you would have a forest licence with an area to support that.
  You would also have areas segmented to certain companies that have a proven track record, that they deserve and support this type of tenure. They would have that land base too. APR1990.MM [Pg 152] Mr. Helfrich

  PPWC is on the record as being opposed to the creation of any further TFLs. There has recently been a noticeable shift in public opinion regarding the issue of forest management.

Until the various groups involved can resolve the many contentious issues, there should be no new TFLs. If at some future date it is decided to roll over volume based tenure into area based tenure in the form of new tree farm licences, the licensee should be required to pay a deposit to the provincial government for the use of the timber.

In addition, the Forest Act should be amended so that the taxpayer does not have to reimburse for trees that were never paid for, as was the case when Moresby Island was designated a park and appears to be about to happen again with the creation of the Carmanah Park.

... The PPWC believe that no new pulpwood agreements should be issued until the Forest Resource Commission tables its report on the effectiveness of tree farm licences as a form of tenure. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0] PPWC

- Current stumpage fees are based on information from the Vancouver log market which many believe to be flawed. We need to explore new forms of tenure, such as smaller versions of TFLs, community controlled tenure, more woodlots and co-ops, and the tax system should be altered to encourage stewardship of the forest over the long term. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- Now, first of all, I want to make quite clear that we believe that the concept of woodlot licences is good. I don't want to expand on that, just leave it at that. However, the problem is that woodlot licences are classed as a major tenure, along with tree farm licences and forest licences. Consequently, the Ministry of Forests administer basically the same amount of paperwork for woodlot licences as for TFLs and FLs or forest licences. RP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- Should the Ministry fail to maintain acceptable management standards, they too should be subject to loss of all or a portion of specific tenure holdings. In such situations, it is recommended that these quota holdings be sold to the highest bidder. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- First, regarding forest tenure, certainly it's the feeling here that the forests are a public resource held in trust on behalf of the public and should remain in that format. We feel that any major moves in the privatization direction are really counter-productive to the long-range interests of the forests of this province. APR2590.MM [Pg 6]

- There is only one solution that I can see for the forest tenure question. If you want the forest managed in the best interests of the public, you have to entrust it to an agency which is accountable to the public; an agency which does not measure its performance solely in terms of maximizing profit from a single resource. APR2590.MM [Pg 22]

- Seventh, the province and its communities cannot expect community stability without industry stability and viability. This, in part, can be achieved through a tenure system which minimizes the risks for investment and ensures a consistent approach to integrated management. Ensures practices which do not harm the environment and allows for economic stability. SAPR2590.MM [Pg 72]

- We also need to consider that since the time these tenure systems we have in place were designed, the nature of society has changed much, the goals of society have changed, and the nature of the licensees has changed too. They've gone from being a relatively large number of corporations of a moderate size, mostly Canadian-based, to being a very small number, very powerful, multinational corporations, and yet our relationship to them has not changed particularly, even though they've changed, their objectives have changed, their ways of doing things have changed. APR2690.AS [Pg 103]

- One suggestion worth considering to achieve required changes is to break forest tenure into small management blocks. Selective logging by small community-based crews under supervision of knowledgeable and dedicated Forest Service should ensure environmental and conservation interests, are addressed and protected. Workers would operate similar to farmers, tending crops and land. APR2690.AS [Pg 139]

- And I see, again, woodlots to being a very effective type of tenure for people to get involved in; forest resource management and for local people to have an input. MAY190.MM [Pg 75]

- Well, I've seen changes made like that in small areas. I came from a system where nobody had tenure and certainly large corporations have and continue to thrive in that system, and I think that if you have an understanding and a belief in true capitalism, that's based around entrepreneurial spirit and competition -- not in long-term guarantees to resources. That breeds complacency. It breeds a lack of innovativeness, in my opinion, and I think that is one of the things that has hurt particularly value-added manufacturing in British Columbia. MAY190.MM [Pg 151] Mr. Hammond

- Carmanah Valley is a good example -- that MacMillan Bloedel is probably not feeling that that tree farm licence is worth very much when the government tells you you have a licence for 25 years and you adhere to that licence, and then they take it away. I think our whole tenure system -- I can see some of the concerns of the forest industry or the companies, having to make these large investments and then no guarantee that they're going to be able to harvest those resources down the road. MAY790.AS [Pg 21]

- ... in my opinion, the forest industry in the Kootenays has been responsible, and I think there's a lot of successes in the tree farm licence system. I think that it gives the companies the security that they need to make the investment.

I'm not saying that the tenure system can't be improved; I think there's probably room for it. But I think a lot of the public misunderstand what a tree farm licence is. They think that the land has been given away and that it's now owned by these companies, which I think is the problem. It's a perception kind of problem.

The tenure at least seems to give the companies the confidence to invest at least, anyway. I've seen, at least here in the Kootenays, what Crestbrook has done on their TFL, and they've made the investments and they seem to be prepared to bite the bullet. MAY790.AS [Pg 21]

- ... how do you introduce enough flexibility into the system to allow for future uses and change of uses, both technological in terms of industry, technological in terms of recreation, changing preferences, and, at the same time, give enough security of tenure? This is one of the difficulties, you see. One of the reasons we're in difficulty, many people feel, is that things have tightened up over the years. We don't have much flexibility for trade-offs now ... MAY790.AS [Pg 48]

- There is no advantage to having massive volume area tenures. This only serves to complicate any future planning with regards to any other resource user groups and possibly with Native land claims. The tenure system of allocating the majority of timber supply to major licensees should be replaced with a competitive free market tenure quota with emphasis on a small base tenure such as woodlots and an effective Small Business Forest Enterprise Program. If 50 percent of the AAC was allocated to a small operator, many of the problems that we face with the large quota tenureholders would be alleviated.

  Since small scale tenure would encourage forest farming, clear-cutting and slash burning could be reduced and the need for public money to rehabilitate silviculture slums could be avoided.

  We could avoid the confrontation with preservationists in some areas if we encouraged small scale selective management. This would also be an economic boom for tourism ... MAY290.ED [Pg 6]

- Our proposal also introduces the concept of the forest farm, which is a forest managed as a sustained yield unit but is not regarded as merely a production unit. The objectives of this type of tenure would be, firstly, to maintain an ecologically-rich forest while improving the quality of the inventory and the genetic stock, and secondly, to provide an income for the forest manager.

2.3 Tenure

In order to maximize ecological diversity, forest farms should contain genetic reserves of old growth and should encourage old-growth husbandry, homesteading and small-scale value-added manufacturing.

We feel that the tenure of the forests today is largely in the hands of multinational corporations and it's very difficult for small provincial or local operators to hold forest land or to compete under the existing stumpage system. A change in tenure is what we request here.

We also feel that local knowledge intuition and common sense should have a chance to balance the scientific method and data that's provided by government and industry. MAY0790.MM [Pg 78]

- We would like to see a suspension on the granting of further cutting permits which conflict with our proposal's guidelines. We'd also like to see clear-cutting stopped within high-visual impact areas, also a suspension on the granting of any forest tenure which would allow cutting beyond the sustainable yield of an island. MAY0790.MM [Pg 79]

- I think if a large corporation is going to come in and intend to make a lot of money from that small island, they're going to run into difficulty. But, I think, if one person had a tenure on that island and be expecting to see a 300-year rotation, then he's not going to have any trouble at all retaining the multi-age diversity that's required. MAY0790.MM [Pg 82] Ms. Wright

- In some cases, rapid harvesting in sensitive areas through the Small Business Enterprise Program, Category 2 bid proposal sales, is being considered. This form of tenure is not well suited to these areas because it's a short-term volume-based tenure with an AAC that is determined from calculations based on a forest district as a whole. MAY0790.MM [Pg 151]

- In conclusion, I think it's clear that a determined move towards small-scale area-based tenures is warranted for many of our forest lands. I believe that if -- I believe that this type of tenure, along with the concept of community based forest resource advisory committees, represents a trend which is supported by a growing number of forest company executives, Ministry of Forest officials, and members of the public. Such a system can generate solutions and compromises for many of the problems that are being addressed by the Commission and I urge the B.C. Forest Resources Commission to recommend an increase in priority for the woodlot licence program and a substantial expansion of this tenure throughout the province. MAY0790.MM [Pg 151] Doug

- An increased use of the woodlot licence provides an alternative to timber sales and forest licences. The advantages of a woodlot tenure include:

number one, that woodlots can be readily integrated into the existing operations of farmers and ranchers. This has the benefit of providing an alternative source of income, improving the stability of the operation, which in turn will benefit community stability. APR2690.ED [Pg 64]

- Communities live or die, depending on how these forests are managed. We are the people most aware of what is happening in our local forests. We know about local weather conditions, history, wildlife, local needs and uses. We have a real interest in sustainable economies and the rights and needs of all forests users and how misuse of the forest resource hurts our communities. MAY0790.MM [Pg 119]

- The second step would be to allocate management control of forest resource use decisions to local users. This will enable local goals and aspirations to be achieved, promote community stability and unity, help promote a sustainable development credo by having closer connections between the resource use and the environment and the community. APR2490.ED [Pg 69]

- Fortuitously, the Cowichan Valley already contains one municipal forest, and it is our intention to eventually combine the community forest and the municipal forest under one governance system.

  It is our intention to practice sustainable forestry within the overall framework of sustainable development. Thus, our forests would contribute harvesting, intensive management, manufacturing, transportation and tourism jobs for members of our community.

  It is planned that our forest will be used as an example of forestry management which would provide sustainable long-term employment for community residents, and improve the decision-making of that community. We plan to show that many social goals can be met while still harvesting trees. It is our belief that we do not need to stop all forestry activity in order to preserve and protect the environment. APR1990.AS [Pg 151-2]

- And it's been hard for us to get our points across as to how we want things done in our way, and so we -- and our concerns for -- were that if, perhaps if tree farm tenure was more at the municipal level and regional district level that it would be easier for the small communities to make their submissions as to how things are logged and how things are cleaned up after they're logged, and the slash burning and the burning at the mills and .APR1790.MM [Pg 76]

- Then fourthly, we would like a new forest tenure system. The present system should be gradually replaced with community forests and woodlots. The Forest Service would then regain its supervisory role in forest management, and eventually all timber would be subject to bidding on an open market, so that the Crown receives proper payment for its resources ... APR2390.MJ [Pg 184]

- Re: small woodlot program. Unfortunately, there's so little of it that it's not having much of an impact on forest land, on forest management, and what I'm trying to say is it should be a dominant kind of management tenure in southwestern B.C., where forest management is of prime concern, where we are really concerned about aesthetics and other values, and leave clear-cutting to the areas where it might be of lesser impact on society as a whole, and other industries. APR2490.AS [Pg 111]

- I know that if individuals, community groups, and small to medium-sized businesses living in and around the forests were given access to public forests through long-term tenure, they could manage them, providing more employment, less conflict, less damage to ecology, and more benefit to the province.

  We need major companies that can compete in world markets in the manufacturing phase. They need some guarantee of raw material supply, but we need a more equitable distribution of public land tenure, in order to: one, improve forest harvesting practices; two, improve public participation in planning and management; and three, achieve micro-site planning and harvesting, which is economically sensitive, and protects and enhances the differing values. APR2490.AS [Pg 138]

- One of the options which the meeting identified, which they felt the committee should pursue or should investigate further, was the possibility of recommending to council that they pursue a municipal tree farm licence, actually go after area-based tenure adjacent to community or the municipal boundaries, in order to basically assume control, better control, more control over forestry and other activities, both within the municipal watershed and view sheds as well. MAY0490.MM [Pg 68]

2.4 Local /Community Control

Summary:

There was an overall response from all those who commented on the need for local/regional control over the forests. Some presenters agreed, subject to the need for a combination of "experts" and professionals to be coupled with the local/regional input. An increase in local woodlots and community controlled forests was seen as needed by many presenters. Suggestions were made for some form of local management boards

There was general agreement the the public needed more involvement in the planning process in the local regions.

Examples of comments:

- Recommendation No. 5; it is recommended that we look abroad to learn from the Scandinavian, the U.S. and the European countries which are leaders in proper forest management techniques, such as in Sweden and U.S. where local control of forest resource management and reforestation is in the form of family-oriented business. APR2590.ED (Word) [Pg 46]

- I like the idea someone talked about today, the idea of local management boards. I think that more local control is certainly the way to go. I am concerned about the idea of electing people. I don't really think that's the way of selecting people to serve on these kind of management processes. I think too much in the way of local politics are liable to step into the picture. I think there's got to be a way of appointing people, asking for representatives from various groups and the public at large. But nevertheless, I think local control is an excellent idea, and a lot of people in this area are talking about it now. APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 122] MR. CULP

- The workers, forest workers and other workers in a region, and the residents, have a long-range interest, and I trust them to control, manage the resources in their area. I do not trust corporations which are usually multinational in their interest to control local resources because the nature of business right now to have short-term economic gain, be the way business works. I don't have to fault that personally, but I don't think there's any -- I don't think anyone can say it's not an accurate description of business. APR1790.MM (Word) [Pg 115]

- As for tenure systems and public involvement, these two concepts should be interwoven into one with community control over their resource and removal from an area. With a wise, sustainable long-term plan that would maintain both ecological and economic integrity and diversity of the region.

The granting of TFLs to big business is like giving the chickens to the fox. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 118]

- In the long-term, the Trust area should be designed a local forest management area in order to facilitate local control over the forestry practices on both Crown and private land. Under the newly proclaimed Islands Trust Act, the Trust is required to formulate a regional plan for the islands. By becoming a local forest management area, we would then be able to implement forest land strategies, which would be consistent APR2090.AS (Word) [Pg 68]

- When you see what gyppo logging outfits have done to places like Denman Island, and the area north of Qualicum, on private land, in terms of just going in, buying the land, razzing it, and walking away, without even paying the mortgage, you begin to wonder if local ownership and local control is a wise move. I think, perhaps, local use with strong provincial and national control is what's needed. APR2090.AS (Word) [Pg 94]

- This was done at the local level, local zoning, all that kind of thing. Much harder to control that than provincially owned forests, but that's another issue. And, what I'm saying is that, yes, I think you need local control. I agree entirely with those people that say that. But you need that local control within a structure of very good rules. And those good rules need to come from at least one higher level. APR2090.AS (Word) [Pg 104]

- We would like to call for a review of the TFL system and recommend that any more cutting that does happen is placed into control of local communities, and that the areas that have already been cut can probably be managed on a selective basis by local communities and we can actually develop a sustainable economy around local control of the forest base. And the last point I would like to make is that the area known as Clayoquot Sound was expropriated from their aboriginal peoples without any treaty ever being signed. And to take this land and clear-cut it and decimate it before land claims have been settled APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 131]

- I think that local control of the land base is extremely important, because the people who live there are concerned about the long-term effects of what they do on the land. I think that companies from other countries are not concerned. They're concerned about making as much money as fast as possible...APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 136] MS. GLAMBECK

- ...whereby community controlled forestry could redirect some of the wealth that is extracted from the forests back into the community in terms of, as has been mentioned, a percentage -- the wood extracted in the area, processed in the area, and so on. So there is a concept here of community control that is something other than we have. We don't -- it doesn't really exist yet, certainly not in British Columbia, but it's something to be worked toward. APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 157]

- So that in the long term you will be able to set aside the Megin and the Carmanah as rain forest reserves – because we need these rain forests in a global context -- and at the same time have a thriving logging industry on the coastal communities, with coastal control and community control and smaller, more dispersed milling facilities, and value added manufacturing. The missing ingredient will be the extra profit that goes to MacMillan-Bloedel and Noranda and Bronfman and shareholders. There's got to be a redistribution of the profits. The profits have to remain in the local area APR2390.MJ (Word) [Pg 163]

- Six, the operating principles of community control sustainable forestry will probably involve the community being responsible for the logging and silviculture. Logs would then be sold to the processors. Funding required to purchase the change in tenure could be recovered in the form of various surcharges placed on different components of an integrated forest industry. APR2590.AS (Word) [Pg 52]

- I don't have a clear view of that but I'll let Stu comment on that, but if I could refer to what Mr. Bawtree talked about the dangers of a community group gaining control. And I certainly would not advocate that it fall out of the hands of professionals, even though they may disagree 180 degrees from time to time as to what the best solution is for a problem. But I would want that control go to the community water users, APR2490.MM (Word) [Pg 68] MR. TAYLOR

- Effective forestry requires an area-based local management which has control over planning and development. local autonomy and control can be best achieved by legal delegation to a Commission or corporate entity. The government should establish objectives, and monitor results and leave implementation to organizations who must have long-term as well as short-term objectives, and who, in any event, can be forced to perform by legislation APR1990.AS (Word) [Pg 9]

- Related to the issue of public participation is the issue of local control of our resources. I would just like to say that while local people certainly deserve a major voice in the utilization of the resources around them, this doesn't necessarily reduce the number of other interested parties in any given conflict, nor does it provide easy answers as to how AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 113]

- In particular, the provincial government should not use local control as an excuse to avoid their stewardship responsibilities. The final area of your mandate is given as the management of public forest lands in light of differing values, and I think this area in general is the source of much of the current conflict over forest use. AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 113]

- It is felt that there needs to be legislation providing for democratic and local control over forest lands; that there be selective, rather than clear-cut logging practices, that there be site specific forest management interventions, and that there be great control and stiff penalties for waste. And this isn't just waste that is currently allowable, but we have to legislate for really good utilization AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 166]

- One thing that's coming through loud and clear is the suggestion that there should be some sort of local regulation, control, overview of forest practices, land use practices in the region, in the local ity, and you reasserted that too. I take it that it would not necessarily, according to your suggestion, and I think it was just a suggestion, have to be associated with municipal control; it could be some other AP1890.AS (Word) [Pg 171]

- On the other hand, with our schools and with our hospitals, the control has devolved to a local area. Clearly, that works. There is some provincial control but there is also local control, and I think that's all we're suggesting is that maybe we should think about that. That way at least people will have a say immediately in their local area; but it has profound consequences if we were to move to something like that. APR18.MM (Word) [Pg 0]

- ...the tenure system needs to be changed, to be gradually replaced with community forests and woodlots. There should be greater community control of forest use. APR18.MM (Word) [Pg 0]

- These changes could be accomplished by increasing the number of woodlots and by offering forest licences to community associations and businesses first. This local control would benefit log house builders, smaller, more labour-intensive mills, and value-added manufacturers. Forest management decisions that begin at the local level would result in more responsible, ecologically sustainable harvesting practices. ARP2090.MM (Word) [Pg 0]

- ...a number of regulations, guidelines, handbooks and yet we are forced to deal with a public that has no understanding of what it is that guides us, what it is that constrains us, we're constantly in unworkable situations. I think if we got to a situation where we had community control, we would have to expect those members on any advisory boards to be as knowledgeable in all areas of forest resource management and wilderness management and whatever. I really don't know what you're going to end up with other than forest industry representatives for the forest resource side ARP2090.MM (Word) [Pg 0]

- Number two, there's a need to educate people, that it is their right and responsibility to become involved and to take control at the community level. Three, there's a need to form a body similar to a School Board with the authority to make decisions affecting the forest industry in each area. The general public feels there's no one representing their interests and I believe this is the case. APR2590.MM (Word) [Pg 128]

- We've given away this province, and Mr. Parker wanted to give it away, double the giving away to forest multinationals, where people are crying out for community control, Native people want their own habitat, their own environment to be under their own control, so they can live with some sort of dignity. We don't want the shareholders in Auckland, Toronto and New York, to be telling us, whenever we want to live on our own land... APR2690.AS (Word) [Pg 25]

- Well, you could go back in history during our enlightened era, in my opinion, '72 to '75, where people in the Valhalla area, Nelson, and so on, proposed community control of that whole area, and this was very well received, assisted by the foresters, and communities were getting into that. I think a lot of that control was taken away from them APR2690.AS (Word) [Pg 35] MS. BUCHANAN

- In fact, on Lasqueti, the one point on which there was immediate consensus was community control of the Crown lands. This, then, has been an important part of our deliberations and investigations. As far as we can ascertain, it will require a change in legislation. Under the existing legislation, public lands are administered by various, mainly provincial agencies, parks, by Lands, Parks and Housing, wildlife sanctuaries APR2690.AS (Word) [Pg 86]

- ...board will appoint the community forester, who will plan and supervise all logging and forest restoration with true public participation, not the charade of public involvement which we have now. The Regional District of Central Kootenay is able and willing to assist us in establishing the management structure. In summary, community control in management of the forests will ensure local jobs in both harvesting and forest restoration, timber supply for local mills, protection of forest ecology, harvesting in volumes and by methods that ensure perpetual sustained yield. MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 79]

- ...most of the residuals from the sawmills are exported out of this region. Now, that means that we don't have control over that resource. The sawmills really don't have any choice, they have to send it out. So when you say local control, I don't know who you mean local control by. By city counsels, by duly elected people? I mean, by loggers, by sawmill owners and operators, the people who work in those sawmills? I always have a concern when someone says, I want local control, and you wonder who they represent, whether they represent a cross-section of the community, Chambers of Commerce, working people, service industry people, professionals, self-employed or others, or do they represent themselves? MAY190.MM (Word) [Pg 165]

- ...what's going on now is voices being heard from people other than the people that are living in the communities. I mean, it should be community involvement, community recommendations, and as I've stated, not community control, because another level of government isn't the answer. It's more local input into what's happening in their communities. MAY290.MJ (Word) [Pg 9]

- Depending on each community's specific goals, the benefits can be quite varied. The District of Mission views the benefits of their tree farm licence as first, community stability and this is achieved mainly through steady local employment and the goal of sustained revenue. Sustainable benefits are important in our community. Control of the local forest resource. This is achieved through such items as input into watershed areas, development of tourism opportunities and the control of harvesting patterns. Multiple-use opportunities for local and B.C. residents. This can be achieved through development of various forest recreation areas and activities...MAY290.MJ (Word) [Pg 36]

- These are the concerns of CIPE, Coalition for Information on Pulpmill Expansion as well as my personal views. We believe that B.C. should develop and maintain an innovative and integrated forestry management policy that provides for local control over local resources. That is to say, that people in the Arrow Lakes forest district should sit on a committee responsible for setting and maintaining forest policy in their own district. This level of local control and involvement would lead to a greatly improved conservation of the resources that must sustain this region for centuries to come. MAY0490.MM (Word) [Pg 5] MR. SMEHN

- Some suggestions on how the community boards might be created and function have been outlined in Public Forests or Private Timber Supplies? The Need for community control of B.C. Forests by Herb L. Hammond. MAY0490.MM (Word) [Pg 15]

- You wanted to hear our suggestions from management and public participation. local control was my main point, because you get meaningful public participation and sensitive management of the forests with more local control. You have to, because you can get collared on the street by the public, I mean, the people who are in charge of it. For example, water would get enough protection that way. You must have heard a lot from watershed people who were dissatisfied. MAY0490.MM (Word) [Pg 116]

- Anyway, if our communities controlled their own back yards, we would definitely kill several birds with one stone on that. local control would also mean better long-range planning, avoiding the boom-and-bust log mill townships that we've got here. The current practices are short-sighted. For example, these major clear-cuts with a heavy timber bias create vulnerable plantations, not multigenetic diversity. We often feel around here that we're a Third World country, MAY0490.MM (Word) [Pg 116]

- There must be better accountability by centralized powers for the regions they supposedly represent. The lack of accountability must be addressed with local community control. We would not be in the mess we are in now if we would have had real input all along. It is my opinion that if centralized governments do not begin to respond to local input, the only choice that we have is to vote them out MAY290.ED (Word) [Pg 11]

- We believe there needs to be a much more consistent practice of high standards of forest management throughout the entire province. The Village of Sayward is not interested in either public or local government control of the forest resource. However, we do believe in meaningful public participation and involvement in forest land management planning. Local government needs to be fully aware of and involved in all forest management activities in our domestic drinking watersheds, starting at the planning stage. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 163]

3. Public Involvement in the Integrated Resource Planning Process

Thematic Overview

A structured and predictable system of public involvement in the resource planning process is required to incorporate changing public values and to ensure that the potential impacts of resource use decisions are fully accounted for before operations begin. Participation at the local community and regional levels may be the only means by which the trade-offs between quantifiable market values and less tangible ones can be effectively addressed.

Related Issues:

- The urban public (along with their environmental groups) is too far away from the action in resource use areas to understand the impact of environmental campaigns on the livelihood of local communities which bear the brunt of changes demanded.
- Involvement of the public should begin at the earliest planning stages rather than after planners are committed to a restricted variety of options resulting from their own resource bias.
- Community Forest Boards or Commissions need to be established to formalize public participation at the local level.
- More emphasis needs to be placed on environmental education in the schools, both to increase environmental awareness and to increase understanding of the forestry industry.

Results of Transcript Review

Summary:

A search of the first transcripts for public involvement found 156 occurrences. Speakers voiced support for increased public involvement, and frustration with current public involvement opportunities. A variety of suggestions were made for how increased public involvement could occur.

Examples of comments:

- The next section is public involvement. And we believe that the Ministry of Forests is trying to portray the image that they are involving the public in land use decisions but in reality they want the public to know and say as little as possible. (APR2590.ED)

- ... I believe the government is not doing its job when we talk about public involvement. ... I believe that logging should not take place without public involvement. There is a process in place at the present time, but I -- in my opinion it is very complicated, and the average person simply doesn't understand it. It's a difficult process to become involved in, and there has to be something that's much more simple... (APR1790.ED)

- We need a public involvement process that ensures input from the public and other resource users. (APR1790.MM)

- One of the needs I see in this province is for greater public involvement. I can see that people should be more involved in the local resource use planning process and the coordinated resource management planning processes. And I suggest that almost every watershed should have one of these plans... (Christine Galliazzo, forester, speaking for self. APR1790.MM)

- Re: public involvement in planning and management of forest practices: There are certain practices out there that much of the public questions, and to be able to develop some of the, or to sustain our economy they have to be aware of what the consequences of not -- of the alternatives to some of those practices. (Mr. B.T. Barr, APR1990.ED).

- The other brief deal with the struggle for democratic decision-making. Again, in recent years there has been a dramatic increase in the demand for public involvement, in forest land use decision-making. and this demand, in my estimation, is primarily the result of public concern over the detrimental effects of indiscriminate and careless logging. (Mr. Waelti, APR1990.ED)

- I feel that the Ministry of Forests has the mandate to involve public involvement. And I think quite obviously the process that they've had in place up to now hasn't worked all that well. (APR2390.MM)

- ... I feel that when it becomes clear and concise of what those new marching orders are, I have full confidence that the Ministry of Forests can carry out the new orders as well as they have in the past and that they can ensure that there is public involvement at all levels. (Mr. Marritt, APR2390.MM)

- This brings me to the last issue that has come up here concerning this planning process and the public involvement. There has been a lot of cynicism expressed here, and which I share, about the public process. I am a veteran of four years of the Meares Island Planning Team, at the end of which the recommendations were essentially totally ignored. (APR2390.MJ)

- The Western Canada Wilderness Committee, we don't engage in any civil disobedience at all. We like to use just education and work with existing regulations, and we feel that the public advisory committee or joint planning team, public involvement programs are a useful means to get more community involvement in the local forests. However, we've been stalled by the Ministry of Forests and by Fletcher Challenge in trying to get any of these improved public participation programs going in our local watershed. (Western Canada Wilderness Committee, APR2590.AS)

- The second topic here is improving public participation. The Ministry of Forests has a good public involvement process. They just have to make more use of it. many people in the Ministry, even at the Resource Officer level, are not familiar with it and have never heard of it. I would suggest more education in that regard, even down to the field Operation Supervisor level. (APR2590.AS)

- I am proud of my current employer who puts strong emphasis on sound forest management practices, has a successful record of reforestation and encourages public involvement at every level, and I hope the situation is allowed to continue into the next century. (APR2490.MM)

- As a spiritual education, as a need to know in this day and age, I've noticed at a few of our public involvement meetings, people have come up and they've said, We really have some questions that concern us personally. We don't know how to go about it. We're not sure what's involved. We don't know where to get into the process. (APR2490.MM)

- We raise seven major points in our submission. Under the planning process, we have in this province a system that is supposed to be adequate for public involvement. We have preharvesting silvicultural prescriptions; we have Five-Year Management Plans; we have Management and Working Plans, but if this system is supposed to be as effective as it is in public involvement, why are we, as Gormans for instance, constantly facing so many last-minute crises that demand a much more intensive public involvement process? Our company is currently involved in seven comprehensive planning processes within our operating area.

Our experience in these processes is that the public is not content with only receiving an education about forestry practices; they demand an active part in the planning process and which we concur with. (Gorman Bros. Lumber Ltd. APR2490.MM)

- It is our opinion that there are serious shortcomings in the level of public involvement skills of those of us in industry, as well as in the Ministry, to be as effective communicators as we might be. (APR2490.MM)

- I really feel that we have to have more public involvement. We don't want involvement by reaction; we want involvement by planning, good planning. (APR2590.MM)

- My suggestions was for maybe a tree farm licence to be set up to one of the environmental groups,... or turned over, because the companies say they make their money on their manufacturing plants, not on their tree farm licences. This might be one way of getting more public involvement. (APR2690.AS)

- Public involvement in planning logging is a failure. Since 1986, the Kootenay Lake East Shore Forest Council, a committee of concerned citizens residing on the East Short of the lake, has been intensively involved with Window Box and Lumber, the major permit holder...

  We are at an impasse. The council and other residents invested time and money in good faith, and it has yielded us nothing. We have wasted our time. Now it is clear to us that what is sought by the company is not public involvement but public acquiescence in the ongoing process... (May190.MM)

- The success of any plan or development project is heavily dependent on the process followed, and an essential component of the process is meaningful public participation. The Institute recommends that legislation be developed to ensure that appropriate processes of public involvement are used, both by the public and private forest interests. Ideally these processes should be legally required with a prescribed format. (Planning Institute of B.C. MAY0490.MM)

- Regarding Public Involvement: Over the last decade, the Ministry of Forests has ignored the guidelines set out in the Ministry's own handbook on public involvement. Granted, the public is given the opportunity of attending storefronts and public hearings and to offer input on various concerns, but in that same decade, if anything has changed, it is forestry's increasingly defensive attitude and arrogance. (MAY290.ED)

- If you want more public involvement in the forest industry there is going to have to be more people directly involved in the forest. And I feel that woodlots would be one avenue of creating more public involvement through jobs and awareness. (APR1790.ED)

- In public involvement, the public must be involved at a local level early in the planning process. The government must be open about land use decisions. The native land claims question must be addressed. (Skeena Cellulose Inc.)

- Meaningful public participation is essential to achieve sustainable forestry, and resolve land use conflicts. Public involvement must include direct participation in forest planning through local advisory committees that represent the full range of public interests. (APR1990.ED)

- As for the tenure systems and public involvement, these two concepts should be interwoven into one with community control over their resource and removal from an area. With a wise, sustainable long-term plan that would maintain both ecological and economic integrity and diversity of the region. (APR1990.ED)

- Traditionally, our public involvement has been in the nature of information out, feedback in, and if you look at the levels of public involvement, that's fairly low down on the list in terms of providing for meaningful involvement, so I think there has be to other alternatives looked at that will bring that in. (APR2090.ED)

- Public involvement in resource planning: Many opportunities exist for public input into forest management plans; however, the public is often unaware of these opportunities.

  Another reason for the often sporadic participation in the planning process is the public's lack of knowledge of the issues. Appropriate avenues for public input must be made available at the early planning stages.

  The ILMA recommends that the Ministry of Forests amend and reissue their public involvement handbook to illustrate appropriate stages in the planning process for public involvement.

Formation of regional round tables, as suggested by the B.C. Task Force on Environment Economy, should be expedited in order to formulate regional sustainable development in forest land use objectives. (ILMA, APR2390.MM Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association).

- At this stage, we're willing to go with the Ministry of Forest's public advisory committee and/or joint planning team process. They are both well documented as to how they should be run. They are what's called extended public involvement programs of the Ministry of Forests, where they will help coordinate groups such as ours with representatives of industry unions and the forest companies to sit down at the table and review forest development plans in order to come up with a concensus on what should happen in local areas. (APR2590.AS)

- Decisions about what to do with Crown land should be made by the Government, through a public involvement process: I think a community-based board would be one option that might work. (Mr. Falkiner, APR1890.ED)

- We want to work with industry to develop an education program to have the public out on the forest lands to see it and touch it for themselves. Take the expression, A picture is worth a thousand words one step further. Get them out there and feel it. If the government truly wants public involvement we should be providing a certain level of knowledge such that the response is based on more than emotions gathered through the media. (APR1890.ED)

- In terms of increased public participation, I think this is an excellent illustration of that. I think in many cases, most companies have sort of circled the wagons. They have had a very sort of fearful outlook on sort of public input, and public involvement in some of their decisions, and I think forest companies should be encouraged to be a lot more proactive, to show leadership, and to see what they can be doing with regard to the situation that they find themselves in now, and not sort of reacting every time a situation occurs. But, showing leadership in those areas, in terms of providing public input and public involvement. (APR1990.AS)

- The idea of the Community Resource Board, the Community Forest Resource Board, might not be particularly practical either, but it is born of our frustration with the public involvement process as it stands now; and by that I mean, the public involvement process in terms of forest planning.

  It is true that the Club is asked to contribute, and we're often happy to do so, to the forest planning process, but it's at considerable cost to us, as members. One of our committee members, for example, is just simply unable to get time off work to attend these hearings. This is quite common though, at least in our experience, in terms of public involvement sessions. The plannning sessions are held during the day. We are expected to attend those. (Kamloops Naturalists Club? APR18.MM)

- Point number five, ineffective public involvement and information processes. There seems be be widespread misinformation in the province and ignorance, leading to some kind of a fear that seems to be gripping people of the province. ... Processes may be formal, if that's necessary for public involvement in decision-making, but the province and the forestry sector must commit significant time and resources to it; we just have no other alternative. I don't think we can do a half baked job, it needs to be done right. (APR1990.MM)

- The public doesn't understand that there is a public input process in place, albeit it may not be perfect, and as I say it's not understood. And also there's a misconception that forest tenure means land ownership. And, of course, clear-cutting, there's a misconception that clear-cutting is taken strictly for economic reasons.

  I believe, however, that armed with the balanced information, the general populous will in time make the correct decisions about our forest resource. APR1790.MM [Pg 55]

- I like the idea of a public advisory committee established for each community and having jurisdiction over an appropriate portion of the timber supply area. (APR2590.MM)

- What we ask for is a community forest licence to be managed by a board of directors elected by the community. The board will appoint the community forester, who will plan and supervise all logging and forest restoration with true public participation, not the charade of public involvement which we have now. (MAY190.MM)

4. Economics

Thematic Overview

The public perception of economic arrangements in the forest industry vary widely. People believe that more effective use of the harvested resource would occur if waste were turned to other uses, if the industry were diversified onto a wider range of manufactured products, if the small business programs were better supported and local communities had more control of tenured lands. The major concern expressed is the generation of well paying, secure employment opportunities. Harvesting for sustainable yields, environmentally benign management techniques and value-added manufacturing are seen by many as potentially creating many new jobs.

Related Issues

- Stumpage fees have to reflect true market value. Stumpage fees are seen to be an economic instrument which must also reflect employment and economic benefits to local communities and the deterioration of the forest land base.

- The capital of the forests must be maintained.

- There should be a competitive log market.

- Raw log exports should not be allowed. Value-added manufacturing opportunities should be encouraged by, for example, adjusting stumpage fees, dedication of 25% of the AAC to value-added manufacturing and/or a new form of tenure based on value-added manufacturing. The economics of value-added manufacturing, i.e. whether these products be produced more cheaply elsewhere, is not clear.

- There must be a balance between large operations (TFLs etc.) and small, locally or community based operations (woodlots etc.). One half of logs should come from non-tenured lands.

- Subsidies to new entrants into the forest industry should not be granted.

- Timber cut in a region should be to support the conversion facilities and the related jobs in that region.

- There are opposing views as to the ability of small businesses to properly manage tracts of forest land. Some argue that small businesses may not be able to give the land the same degree of expert treatment that a larger firm with professional staff may provide. Others suggest that small businesses have more flexibility and would be more responsive to community interests.

- Tourism and other non-destructive economic uses of forest land are sacrificed in the large scale clear cut process.

- Effective forest management strategies will need to be coordinated with federal jurisdictions i.e. native lands.

Results of Transcript Review

The results of the transcript review have been divided into three major topic areas as that is the extent of the major searches to date. The topics are as follows:

- 4.1 Exports
- 4.2 Employment/Economic Development
- 4.3 Value-added Manufacturing
- 4.4 Tenure

4.1 Exports

Summary:

In the search for export and exports, 81 occurrences were found. There was overall opposition to raw log exports when value added work could be done in B.C.Raw log exports should not be allowed. Value-added manufacturing opportunities should be encouraged by, for example, adjusting stumpage fees, dedication of 25% of the AAC to value-added manufacturing and/or a new form of tenure based on value-added manufacturing. The economics of value-added manufacturing, i.e. whether these products be produced more cheaply elsewhere, is not clear.

Examples of comments related to Exports:

- ... so it seems to me if somebody could process them somewhere else and make a usable product from it, then we should be able to find someone here that can do the same. And so it would seem like there shouldn't be any need to have any whole log exports ... APR2690.ED [Pg 129]

- Even Sweden, which has a similar sized working forest as B.C. has close to three times the population of B.C., and therefore, a greater domestic market. Thus, B.C. remains a major exporter of softwood products, accounting for close to fifty percent of the world's softwood exports. Actually, it should be close to forty percent.

  As British Columbians, it is both our destiny and our obligation to continue to maximize a world source of a recyclable, biodegradable, and renewable softwood supply. APR1790.AS [Pg 60]

- And this is something that, another principle that should be established, is that we are not going to -- I know there is some limit on the export of raw logs, but there's -- I don't know what the limit is in the export of lumber, but we've got to say we have a principle here, that we want jobs here, and we're going to insist on far more value added industry in the province. APR1790.AS [Pg 77]

- Could I just raise a point about the ban, the proposed ban on log exports? A lot of the timber that we log is through a broker. It is exported. And if there is a blanket ban put into place that would effectively kill a lot of small business enterprises. APR1790.ED [Pg 46] Ms. Bruce

- One article that I read about a year ago stated that B.C. controls 25 percent of the world's export lumber market. I also know that the Japanese are paying more for one of our raw logs than what our sawmills get for the finished product out of that same log. As much as $180 dollars a cubic metre for a number one spruce log. APR1990.ED [Pg 126]

- As for all forest tenure, maybe we are approaching it all the wrong way. Maybe there should be no quotas. Maybe each cutting permit should be open to bidding to any and all individuals or companies in the province, with no raw log exports at all. Maybe that will ensure that the timber is utilized to its greatest potential. High quality timber would go for high prices, and the processor would have to produce a high quality product to make a profit. As it is now, we have high value timber and we are turning it into low value products, two-by-fours and chips.

  If foreign corporations can buy the raw logs that we export on an individual basis at log auctions and still make a profit, surely we can do the same with individual cutting permits. APR1990.ED [Pg 128]

- Rob talked about following some of the products we make beyond our borders, and it would be an interesting exercise to follow those products. And we ship, what, ten billion dollars in export products in forestry out of British Columbia, and it would sure be interesting to follow them and see where the value or how much value is added in other jurisdictions, and it indeed would be significant. APR2090.ED [Pg 95]

- ... when you can ship a log to some foreign country and have it manufactured and come back at a cheaper price than what you can buy the same product for in the province, I would assume that we have a serious problem.

  In the past Victoria has cut off the export of round logs and insisted that they be manufactured, may it be just cut in cants or whatever, and that you were then eligible to ship them to foreign countries. Well, at this particular time, and it has happened before, and I believe it's up this May 30 again, isn't it -- yes, the export -- if they were to cut the export off, you know, all the small loggers, at least mid-coast and north coast are going to be dead in the water. Because there's no way that the Vancouver market will allow you to log and make any kind of a profit with the high stumpage that's being paid ... APR2090.ED [Pg 106]

4.1 Exports

- There's actually also two points there, they go back about two years or so. Initially, we had a 15 percent export tariff, which was based on the dimension lumber that was going into the United States, and at the time the government and other people saw fit to transform that export tax into a stumpage. One of the big problems from our point of view is that, the export tax was initially designated to apply only to dimension lumber for the housing industry in the States, but by transforming it into a stumpage, it in effect ended up being applied to all products. APR2390.ED [Pg 11] Mr. Byl

- In order to promote B.C. based industries, the export of raw timber and round logs should be prohibited. Only high-value end products which have been manufactured in B.C. should be exported. APR2490.MM [Pg 51]

- Clear-cuts, slash burning and intensive forestry should be encouraged on TFL areas, subject only to environmental problems. On all provincial lands outside of TFL tenures, the commission to decide the priorities of individual areas with all values to be considered.

  Immediate ban on export of all raw logs from all lands, Crown and private. We cannot have industry threatening job loss to counteract government policies while they are allowed to export jobs and also allowed to construct mills that double the cut but reduce the manpower by up to 50 percent. APR2490.MM [Pg 75]

- If you look at the statistics, this is secondary manufacturing or value-added manufacturing, it's being carried out right now mostly by small and medium-sized companies. If you look at the overall statistics the big forest -- tree farm licence holders mostly export dimension lumber to their corporate mothers in Tacoma and elsewhere, but are not in any great way into secondary manufacturing. APR2490.MM [Pg 161]

- ... we need to change the way our forests, our trees, are given, at cut-rate prices, to large corporations. Apparently we get less money than any other country for our volume of timber. Apparently we get less jobs now than we used to, fewer jobs than many other countries, because we export the raw resource. We don't do much secondary manufacturing. And I think the way to do this is to move the control from the government to local community groups. The community that lives near a forest is far more interested in that forest than anyone else. APR1990.AS [Pg 37]

- We believe that there should be legislative requirements to stop the export, completely stop the export of raw logs, and significantly begin to restrict the export of timbers and cants, which amount to nothing more than raw logs with the bark sawn off of them, in our opinion. APR1990.AS [Pg 174]

- Point five, no log exports, period. AP1890.AS [Pg 37]

4.1 Exports

- At the risk of appearing simple, let me suggest that the provincial government prices the timber and sets the various tax rates. It can choose to do so in away that encourages increased cutting rates, increased road-building, and increased log exports. Or it can choose to do so in a way that encourages value-added manufacture, and discourages exports of unprocessed products. AP1890.AS [Pg 114]

- Basically, we find that jobs lost to mechanization were not offset in the manufacturing sector, because of the over-emphasis in the province on the export of raw logs, and only semi-processed wood products. AP1890.AS [Pg 162]

- One of my greatest concerns, for some time, has been the export of raw logs, which I consider to be a particular folly when we don't have an adequate, as far as I can find, inventory of our old growth stocks. And it's rather strange to see a leading American researcher being reported in our press the last two or three days, complaining of that fact; doing research up here on rain forest inventory, and discovering that there is really no adequate data, no complete inventory of old growth forests.

  So, once again, I consider it very unwise to be exporting the volume which we export when we don't know what we've got for the future.

  It's argued that three per cent, only three per cent of our forest production, allowed production is exported, but it has to be borne in mind that previously the bulk of that three per cent came out of the Vancouver Forest District here, which had prime, good supplies of prime fir, and so -- which was already badly over-cut -- so that it's really overloaded this.

  Now that has been stopped, but so that the export is coming mainly from the north coast, particularly from Indian reserve property, which is under federal jurisdiction, and over which we have no control. AP1890.AS [Pg 167-8]

- We recommend that provincial government stop raw log exports and begin a program to process wood here to the final product with much improved research. APR1990.MM [Pg 27]

- Promote the expansion of forest industry jobs by eliminating the export of raw logs, cants and chips. These raw materials can greatly increase the number of secondary manufacturing jobs. APR1990.MM [Pg 45]

- Log exports. As a national union the PPWC has been calling for a ban on all log exports for over ten years. We again repeat that call. ARP2090.MM

- So, I don't see them big guys, they can compete without the tenure. Don't worry, they will build their plants, because the wood is here, the fibre is here. We also got to realize, we supply them with a tremendous infrastructure. They get cheap hydro, they get natural gas, they get a superb road system. Without that they could not exist. APR1990.ED [Pg 77]

- As a local union we have a real problem with the garbage for hemlock wood-chip swap occurring at Cache Creek. Clear-cutting so called decadent hemlock and selling it at 25 cents a cubic meter so that the logs can be ground into chips for export and used to subsidize the transfer of Lower Mainland garbage to Cache Creek is a poor use of our timber. When B.C. exports raw and semi-processed forest materials we are exporting jobs. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- We want to ensure that our forests are efficiently managed so that we can maintain our position on the export market. But is the present system, where the licensees do the work and the Forest Service checks it, efficient? APR2590.MM [Pg 22]

- Recommendation: Immediate cessation of clear-cuts larger than four hectares, slash burning and use of chemicals in B.C.'s forests; number two, prohibition of all whole log and cant exports ... MAY0390.MM [Pg 57] Ms. Bowman

- We must discourage the export of raw logs and encourage local value added industry. MAY790.AS [Pg 115] Mr. Duryea

4.2 Employment

Summary:

In the search for "employment", there were 195 occurrences. Employment and community stability are major public concerns. The forest industry is not concerned with creating more jobs. The forest industry talk of dangers of reduced employment by addressing environmental concerns is a red herring - they have reduced employment drastically with large scale operations and automation. Small, local companies; value-added manufacturing; recycling and environmentally benign silviculture will provide more employment over a longer term. Tourism is recognized as creating employment options, however, these jobs are perceived to be low paying. There will need to be negotiations with unions about changing employment structures.

Examples of comments related to Employment:

- Now, while this may be small potatoes compared to the giant forest industry, we must remember that we really occupy only a very small part of the provincial forest and, more significantly, we are among the ultimate in sustainable development.

  And, if we are allowed to operate in a protected environment, one successful fishing lodge can generate as much revenue and as many jobs over an 80-year to a 100-year growing cycle, as the value of the timber that is removed. APR1990.MM [Pg 127]

- Re: Auctioning wood: Number one, we're a small company. It would be very difficult for us, beginning in 1979, to compete with a company who has had tenure in the province for 25 years and would probably have a fairly healthy bank balance. As well, there wouldn't be any certainty of employment because at every auction you don't know if you would be successful in obtaining the wood or not. It would be very difficult to offer any security to your employees whatsoever. APR2590.ED [Pg 10]

- Nobody has addressed the problem of employment. Two years ago, in a social gathering, a principal of a medium sized sawmill -- incidentally, not the one I'm working for presently, but the principal of a medium sized sawmill says: I'm looking forward to the day when I'll have four people operating my sawmill and cutting ...

  That is technically possible, even today. But, God, at what a price. We can't stop progress, but it is a price.

  We're going to be very short of employment. Unfortunately, we will have to go looking for the five dollar an hour tourist industry jobs.

Nobody's addressed that. I don't think I have an answer for it presently, but one thing the Commission should look at is the problem of future employment within the industry. APR2590.ED [Pg 154] Larry Ciejka

- This local forest economy must be maintained and increased intensive silviculture programs are essential in order to see this happen. Intensive silviculture will greatly benefit not only Chetwynd, but also other local communities through increased employment, diversification of local economies, forestry training for the local work force and protection of existing long-term jobs. APR2690.ED [Pg 81]

- More small business sales means more revenue for the provincial government and/or employment for small operators. Small timber quotas and woodlots can create more employment by using smaller low ground pressure equipment and/or horses or cable logging equipment. APR2690.ED [Pg 117] Mr. Loberg

- It's imperative that the government, and not the private company, manage the remaining resources on a truly sustained yield basis, so that employment in our communities will be guaranteed forever more.
  I would like to suggest that the Commission consider that each tree farm licence be managed on its own sustained yield basis, so that all our communities are protected. APR1790.AS [Pg 18]

- Management and unions will have to train workers to be multi-skilled. For the forestry worker, that could mean an opportunity or requirement to move from one skill to several skills. Could it be possible for workers in one field of employment to move to another as the demand changes? APR1790.AS [Pg 37]

- And one of the main reasons for having a strong independent Forest Service besides policing the industry, is to provide the graduate foresters and forestry technicians an alternate place of employment, a place where they can practice forestry to its fullest potential without the fear of having to worry about corporate policies and the need to show huge profits. APR1790.MM [Pg 29]

- I think we now have sufficiently cost-effective alternatives to herbicides in forest management that we can afford to curtail our reliance on these chemicals immediately, possibly even creating some employment in the process.

  Another issue of key importance to the concept of sustainable development is the employment of forestry practices which preserve the earth's fertility and productivity. APR1790.MM [Pg 84]

4.2 Employment

- Encourage paper manufacturers to get into the business of recycling paper, rather than issuing pulpwood harvesting licences. The Ministry of Forests must become a player in actively promoting the recycling of paper as an alternative form of employment for displaced industry workers.
  The practice of selling raw logs, cants and chips to foreign countries must stop. This will ensure manufacturing jobs within B.C. that are not currently being retained here. APR1790.MM [Pg 105]

- Re: sustainable development: We're going to do this by researching and providing public disclosure of facts that surround resource issues and conflicts in the interests of better public decision-making; develop public education materials on sustainable development; encourage better resource inventories; and identify and encourage economic enterprises that achieve both high employment and sustainability.

  The focus of our group is on sustainability. APR1990.ED [Pg 12]

- So, we are attempting right now to focus on developing the factual basis for many of the issues in the region. One of them is trying to identify economic enterprise opportunities which will create sustainability and full employment. And we're putting together proposals for a project to try to put those two together. APR1990.ED [Pg 21]

- So, it is the job of government, through the Forest Service, to compel them to reform. It may well mean smaller short-term profits, but should lead to more stable, long-term employment for a larger workforce. APR2090.AS [Pg 26]

- Research is needed to find more ways of giving needed employment in a way that creates real wealth instead of destroying it. This could be done by developing industries here in B.C. which process the wood that is cut into a wide variety of finished products. APR2090.AS [Pg 27]

- When that is accomplished, all benefits, direct and indirect, of a sustained yield policy will be realized. Perpetuating our forests stands will not only provide a continuity of wood supply essential to maintain our forest industries, primary and secondary, with subsequent regional stability of employment, but will also ensure a continued forest cover adequate to perform the invaluable functions of watershed protection, stream flow and run-off control, the prevention of soil erosion, and of providing recreational and scenic areas, and a home for our wild bird and animal life." APR2090.AS [Pg 45]

- Small-scale logging and sawmilling are traditional activities which provide employment for some people on most larger islands, and timber sales are a source of income for some larger land owners. And the Islands Trust has a policy to encourage forestry practices which are compatible with and complementary to the values of conservation and rural living. APR2090.AS [Pg 66]

- Well, probably, I guess, one of the things is that I don't think that the big -- certainly the employment requirements by the large companies aren't the same as they used to be. You have machine operators now and very few so-called labourers in that area ...

- Yes, well I'm looking at employment. I'm really hung up on what's happening to our young people and the jobs are diminished and small operators normally employ more people. They're more efficient in a lot of their ways of doing things, so they can afford to hire more people. APR2090.ED [Pg 32] Mr. Funk

- In my experience, these big tenures, long term, are held by a diminishing number of multi-national corporations. In my opinion, they do not provide better forest management, they don't provide maximum economic returns to the province and they don't provide for local employment or community stability and that's from today. I recognize that those were probably objectives when tree farm licences were created, but I don't believe that's current today. APR2090.ED [Pg 41]

- ... I think that there is a concern that reductions, if they are needed, that they do take place with consideration and that all of the values are analyzed and that the community impacts are considered. I think there's a lot of other opportunities for local forest employment beyond harvesting. I don't particularly agree that there isn't more manufacturing that can happen on the Charlottes. There are people who want to live here, if the opportunities were here, I think more people would stay here. APR2090.ED [Pg 72]

- We're always left with the impression that what the companies care most about in the whole world is jobs for workers. In reality jobs, or the lack of them, are a result, never a determining cause of corporate policy.

  It's dishonest for the industry to cite lost employment in their quasi-moral campaign against preservation of a few relatively small parcels of old growth forests. And for years they've hoodwinked workers, the public, entire communities, and probably even themselves, with the slogans of, "sustained yield" and "forests forever", while they at the same time automated the woods and ... APR2390.ED [Pg 63]

- Okay. To keep this colossal red herring afloat elements in the industry neglect to remind us of why they are in the business in the first place. No employer ever pumped money into an enterprise guided by the altruistic notion that he's providing employment for anyone but himself.

4.2 Employment

Jobs that accrue are a by-product of the enterprise; a determining criterium in directing business operations is the level of return of investment.
If the profits are good, they hire like hell, and take all the glory, and if they're bad, they lay off, and blame everyone else. Payroll is the largest expense in the income statement, and in recent years the forest industry has done technological back flips to reduce that drain on profits. And reduce it, it has, by some extraordinary percentage.

Never in good conscience can the forest industry cite loss of employment as having anything to do with its problems. APR2390.ED [Pg 64] Mr. Laundy

- We must take the bull by the horns and begin to reduce the provincial AAC to a long-run sustainable yield. This action will not negatively impact our present needs if we begin to shift our industrial emphasis to secondary manufacturing which provides more value and more employment per cubic metre. AP2390.MM [Pg 121]

- Re: slash burning: In view of global warming, this simply can't be tolerated any longer.

  Slash can be dealt with by mulching machines. Of course, this will be more expensive than burning, but it will create employment. AP2390.MM [Pg 154]

- ... considered the backbone of the provincial economy as 50 percent of our economy is derived from the forest industry. Removal of large tracts of productive forest land in the land base cannot help but have deleterious effects on those living in the rural communities dependent on our forest for employment.

  Ucluelet has a diversified economy based on logging, fishing and tourism, but the loss of any part of that economy would have a devastating impact on our community. APR2390.MJ [Pg 37]

- The same is true of the tourism industry which is continually put forth as a source of alternate jobs. Jobs currently available in our area in tourism are mostly in the lower range wage range and hardly sufficient to compensate the loss to woods employment. APR2390.MJ [Pg 96]

- Number six, fear of job loss in the industry because (a) TFL access to Crown forests is not contingent on maintenance of employment level; and (b) because of lack of forest job creation programs and compensation to workers unemployed due to changing forest use. APR2390.MJ [Pg 111]

- ... downfalls have taken place in the labour force I would have expected that to have been made up in reforestation. That simply has not occurred. And yet, I do see the need for much more pruning, spacing and thinning of areas.

4.2 Employment

And I do believe there's a lot of employment to be gained there. But it is not happening. APR2390.MJ [Pg 127]

- ... change occurring in terms of a conceptual approach. What's being called "new forestry." And it is possible that the new forestry can help this industry make a transition to a future in which there will be jobs in the woods, there will be community stability, there will be local employment, without serious environmental degradation. APR2390.MJ [Pg 161]

- Historically, the economy of Ucluelet has been based on logging and fishing. Recently tourism has played an increasing role in our community. Logging and associated services and supply industries form the backbone of our economy, employing the largest number of residents. They provide full time, year round employment, paying above minimum wages.

  The forestry sector provides much of the demand for support industry that helps to support the presence of other activities such as repairs to fishing and tour boats, et cetera. APR2390.MJ [Pg 168]

- Unions will be challenged to maintain wage structures for labour intensive forest management and to help accommodate shifts in employment patterns. APR2590.AS [Pg 50]

- More intensive use of the resource must be made. The move toward value added medium term timber sales requires less land base to be tied up by one company and increases competition. More jobs through direct and spin-off employment are created. APR2590.AS [Pg 100]

- But, if we could put a value on it, charter operators in this area suggest that if the whales were here today they would be worth millions, perhaps tens of millions in annual tourist revenue, providing employment for hundreds of people. Instead, somewhere in the world there are the remnants of 1,200 barrels of whale oil, and nothing more.

  And now, with the same time of short-sighted single industrial use attitude of those turn of the century whalers, within the next few decades, ...APR2490.AS [Pg 106]

- The tree farm licence and forest licence holders were issued tenure so that they could build manufacturing plants and develop markets, thereby creating long-term employment. These companies used our forests as collateral. Now these plants are built, and the companies are modernizing in logging and milling, and drastically reducing employment levels.

4.2 Employment

The Small Business Association of Canada has produced a report which outlines the employment production in this past decade. That report shows a decrease in employment by major corporations while at the same time an increase by small business. The management of these companies are minimizing benefits to the province while maximizing profits, and ignoring ecological consequences.

Let us not forget the massive shutdowns and lay-offs experienced from the depths of the recent recession. So much for the theory that large tenures will provide the stability to maintain employment through peaks and valleys of world market trends. They are there for the peaks, all right.
Many small operators in this area had the flexibility, or perhaps the necessity to keep things going, and many did just that. APR2490.AS [Pg 135]

- ... a mill rather than do necessary improvements to minimize pollution. I say let them shut down. Take the corresponding annual cut out of the tree farm licence, and make it available to B.C. entrepreneurs. They can use it as collateral and establish clean, secondary manufacturing, which will create more employment per cubic metre than a pulp mill. APR2490.AS [Pg 136]

- I've been one of these commercial thinning operators. I have provided three to four times the employment in the harvesting stage, while selective logging, produced virtually no waste, and improved the stand through practicing intensive silviculture. APR2490.AS [Pg 137]

- I know that if individuals, community groups, and small to medium-sized businesses living in and around the forests were given access to public forests through long-term tenure, they could manage them, providing more employment, less conflict, less damage to ecology, and more benefit to the province.

  We need major companies that can compete in world markets in the manufacturing phase. They need some guarantee of raw material supply, but we need a more equitable distribution of public land tenure ... APR2490.AS [Pg 138]

- There are hundreds, if not thousands of small operators clamouring for opportunity. The opportunities exist on public forest land within tree farm licences and forest licences, but the unions and major companies have locked horns, and the result is no access to these employment opportunities, and very little intensive silviculture taking place. It is time the work and the workers got together for the benefit of the province. APR2490.AS [Pg 138]

4.2 Employment

- Conversion plan construction licences should be issued only upon provision of evidence of long-term fibre supply. Sawmill size should be restricted to the sustainable supply of local timber to ensure stable employment for, again, local residents. APR2490.MM [Pg 51]

- The most important point in this issue of community economic dependency is that in order to generate stable employment in communities where forest harvesting occurs, I think three things need to be present: Logging should be done on a smaller scale; two, the logging should be done by community-based companies; and three, these community-based companies should use logging methods which ensure a continuous long-term supply of timber. APR2490.MM [Pg 52]

- A tree nursery should be established in each forest district. Nursery stock should be taken from the area local to the nursery. Distribution of tree nurseries across B.C. would help spread forestry-related employment and ensure preservation of genetic diversity. APR2490.MM [Pg 53]

- In my opinion, the government has lost control of what was intended to be a constant source of both revenue and employment, and now appeals for the public's sympathetic support to regain that control. APR2490.MM [Pg 72]

- More area based tenures should be granted to the non-integrated, locally owned and operated companies who have displayed responsibility in employment, community stability, and forest management practices. The public should not be afraid of these companies, as they are not multi-national, foreign owned or controlled, and generally have a good track record in the communities within which they exist. APR2490.ED [Pg 9]

- These new allocations of area based tenures should be placed in the hands of the non-integrated, locally owned and operated, because these companies are able to interface with their surrounding communities and satisfy the public in these communities with their proven track records for stable employment, community involvement, and forest management practices. APR2490.ED [Pg 9]

- Now, Fort George and Ingenika, for many people who don't know where it is, it's a fly-in area. We went from almost zero percent unemployment to about 98 percent employment. I think there was certain understanding, without prejudice of the land claim situation. The two large companies and the two smaller bands went ahead and developed a relationship with each other, a business relationship, other than the political item, which is aboriginal title issue. APR2490.ED [Pg 77]

4.2 Employment

- Selective manual methods are the obvious choice in ecologically oriented forestry. Other than improving the stand, they stimulate the local economy and generate employment through monies spent on hiring of local contractors and workers. APR2490.ED [Pg 111]

- Small management units provide more employment per cubic metre of wood produced. Some people would suggest that small management units are inefficient, and that large management units are efficient. But if we follow that out, the definition of efficiency gets to be a bit muddled after a while. APR2490.ED [Pg 127]

- In other jurisdictions -- and I would point to the Swedish example -- they receive about three times the employment per cubic metre of wood that we do. And the reason they achieve three times the -- or my belief the reason they achieve the three times the labour component for a cubic metre of wood isn't because they are inefficient, it's because they invest more in the forest ... APR2490.ED [Pg 128]

- The public should also be informed that recent economic conditions have forced many industries to dissolve or take a cautious stance on investments and decisions. By granting TFLs to companies with a secure land base, thereby incentives to invest monies are enhanced and local communities would realize greater opportunities for employment and growth. The public in B.C. would also be ensured a long-term annuity in the form of stumpage payments into the public coffers, thereby maintaining a lot of the socio-economic benefits we now enjoy. APR1890.ED [Pg 10]

- ... an industry that has the lowest job ratio per cubic metre logged worldwide, and is still trying to reduce this ratio, only starts worrying about jobs when they perceive a loss in supply.

  It would appear that in actual fact the higher the volumes of timber accessible the lower the employment levels per cubic metre, the net result being we are actually subsidizing the industry with wood. Again, who pays and who benefits? APR1890.ED [Pg 52]

- ... must realize that the majority of the small sawmills are specialty mills that cut quality instead of quantity. We are very labour-intensive, and in many cases we cut the special cuts for the remanufacturing outfits that cannot get what they need from the large mills. This creates even more employment. APR1890.ED [Pg 125]

- Furthermore, over half of the ranchers depend on sawmill operations and other forest-related employment for part of their income. The importance of forestry to the area is also reinforced by the fact that the area's two mines -- Equity Silver Mine near Houston, and Noranda's Babine mining division near Granisle -- have both warned their employees of pending closures due to over depletion. APR1890.ED [Pg 142]

- The long-term goals of the project are to provide sustainable logging, manufacturing, tourism, and indirect employment from a natural resource whose utilization is eminently suited to the climate and terrain of the Cowichan Valley.

  The establishment of community forestry will provide the people of the valley direct input into their own futures. APR1990.AS [Pg 149]

- And all of our children are gone. And it's something that happens in our valleys when you've got a single industry town.

  So, I would say this is -- we are certainly looking for long-term employment, and we're looking for stability in our communities, and we are certainly, I would say that it would be unfair to say that we are not conscious of our environment, because I believe we are, we're very conscious of what goes on in our river, in our lake, ... APR1990.AS [Pg 156]

- We believe that those TFLs, smaller TFLs, must be legislatively required to provide guaranteed local employment, based upon the amount of wood harvested. Specifically, a specific number of forestry jobs, a specific number of harvesting jobs, and a specific number of manufacturing jobs per hundred thousand cubic -- or per thousand cubic metres of wood harvested. APR1990.AS [Pg 173]

- ... with the recession, the figure dropped precipitously to 84,000. They rebounded in 1983 to 93,000, and then began a steady decline until by 1986 we were down to 83,000 jobs.

  That is a loss of 28,000 jobs over a period of five years. I understand employment has since increased somewhat, probably through increased silviculture programs. In any case, we are talking about tens of thousands of jobs here, not thirty, or fifty, or a hundred.

  None of this job loss was due to environmental considerations. All of it came from across the board automation. AP1890.AS [Pg 35]

- Six, job creation. I believe that the forests and the various resources offer a number of opportunities for meaningful employment, in terms of increasing both timber quantity and quality, and other resources. I think it offers benefits to the individuals, and it offers benefits to society, in particular, decreased social costs and increased options. AP1890.AS [Pg 69]

4.2 Employment

- In particular, I see two major forest resource conflicts which might be resolved through changes in government management practice.
  The first is the conflict of employment versus wilderness preservation. We have ever-increasing volumes of wood being cut and processed by ever-decreasing numbers of people. Faced with this, forest industry workers have viewed any attempts to slow the cutting, or preserve special areas, as direct attacks on their ability to make a living. AP1890.AS [Pg 114]

- The focus on such products as lumber, which is both newsprint and fibres, plywood and board, has resulted in a lack of more labour intensive jobs, which would produce a greater number of -- greater employment and greater input to the economy. We find that the raw materials are leaving the country. I've noticed often that we get -- we export the wood, it's processed somewhere else, and we find that we're buying toothpicks, clothes pins, which have been processed with our wood ... AP1890.AS [Pg 162]

- We started out with -- the overall objectives of the Small Business Program are as follows:
  (i) to provide new opportunities for individuals and firms to enter the forest industry and establish business;
  (ii) to encourage diversification within the forest products industry and increase employment;
  (iii) to insure that the most efficient firms are awarded timber sales and the province receives a fair rate of return for the forest resources. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- Stumpages could be calculated with more emphasis put on the positive values of employment and economic benefits to the local communities and the negative values associated with deterioration of the forest base, rather than calculating stumpages on costs associated with major road development, extraction and transportation over long distances to a few centralized processing facilities such as is being done now. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- Now, industry is fond of using the tactic of threatening job loss if more areas are preserved, but the truth is that more jobs are lost automation. We already heard that.

  Once you log an area, it's lost the potential to create productive employment for another 80 to 100 years. But if this area is preserved for wilderness for a park, there is a possibility of creating employment every year for the next 100 years. So, the potential is far greater. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- As you can seen in Sweden and in other countries, there's more jobs per cubic metre than we have here. So, obviously we can just improve on what we're doing.

4.2 Employment

Now, as far as the other employment that's possible for tourism -- I think that if we manage to keep this province as "super natural" as it's being advertised that we'll see a great influx in tourists because there's a lot of people with a lot of money in Japan and in Europe that really want to go out and have a wilderness experience, and there's all kinds of opportunities there if we preserve this land. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- If the current rate of timber extraction continues, there will come a time when our forest resource is depleted and ultimately result in a catastrophic loss of employment.

  Achieving a sustainable level of harvest is critical to the survival of the timber industry, secondary industries and the British Columbia economy which relies on the forest industry. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- Clear-cutting of the forests has become the major method of extraction of the timber resource in recent years. Much higher yields of timber are realized while at the same time, the employment per cubic metre is dwindling. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- ... where they're going in and removing diseased trees and insect ridden trees, low value timber, because it's going to increase the growth of other timber, and that timber will be available and the plan is to have it available for the next 125-year cycle.

  That will provide employment for one to two people a year for 125 years in 900 acres and to me, that's sustainable development. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- The question of jobs always arises with this sort of discussion. As a Party of the working class we're also concerned about jobs. We know, however, that saving our forests does not mean unemployment. Proper logging practices mean more, not less, employment. Non-clear-cut methods of logging are much more labour intensive, and an end to the practice of exporting raw logs clearly indicates more work. APR1990.MM [Pg 27]

- Efficiency is much more than red or black ink on some multinational annual report. It is the cumulative effect of good employment opportunities, private and regional self-determination and coordinated sustainable resource management on a local level. The health of B.C.'s economy is dependent upon managing our forests in an aesthetically pleasing and environmentally sensitive and sustainable manner. APR1990.MM [Pg 48]

- ... policy of using clear-cut logging almost exclusively must end immediately, even if it means paying compensation to those companies who have invested in the large equipment necessary to do this form of destruction.

4.2 Employment

We believe that by applying varying logging methods where they are most suitable - highline, horse, et cetera, employment in the industry would, and could, increase.

The quality of lumber milled from the second growth trees would be improved. Wildlife habitat would greatly benefit. Water quality would be protected. Sustained yield could become a reality and true multiple use of our forest lands would be possible. APR1990.MM [Pg 79]

- I guess this is where the whole question of employment comes in too. If you did your forestry properly, you would be employing a heck of a lot more people. APR1990.MM [Pg 124]

- ... to put our intensive forestry in our forest district rather than have it made at a provincial level, which we may be able to push up again, because we actually may be able to make very sensible decisions that increase our productivity, and we may be able to increase our employment in our community at a time where other ones are having a falldown because they haven't had such a close interaction with the decision making process. APR1990.MM [Pg 126]

- Obviously, this is going to displace a lot of forest workers. I think they can be offered alternative employment in providing silvicultural treatment to nonproductive forest land. APR2590.MM [Pg 48]

- Because I read this as this means the licence is required to create and maintain employment when they modernize. And they don't. They could maybe include -- increase their employment in silviculture, so that they grow more volume in the end. APR2690.AS [Pg 74]

- That tree farm licences have been successful in converting old stands to vigorous managed forest stands in most cases. However, the scale of operations in these tenures have generally made technologies that have lowered the number of workers. And obviously the benefits from our forests must include social values of employment and community stability as well as silvicultural successes and a high regard for the non-fibre values, besides fibre values. APR2690.AS [Pg 77]

- Woodlot licences are supposed to supplement a holder's income, and there was a lot of discussion in our last meeting about, that the size limitation should be increased so that a licensee could have full-time employment from a woodlot licence. APR2690.AS [Pg 78]

- ... we believe that the major thrust in forest policy in the 90s must include the formation of a form of community forest licence, substantial increase in the Woodlot Licence Program, and stimulation of forest management on private lands. This diversity of approach will meet the needs for increased employment, community stability, increased wood supply, intensive forest management, and increased public involvement in decision-making. APR2690.AS [Pg 80]

- The present system of forest management is not working to any visible benefit for the local communities whose backyards and even front yards are being logged.

  In our East Shore community on Kootenay Lake, local employment in forestry has all but disappeared. Even the local sawmill has closed for a lack of timber, while trucks transport logs daily up to 100 kilometres to distant mills. MAY190.MM [Pg 76] Mr. Daykin

- How does that tie to jobs? Well, in my opinion, we do an abysmal job when it comes to jobs right now. Compared to the rest of Canada with the best quality forests, the highest volumes, we produce half the direct employment, compared to the national average. One job for every 1,000 cubic metres instead of two in Canada. One direct job as opposed to over three in our northwest states just south of the border. MAY190.MM [Pg 150]

- The original purpose of the Mission Tree farm in the 1950's and 1960's was to create local employment and to provide a supply of wood for local mills. Over the years, this goal has been refined, and the present 1990 goal is: To manage the Mission tree farm with regard for integrated use, environmental principles, and compliance with management and legislative requirements to optimize economic and social benefits with particular emphasis on revenue, local employment, recreational opportunities and forest education. MAY290.MJ [Pg 35]

- Remove salvage from the quota of the original cut and allow the small operator to bid and conduct salvage operations behind the large firms. This would provide many jobs, cleaner cuts, even those out of sight. All felt that they could make an excellent living and improve local conditions of employment, as well as assist in reforestation with that practice. MAY290.MJ [Pg 65]

- ... we're not against Carmanah Valley, we're not against South Moresby, we're not against any particular one dam. I guess we're concerned about all these projects collectively, and what impact they're going to have on our industry down the road. And obviously it affects us, our employment and our employees and all of our families. MAY790.AS [Pg 19]

4.2 Employment

- If we in B.C. are to maintain, let alone improve, our standard of living, the financial health of the B.C. forest industry is essential.
  I do not see, within the foreseeable future, any alternative industry which can provide British Columbia with the economic benefits and employment that the forest industry provides. Only large-scale industry can afford to pay the high income and benefits to provide the quality of life that British Columbians demand. MAY790.AS [Pg 88]

- Well, I see a declining employment in the forest industry, definitely, because the automation is going to continue and accelerate, and the need for more and more highly qualified people is going to increase all the time. MAY790.AS [Pg 94] Mr. Fletcher

- Now, I'm concerned with the allocation of cutting rights to non-resident companies who have little regard for local economics or involvement. I think that it's fair to say that if you live in an area you should be able to obtain useful employment in that area through the local resources rather than see people travel 100 miles, 80 miles, whatever the case may be, to come and work in your own back yard. MAY0490.MM [Pg 26]

- The benefits from actually having a licence in the name of the municipality, I think are numerous. It would provide a source of revenue, of course, back to the community from the sale of timber. It would certainly improve local employment opportunities in silviculture, recreation, fire protection and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement. MAY0490.MM [Pg 69]

- We could avoid the confrontation with preservationists in some areas if we encouraged small scale selective management. This would also be an economic boom for tourism and would improve the good intentions of forest management. There would be a net increase in employment as there would be value added logging and not as much cost for silviculture as the silviculture treatment would have been included in the logging method. Consequently, the stumpage royalty should reflect for the silviculture credit. MAY290.ED [Pg 7]

- I would like to see, for example, if we move more towards selective logging, smaller machines, more employment of people in the bush rather than large machines -- we have to create an incentive -- not a government hand-out, but just incentives to the small guys to employ people. This will offset the fall-down effect of the milling jobs. MAY290.ED [Pg 43]

- Horse logging can assist in the control of forest diseases and pests and can enhance the site for tree release and regeneration without destroying tourism, recreation and aesthetic values.

4.2 Employment

Equally important, horse logging is a great way to generate employment. In most situations, 2,000 cubic metres of wood is enough to keep a horse logger busy for a year and can provide him with a reasonable income. MAY290.ED [Pg 74]

- The continued operation of our plant is key to the social and economic benefits that the people of this community enjoy.
  There are some issues that must be resolved to maintain the stability of our operation and the continued employment of the people that work there. MAY290.ED [Pg 88]

- In a decade of working with the Chilcotin Band, we have never had a bad contract or default on a forestry contract with our division and we are very pleased with it and we think it's a very successful program.
  We think there are also opportunities to expand employment in other forestry activities such as logging, road building, planning and those sort of things and we think that needs to be developed. MAY290.ED [Pg 89]

- And dealing with issue number one, community economic dependency. Due to wide scale clear-cut logging at an accelerated annual allowable cut, our timber resource is rapidly disappearing and this is causing community concern in areas where the forest industry provides the major source of employment.

  To stabilize these communities, small local companies should be given salvage permits to utilize waste timber and any deciduous trees they can use. Further economic stability could be realized by expansion of woodlot licensing. MAY290.ED [Pg 118]

- ... I understand that in Sweden, I know they have had their use of herbicides essentially curtailed completely. ...

  They make do and they certainly created more employment because their thinning program to maintain their plantations is now done manually.
  I don't want to give you the impression that I am either pro or adverse to herbicides. I want to leave you with the impression that they are one tool which the silviculturists like to know is in the bag.

  Manual treating has significant drawbacks. It is very expensive compared to herbicide treatments. The risk to operators is much higher. Obviously there's pros to manual treatments as well -- an increased employment base and certainly a greater comfort level for the general public in terms of the effects on the environment. MAY290.ED [Pg 131] Mr. Day

4.2 Employment

- For the last 15 I've watched the village I live and work in lose hundreds of jobs. I've watched a sawmill close and be torn down. I've seen families pick up and leave to find employment elsewhere.

  I believe it's time for communities that depend on forest products to take a more active role in managing tree forest licences. The community of Tahsis feels very insecure about our future, and we want more say in how our forest resources are managed. MAY0790.MM [Pg 61]

- I want to swing now to another area, and that being the growing conflict that we see every day between the environmental concerned people and the large corporations and companies who love to flag around a red herring called loss of employment.

  In my community we were downsized from 2,000 people to just about 900 now. That took place not because -- not because forests were set aside or lands were taken away from the company and not able to be harvested. That took place because of modernization. MAY0790.MM [Pg 100]

4.3 Value-added Manufacturing

Summary:

The search for "value added" resulted in 134 occurrences. There was strong support for value added. The public indicates strong support for value-added manufacturing although there is concern that small businesses and value-added manufacturers are increasingly competing for the same parcel of tenures. Several mechanisms are suggested for encouraging value-added manufacturing: adjusting stumpage fees; dedicating 25% of the AAC to value-added manufacturing; new form of land tenure based on value-added manufacturing and increasing local control of the forest land base. Multinational forest companies are not seen as supporting local value-added manufacturing.

Examples of comments related to Value Added:

- At the rate we presently log our forests, there will be nothing left for harvesting come the year 2000. In fact, the forest industry is in such a dilemma now because of overcutting each year, it is seeking alternative harvesting opportunities, such as mixed wood and value added products, to replace a disappearing economy focussed on strictly the coniferous species.

  Mixed woods and value added products do not promise more efficient utilization in the management of the forest and its resources. Rather, they are simply alternatives to another over-extended resource. APR2590.ED [Pg 45]

- And so it would seem like there shouldn't be any need to have any whole log exports. I think it's been stressed a lot recently, and in the recent past, but I still think we need more emphasis, perhaps on value added production. Generally, I guess, this would involve smaller companies, but I think diversity is a good thing in the forest industry and the more smaller companies we can have, the better it will be .. APR2690.ED [Pg 129]

- VALUE ADDED, there is evidence to show that in B.C., the VALUE ADDED, I don't have the figures here, but the value added amount to the logs lost, to the number of logs logged, is very askew in relation to other parts of the world.

  And this is something that, another principle that should be established, is that we are not going to -- I know there is some limit on the export of raw logs, but there's -- I don't know what the limit is in the export of lumber, but we've got to say we have a principle here, that we want jobs here, and we're going to insist on far more value added industry in the province. APR1790.AS [Pg 77]

4.3 Value-added Manufacturing

- Number 2, value added manufacturing venture is not feasible until the logging operations become profitable, in order to capitalize these ventures. We operate without government grants or guarantees of any kind. APR1790.ED [Pg 43] Mr. Bruce

- value added manufacturing is a relatively new concept in BC. We keep hearing all about it, but I don't see a whole lot being done towards that end. I believe we have to pursue this vigorously to ensure we get the highest return on harvested timber. APR1790.ED [Pg 54]

- In areas where a large number of trees are removed from harvest, jobs will be lost. However, after those trees are cut the jobs will be lost anyway. A government committed to helping people could easily introduce or encourage value added industries or other industrial development to take up the slack, while local economies adjust. APR1990.ED [Pg 8]

- ... wood is coming off private lands, which is going to be exhausted, there's going to be severe falldowns when that wood is exhausted, it's going to have severe implications for the processing facilities. And one of the ways we can start to shift that is to intensify our value added to manufacturing. APR2090.ED [Pg 93]

- Yes, I was just kind of concerned, Mr. Chairman, about the value added project. It seems to me that we've got an internal problem in the Province of British Columbia when you can ship a log to some foreign country and have it manufactured and come back at a cheaper price than what you can buy the same product for in the ... APR2090.ED [Pg 105] Mr. Funk
- ... we would like to state that Section 16.1 is an excellent section for secondary manufacturers like ourselves. I believe that in the long term, many new companies will benefit from this section and will help create thousands of jobs and a very diversified value added forest industry.APR2390.ED [Pg 6]

- ... the current stumpage system, which results in independents losing money and integrated forest companies making money. We know that this is a very complicated issue, and is being addressed elsewhere, but we would like to add that the current system in our opinion does hinder the development of a diversified value added industry. APR2390.ED [Pg 6]

- I feel that, for true sustainable and economic development that our forests should be returned to small business, catering to diverse value added wood products.

  I can't see that there is a great future in our high production, low manpower facilities of today. By adding value to our wood fibre, we'll be able to take a more site specific look at our logging practices, incorporating selective logging and all the intensive ... APR2390.ED [Pg 13] Mr. Openshaw

4.3 Value-added Manufacturing

- I definitely think that we can overcome that. For one thing, if we go to specialty, value added wood products, we're going to create more jobs with less timber, therefore, we can stretch our resource a lot further and there would be no need for that falldown effect. APR2390.ED [Pg 18] Mr. Openshaw

- Number 4. Is establish a meaningful small business and value added forest program, with a target of 50 percent of the province's AAC. 25 percent should be allocated for woodlot opportunities, either combined with private lands, such as farms, or to foresters and other dedicated individuals. 25 percent by bid proposal, for value added manufacturing. APR2390.ED [Pg 121]

- Well, we have a real problem with that value added up here. A lot of it's just going right back to the licensees, they log it and they sell a little lumber to somebody else for remaining, and they're always doing that. That hasn't changed anything. You're just handing it back. APR2390.ED [Pg 124] Mr. Lloyd

- It's our view that if these policies were incorporated, it would certainly initiate desperately needed improvement in rural economics, and gradually increase rural populations. Increase and improve the use of rural land, and stimulate product diversity. So, you provide a source for the development of the vital value added wood products industry. It would also stimulate investment in rural land and timber, which would help to prevent the flow of B.C. dollars outside the province. It would also increase the tax base. It would increase employment in harvesting forest management sectors. APR2390.ED [Pg 142]

- ... we are looking now to a more diversified, local kind of approach to things. Getting away from the real heavy industry, and getting away from sort of an imperialist approach to our resources, into a sustainable, long-term, community based. Close utilization for sure, but in terms of value added, as opposed to –

  It's like a colonial situation. We are a small community on the coast, part of a province, part of an international or a multinational corporation. So it's basically like a colonial structure that has been developed with the tree farm licences. APR2390.MJ [Pg 164]

- By multiplying one woodlot's yearly volume output by a hundred woodlots, a secondary wood industry can spring forth supplying value added wood products and urgently needed jobs to these islands. This would be good news to these small communities. The challenge is to recognize the type of person or family who would be interested in the opportunity for stewardship on a woodlot licence. APR2590.AS [Pg 57]

- However, I think now is the time to look at downsizing some TFLs or eliminating some. We should be looking at the creation of a new form of tenure, one based on value added mill requirements.
  I said before that a natural evolution must take place. Here is one area that we definitely must address. We can create more jobs in this province by creating value added products and using that other forest, the urban forest. Why has no one started a de-inking plant so that newspapers can be recycled in this province? Thirty per cent of land fills are made up of newspapers. APR2590.AS [Pg 99]

- More intensive use of the resource must be made. The move toward value added medium term timber sales requires less land base to be tied up by one company and increases competition. More jobs through direct and spin-off employment are created. APR2590.AS [Pg 100]

- Well, I'm not an economist. Certainly taxation has always been one attractive avenue for industry to follow. I think possibly you could hold up the proverbial carrot in the form of additional forest lands for companies that do expand their value added facilities. I think that could possibly work. Companies always seem to be digging around for extra forest land. APR2490.AS [Pg 114] Mr. Keller

- I understand that, according to an engineer from BCIT, that the value added rate on wood that's exported to Japan, is about something in the order of 85 or 90 percent added to the original value that we got for that product. APR2490.AS [Pg 114]

- I've been one of these commercial thinning operators. I have provided three to four times the employment in the harvesting stage, while selective logging, produced virtually no waste, and improved the stand through practicing intensive silviculture.

  I was able to do this because I practiced value added at the stump. By this I mean I sorted and produced poles and piling, house logs, and optimized the sawlog content. Also, I sold to the best available market. I am not an integrated company, and there is no advantage for me to produce as much low value pulp material ... APR2490.AS [Pg 137]

- Unfortunately, what has happened in our community is that they have had to back off on that, at least for this year, because major awards have been made under the -- or are about to be made under the value added bid proposal program. So 50,000 cubic metres in the Vanderhoof forest district has been taken out of the Small Business Program and put into the value added program. And that's where the woodlot licence wood comes from, too ...APR2490.ED [Pg 130]

- Well, that's correct. What with small business being so labour intensive we cannot pay the same stumpage, say, as a highly mechanized, automated operation. Our labour is value added in the sense of the word, that is a value that is going to be here and returned into the area. Whereas a large company utilizing of a volume of wood is perhaps employing people in Illinois or Michigan, where the large machinery foundries are. APR1890.ED [Pg 130] Mr. McKilligan

- Four, more value added industry. The job issue has been a major point of contention between the wood workers of this province and the environmentalists. I contend that the wood workers are, if you will pardon the expression, barking up the wrong tree. AP1890.AS [Pg 34]

- Well, I have this in here as well. Originally the Small Business Program was promised 25 per cent of the annual allowable cut. They've got it up to 15 per cent, and that seems to be where it stopped.

  But, since then, they've taken some huge value added sales out of the Small Business Program. Now, what's going to happen to these value added sales? Are these people going to put up plants that are going to cost them in the millions of dollars to do this value added thing and then have no tenure? I don't think it's going to work. They're going to have great difficulty unless they can get some tenure. APR18.MM [Pg 0] Mr. Graffunder

- At this point in time, all harvestable timber that is not committed to long-term tree farm licences and pulpwood agreements should be immediately reserved and phased into woodlots and small business sales to supply the needs of both value added manufacturing and conventional processing facilities.

  This, in turn, would lead to the emergence and development of a free log market and sorting yards to effectively supply the particular needs of fast growing value added and specialized forest products industry. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- Woodlot operators and associations should be encouraged to develop processing facilities and log brokerages. This would lead to expanded and more diversified value added manufacturing as well as giving this sector of the industry access to a sustainable specialized supply. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- If we double the amount of parks as suggested by the United Nations, the logging jobs and the industry jobs could be replaced by more intensive management and through value added manufacturing.

So, there's places for those workers if the work was done more properly. As you can seen in Sweden and in other countries, there's more jobs per cubic metre than we have here. So, obviously we can just improve on what we're doing. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- Encourage the manufacture of value added speciality products within B.C., such as furniture, modular housing, prefabricated housing products, laminated beams, decking, siding, moldings, et cetera. APR1990.MM [Pg 45]

- As a further recommendation, any quota revoked from individual licensees should be assigned to the Ministry of Forests for management purposes. All such quota should be assigned to a distinct operating area for use in small business, value added and similar programs, with the proviso that full and complete profit-based management responsibilities also be assigned without financial or operational hardship visited on existing licensees. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- After 25, 30, 35 years in this business, I see now we're getting back to some thinking about different harvesting methods. Those different harvesting methods are the same that were practised 30 years ago. I can't help but smile when I see the value added concept which I approve of most wholeheartedly, that people in this very valley used to do that as well. APR2590.MM [Pg 101]

- We have large major companies that are highly mechanized doing their thing, and that's a reality; they're there. We have a large plea coming, and we hear it in all areas, for more small scale operations, everything from horse logging, to small value added people, and they're saying because most of the timber is blocked up and designated to the majors, that they can't get at it. MAY0390.MM [Pg 67]

- We must discourage the export of raw logs and encourage local value added industry. For the health of all communities, we must abandon pesticides and all other air and water pollutants in the wood products industries. MAY790.AS [Pg 115] Mr. Duryea

- You mentioned this morning about the input from value added mills, and I'm pleased to say the Wynndel Box and Lumber Company is indeed one of these value added mills. We utilize deciduous, and we make one-inch boards, plain boards. MAY790.AS [Pg 145] Gary Boyden, Wynndel Box and Lumber Company and Celcrest Timber

- We could avoid the confrontation with preservationists in some areas if we encouraged small scale selective management. This would also be an economic boom for tourism and would improve the good intentions of forest management. There would be a net increase in employment as there would be value added logging and not as much cost for silviculture as the silviculture treatment would have been included in the logging method. Consequently, the stumpage royalty should reflect for the silviculture credit. MAY290.ED [Pg 7]

- We contribute a large part of the global softwood and raw pulp supply. If we were to cut back our harvesting by a third, it is probable that the global price would reflect for the shortage of the supply. If we were to simultaneously double our value added manufacturing, we could earn the same amount of cash value commodities while increasing labour used to process one third less product. MAY290.ED [Pg 12]

- Seventh, the export of raw logs must be discouraged and local value added encouraged and required. MAY0790.MM [Pg 51]

4.4 Tenure

Summary

Security of supply also tends to improve investment climate. There is a need to encourage private investment into silviculture. Only secure tenure will allow for this. Positive incentives for management of the forests are essential, rather than regulation. At present the erosion of tenure rights is causing lack of management and investment in forest management. Investment is made into processing plants rather than the forests, given current incentives.

Examples of comments related to Tenure:

- The perceived security of timber supply also tends to improve the climate for access to capital for the plant improvements so necessary to maintain a competitive cost structure. I say "perceived security" because unfortunately, this perception of security of supply in these and other forms of tenure has been badly eroded by a very recent loss of 5 percent of the allowable cut. This occurred not by reason of poor performance but as a result of a political decision to redistribute the available cut. AP2390.MM [Pg 131]

- We feel there's a definite need to encourage the private investment of capital into incremental silviculture activities to increase future yields and/or timber quality on an ever-shrinking land base. This requires the assurance to those providing the capital that they will benefit from the results. Truly secure tenure is one obvious way of giving this assurance. Another way is a realistic, well-researched assessment of the value of the benefits of such work and -- in relation to increased production, forest production -- and an immediate participation by the licensee in the increase in cut. AP2390.MM [Pg 131]

- Our last point is that there has to be positive incentives for management. Currently there is very little intensive forestry being practised in the province, we feel for two reasons. Firstly, intensive forestry is simply not economic under current conditions. And secondly, the erosion of tenure rights by the government has made industry highly suspicious of becoming more involved in forest management beyond the basic requirements. This is not a healthy situation.

  To manage by fear of penalty is not as effective as management by reward. There has to be incentives, be it tax advantage, stumpage reductions, security of tenure, to help industry to become more involved in intensive forest management. APR2490.ED [Pg 103]

- That is, because all I have is a woodlot licence and I don't have a processing facility, the only opportunity in that particular business I have to reinvest is in my woodlot licence. It's a land based tenure, and so those investments stay with me.

  If I had a processing facility, or when I look at some of the major licensees, it seems that their best investments are not made back into the forest but into their processing facilities ... APR2490.ED [Pg 127]

- A large number of woodlot operators would stimulate a free market system for logs in B.C. and lead to the creation of log sorting depots to act as brokerages for the small tenure-holders. Large and small processors could then acquire the necessary timber from these depots. This would encourage regional development and services secondary industry. APR1990.MM [Pg 44]

5. Education

Thematic Overview

Education is seen as a key to developing a well-informed public capable of effectively participating in forestry resource planning and decision making. There is a general consensus that while education may not change strongly held values, it will lead to a greater understanding of the issues involved and, ultimately, a greater willingness to accept the compromises and trade-offs which may be necessary. Without improved public education there will continue to be controversy, mistrust and discord; solutions will be impossible to achieve.

The public comment shows a primary concern for balanced, non-aligned forest resource programs offered through formal education channels (all levels) and hands-on, field experiences. The cooperation and support of the Ministries of Education and Forests; the forestry industry; and the university community is seen as crucial in providing this balanced perspective.

While formal education will provide a strong base for future decision makers, the need to provide adult education for the general public is also stressed. There is concern that 'real' education with factual information not be substituted by propaganda campaigns conducted by interest groups, industry and/or government. Continuing education and inservice programs are suggested for both government officials and industry personnel to increase environmental awareness and update knowledge and skills in integrated resource management.

Related Issues:

The related issues are categorized as follows:

5.1 Formal Public Education

- Formal public education programs are essential if residents of BC are to work together towards reaching agreement on and developing solutions to the complex issues surrounding the management of the forest resource.

- There should be a coordinated effort by government, industry and scientific institutions to develop, fund and implement forest resource management curricula for every school grade. There should also be a commitment to developing and providing the necessary teaching resource materials and trained educators. Many presenters felt that these courses should be mandatory or core courses.

- Public school students should have an opportunity to gain hands-on experience in the management of the forestry resource.

- Curriculum advisory boards should be comprised of an appropriate mix of specialists, professionals and lay people.

- University courses should be independent of forestry industry multinationals and should stress ecologically sound forestry principles and management. Courses should be more interdisciplinary in nature and promote an integrated approach to resource management.

- University education should produce 'thinkers' and technicians should be trained in technical courses.

- The education system should actively solicit university graduates from natural resources management programs.

- The education system should be decentralized to allow members of northern communities easier access to forest management education.

- I think there are a lot of demands by a lot of different groups to have their own thing involved in the education system. I think forestry is a really significant part of the economy and the recreational capabilities in B.C. I, personally, think that forestry and ecology could be incorporated as part of a science unit, perhaps, instead of a separate course on its own. APR1890.ED [Pg 66] Mr. Hunter

- Effective education relies on a strong knowledge base. Government must be committed to funding research in silviculture techniques and new resource management approaches.

- If we are aware of education in the apprenticeship program, German corporations have their in-house apprenticeship training program. They're aware that their staff apprentices will move from one company to another, but that means that I'm still getting another highly trained person. APR1990.AS [Pg 140]

5.2 General Public Education

- Community involvement in forest resource decision making has an educative function. The government should provide more information about existing public involvement processes.

- Community woodlot programs provide an opportunity for hands-on learning experiences and demonstration activities. Additional government support for such programs is recommended.

- Adult education for all BC residents should be made available through, for example, improved, factual public information in newsletters; demonstration forests; responsible media programming; and community level continuing education programs. A broader audience can be reached through the use of simpler language in educational materials.

- The forest industry should demonstrate its good will and practices through demonstration activities. The public comment states that industry should also be willing to admit past mistakes and exercise a willingness to learn from them.

5.3 Inservice Education

- Inservice education programs should be established for all levels of government to update the level of knowledge and skills in integrated resource management and to gain more field experience.

- The forestry industry should be committed to inservice educational programs to promote an awareness of integrated and ecologically sound management principles and to provide opportunities to experiment with new approaches to forestry management.

Results of Transcript Review

5.1 Formal Public Education

Summary:

There were 402 occurences of "Education" from the initial search. Formal public education programs are essential if residents of BC are to work together towards reaching agreement on and developing solutions to the complex issues surrounding the management of the forest resource.

There should be a coordinated effort by government, industry and scientific institutions to develop, fund and implement forest resource management curricula for every school grade. There should also be a commitment to developing and providing the necessary teaching resource materials and trained educators. Many presenters felt that these courses should be mandatory or core courses.

Public school students should have an opportunity to gain hands-on experience in the management of the forestry resource. Curriculum advisory boards should be comprised of an appropriate mix of specialists, professionals and lay people.

University courses should be independent of forestry industry multinationals and should stress ecologically sound forestry principles and management. Courses should be more interdisciplinary in nature and promote an integrated approach to resource management.

University education should produce 'thinkers' and technicians should be trained in technical courses. The education system should actively solicit university graduates from natural resources management programs.

The education system should be decentralized to allow members of northern communities easier access to forest management education.

Effective education relies on a strong knowledge base. Government must be committed to funding research in silviculture techniques and new resource management approaches.

Examples of Comments related to Formal Public Education

- ... undertaking of three tasks simultaneously. Educate the public, take inventory of the resources, write and enforce laws and regulations. I would like to elaborate on that somewhat. The public is the owner of the resource, but the public lacks the knowledge about the resource. I recommend a program of adult education to each household in the province, and I recommend a firm place in the curriculum of every school grade in matters of natural resource management. education will give the public the knowledge upon which to base the choices that need to be made about the use of the forest resources. Inventories will enable managers of the resources to manage properly. APR2590.ED [Pg 57]

- Third, Babine Forest Products believes that there must be greater education of the public, allowing for a balanced view of B.C.'s forest resources. We believe this can be achieved through first education at the elementary and the secondary school levels; participation by all major forest resource users and interest groups at the TSA planning process level. We believe this will lead to more informed decisions by reducing the polarization which I spoke about earlier. And it will also de-politicize the process.APR1990.ED [Pg 26]

- ... it seems to me that if people are involved in the community in making decisions about resource management and timber harvesting, that the community becomes more informed and because of that, our children become more informed, becomes part of the ethic ... APR2090.ED [Pg 90]

- Our education at UBC is so dictated by MacMillan Bloedel. They have professors paid by MacMillan Bloedel, like Les Reid. The president of the University is encouraging funding by the multi-national companies. He is a director of MacMillan Bloedel himself, Dr. Strangway. APR1790.AS [Pg 54]

- So, my recommendations, very quickly:
  (1) immediate moratorium on any cutting of first growth forests.
  I think we need a year of serious study, education and dialogue so that all informed British Columbians may decide who we want to use what is left of this precious, natural resource. APR2590.AS [Pg 85]

- Yes, I think you're right there, and I don't know how you do it. I don't know if education -- I've been to open houses at U.B.C. in the Forestry Department and there's you know, with fourth-year students, forestry students and they didn't have a clue. They thought they knew what was going on, but you know, they weren't at all aware of what was really happening. APR2090.ED [Pg 21] Mr. Hennigan

- Just to summarize -- the biggest thing that we've ran into is the education problem. People just don't realize why you have to clear-cut in an area where there's mistletoe. It's horrifying. I've lived in Nechako Valley since 1958, and I can talk to almost anybody on the street, old-timers, and they don't even know what mistletoe is. APR2490.ED [Pg 33]

- And the third concern I'd like to touch on is public education. Obviously we have to involve the public and I think it's a very needed process to get all public involved in the decision-making process, land use, planning.

- I think our planning processes are there. They need to definitely be expanded and they need to include not an adversarial role. I think right now we seem to be us against them or two groups fighting with each other, and I think with more education of everybody and sitting down and trying to talk with each other that I think that would work. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0] Mr. Waite

- First among any list of recommended changes must be an improved resource education system. We currently rely on our education system to provide leadership to the youths of the province, yet we do not provide the necessary tools to teachers to allow them to complete their assignment. Most teachers are left with media reports as their sole source of information and pass this on accordingly. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- It is recommended that funding be provided from general revenues or as a direct assignment of stumpage revenues to the relevant university education and forestry faculties of the province such that an adequate and effective resource curriculum can be developed for use at various levels in our school system. Teacher education programs should also be designed to ensure a proper grounding for both current teachers and those in training. Curriculum advisory boards should also be funded to ensure that new or changing aspects of forest resource management be considered and evaluated on an ongoing basis.

  Such boards should contain an appropriate mix of specialists, professionals and interested laypersons and be provided with appropriate budgets and information access to effectively evaluate items of concern and rationally deal with matters of topical interest.

  Education should not be restricted to only youth and teachers, however. The government of the province has an obligation to educate all of its citizens. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- Industry should also have education programs. They're using the public forests and they should be showing the people what they're doing out there and how it's working.

  ...education will assist the public in making choices on what they would like to see in the forests. I think the decisions, however, should be made by someone who is able to draw on experts in forestry, wildlife, recreation, biology, and they should use those experts. MAY790.AS [Pg 167]

- education is the key to moderating the dispute and bringing facts and reason into the equation. MAY790.AS [Pg 169]

5.2 General Public Education

Summary:

Community involvement in forest resource decision making has an educative function. The government should provide more information about existing public involvement processes.

Community woodlot programs provide an opportunity for hands-on learning experiences and demonstration activities. Additional government support for such programs is recommended.

Adult education for all BC residents should be made available through, for example, improved, factual public information in newsletters; demonstration forests; responsible media programming; and community level continuing education programs. A broader audience can be reached through the use of simpler language in educational materials.

The forest industry should demonstrate its good will and practices through demonstration activities. The public comment states that industry should also be willing to admit past mistakes and exercise a willingness to learn from them.

Examples of Comments related to General Public Education

- Another benefit which we feel quite strongly about, of course, are the improved opportunities for public education -- in other words, to get the public more involved in the actual hands-on management of the resource, and we're looking at programs to -- for local high school students to participate in. MAY0490.MM [Pg 69]

- B.C.'s rural communities do not want to become the focal point for biased and misinformed opinions, not only provincially but nationally and, indeed, internationally.

  Canadian Women in Timber would like to see the Ministry of education become more involved in educating the public in this regard through such tools as community demonstration forests such as the Strathcona Demonstration Forest in North Vancouver, a small walkabout demonstration forest of old growth, next to second growth unmanaged, next to second growth managed, next to a clear-cut plantation ... MAY0790.MM [Pg 159] Canadian Women in Timber

- As in any industry or occupation, the forest industry has examples of practices that deserve criticism. However, the answer is not preservation. The answer is a strategy for sustainable development that incorporates our forests as its driving force. The urban public must realize that this vast renewable resource is the engine that drives our affluent society.

My recommendation then, is that the government must get the message to its urban public, that our forests are a renewable resource that we rely on, both provincially and globally.

To achieve this, the public must see that the industrial forestry sector fits in the provincial strategy and where it fits for sustainable development. That provincial strategy must include a land use strategy for forest lands and a management strategy for designated land uses. APR2390.ED [Pg 105]

- ... many others have proposed also that the educational problem is a very serious one. I agree, however, I would just like to put forward a concern. First, how much education will actually do, remembering that in many fields where there is a great deal of scientific fact out there, people still differ tremendously in spite of that in terms of what they prefer to believe. That's one aspect. APR2590.ED [Pg 60]

- That's just -- the younger people, the school kids, maybe that might be a little bit easier, but we also have to approach the adults. Now, you can't send them all to adult education schools because those facilities just don't exist, and this is where I thought of something like a weekly newsletter with official chapters out of official tax books written by professional, knowledgeable people, and agreed upon by all the parties that have the organized interest in the natural resources. APR2590.ED [Pg 62]

- Public education. Development and implement, in conjunction with the Ministry of education, a mandatory forest resource education course in school systems. This core course, would review the values associated with all natural resources in our province, but would emphasize the importance of each of these resources through the economic inter-reaction of running the province. APR2590.ED [Pg 99]

- And the final point is that the development of forestry education programs should include, you know, enhancing knowledge of ecological forest principles and enhancing management, and low impact operational skills for woodlot managers. And these courses could be offered through our college network, community college network. And, you know, this would help in the education of people that, you know, wanted to be in this program. And it would help meet, you know, the objective of good forest practices. APR1790.ED [Pg 82]

- education; it seems to me to be the key element. Without an improved level of understanding about -- by the public of the forest and how it works and what all concerns need to be taken into account, there will continue to be discord, controversy and mistrust, and the consequent problems associated ... APR1790.MM [Pg 38] Ms. McGregor

- ... get people into the bush, and working in forest management, I think that will help educate the public a lot too in the nuts and bolts of extractive forestry. So, again, through the Woodlot Program, through community programs, I think you can really improve the public's level of education, and again help diffuse some of the confrontational problems we've been having in B.C. APR2090.AS [Pg 148]

- Yes, I think that basic education about forest values, about ecology, about all of those things, should be in the curriculum. APR2090.ED [Pg 76] Mr. Pollack

- I think that our education system could certainly be improved upon as regard to providing, well, better education, not only for the public, but for our Members of Parliament, all levels of government, as well as the people that are trained in the forest industry. APR2390.ED [Pg 16]

- Information must be provided to adults through resource materials and visits to the forests. Demonstration forests operated by local community groups should be encouraged throughout the province. Field tours to actual operations as well as to sites of proposed development should be offered regularly.

- I think a lot of foresters say we need public education. That's partly right, and Brian mentioned it this morning as to the type of publication we should do. It's demonstration. We need to have action that speaks louder than words, rhetoric or motherhood statements. We can't produce slick, public relations campaigns, "Forests Forever" campaigns.

  ... demonstration forests, bring people out into the bush, show them what we've done well and show where there's been mistakes made. We screwed up here, we've really learned from it, this is what we want to go toward now. That's a very important part of public education. APR2390.ED [Pg 43]

- Four, and this is the last part in our vision. Provide increased education and public participation. Our vision is heavily dependent upon public input and their support. Many of the public's concerns over forest management have occurred because the industry has not been responsive and aggressive enough to promote understanding of the forest industry and its forest management practices. APR2390.ED [Pg 95]

- Public education. The government must take a lead role in public resource education, both inside and outside of the educational system. A comprehensive educational curriculum on resource management is necessary, as is the education of teachers who will be using these teaching materials.

Forest industry and government employers must also commit to educate and inform both employees and the public on forestry and forest management practices.

We recommend mandatory curriculum requirements in elementary and secondary education for forest resource management modules. Teachers in training must also be educated in the area of forest land management. Extensive communication and public education programs should be undertaken by the Ministry of Forests.

A continued commitment must be made by all forest companies to enhance employee and public education. AP2390.MM [Pg 79]

- This brief addresses several issues which we feel are of vital importance to our local community, to other rural communities and to the province as a whole. We feel there is a need for better and more forestry education and public information. APR2390.MJ [Pg 35]

- The West Coast Branch would like to make the following recommendations with regard to public education and awareness: One, the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of education should take an active role in initiating programs making resource materials available and allocating more funding for existing programs, e.g. a Seymour demonstration forest, being that type of thing. Two, experts must develop simpler language to convey forestry facts to the ordinary person. APR2390.MJ [Pg 36] Women in Timber

- Yes, I think you hit the nail right on the head when you said education. I think that's where we've been sadly lacking for many years. The public is being misinformed, or they're not being informed about the realities of what's going on in the forests. APR2590.AS [Pg 17] Mr. Andreeff

- Now, education is another one I want to mention. Locally, the forest companies take the school kids on a free bus tour, and this comprises the kids forest education, if you can believe that. Surely, if kids are going to be conned by industry like this, there should be a forest ecologist employed to balance the information. One bright 12 year old said to her dad, after she got home, she says, well, don't worry, Dad, we knew it was a pile of crap. But this comprises the kids education, and I would like to see that balanced. APR2490.AS [Pg 13]

- The public is much more aware of forests, and forest land benefits and impacts, but understanding the complexities is not so easy. The message on education on these issues must be balanced and factual. Effective communication of the factual situation is the key to an intelligently informed public upon which sound decisions can be made. APR2490.AS [Pg 20]

- I would like to see people like myself, and like the first speaker, being respected and included in the discussion too. We might not have followed an education how to destroy our forests, how to utilize our forests for profits, but we have a heart, and we know, and you know, too, what is right and what is wrong. We have something to say too. This is our forest too. APR2490.AS [Pg 32]

- What I wanted to do today was to emphasize two particular areas of concern that I have, and the first one deals with education. I wish to re-emphasize the importance of having our forest industry, government and all learning and scientific institutions working together to educate the public about the importance of and the role our forest plays in our society. APR2490.MM [Pg 27]

- I think we have -- well, there's two ways we can do it. We can attempt to do it through education, but there's no point in trying to educate the radicals. You can only educate the vast majority of people, and that's why I believe that we have to bring all aspects of our society, not just industry. APR2490.MM [Pg 33] Mr. Bawtree

- Our experience in these processes is that the public is not content with only receiving an education about forestry practices; they demand an active part in the planning process and which we concur with. APR2490.MM [Pg 111]

- Under education, we believe that the key for a healthy and viable and respected forest industry is through education. We also believe that the best vehicle for providing such an education is a balanced non-aligned position which in today's world is represented by the British Columbia Forestry Association who has, as its target, youth in schools, as well as camping experiences. APR2490.MM [Pg 113]

- The main job now is to convince the people of the province that we really do care about the environment and we are not out there to destroy it. Through education, be it public forums for meetings, tours to logging sites or a walk through a plantation, I am sure that most will agree we are doing a good job. APR2490.MM [Pg 123]

- Well, I think through education. We have to teach these people that we're not out there just starting at one end of the valley and logging it, you know. We're under guidelines to the Ministry and I think most companies in this day and age are fairly responsible. APR2490.MM [Pg 126] Mr. White

- The areas concerning the forest resource today, as we see them, are as follows: The first one is public awareness and education. We feel that the public in many cases is reacting to media hype on many forest resources issues today. The media is reporting them in a manner in which it attracts a lot of attention. They are front page news for many things that in other times may not have made the front page. The public for the most part cannot form a knowledgeable response to the issues as they are portrayed in the media, and in many cases are realizing that.

  There is a need for public education and awareness of the forest resources of British Columbia. We recommend that the government of B.C. incorporate a comprehensive forestry and natural resource education component into the education system, for use in both the primary and secondary public school systems of B.C.

  In addition to this program, we would also like to see the Tourism Ministry, in conjunction with the other natural resource ministries, develop a program of public tours and adult education about the forest resource and environment. This adult education program should utilize forest industry participation and other forest resource use agencies for demonstration purposes. APR2490.ED [Pg 7]

- Item number 4 is public education. The people of B.C. must be made aware of the dynamic processes in place for both planning and management of the public's resources, and that these processes are continually being improved as the demands on various forest resources are being increased towards sustainable limits. APR2490.ED [Pg 87]

- There should be more appropriate public education. Related to an earlier question, if the Knowledge Network or CBC or maybe even CTV could pick up some good programs, the Forest Talk should probably be re-instituted. But most importantly, I believe that compulsory forestry courses should become part of the public school curriculum, starting at about grade 4, ... APR2490.ED [Pg 170]

- I would say it behooves the industry, the Ministry, and I think land use people, people that want to see a good land use policy set, to become involved directly in the education process. APR1890.ED [Pg 39]

- It is apparent to me that a balanced approach to education about forestry and ecology must be incorporated into our education system, and must start at an early age. These two examples showed a loss of, or a lack of credibility that forest managers have, and the need to expand our education in forestry and ecology. As long as public opinion sways politicians then the future of forestry and of the forest industry in B.C. will be moulded or influenced by uninformed or a misinformed public, or by a vocal, well-organized minority working for their own self-interest. APR1890.ED [Pg 63]

- I'd make the comment, my wife is an elementary school teacher, and when I was talking with her about education in forestry and ecology last night she said that as far as she knew there weren't even such rudimentary things as reading lists or recommended reading lists for teachers or children in forestry or ecology. APR1890.ED [Pg 64] Mr. Hunter

- As I said in my brief to you, the greatest danger to the forest is from the urban population, whose total forest education is derived from Walt Disney World, and Farley Mowat's book, "Never Cry Wolf." It is from attitudes such as this that all our young people are getting their education of forest resource management. This is the reason that we must spend time within the school curriculum, in elementary schools, and a great deal more time in secondary schools to educate what forest management is about. APR1890.ED [Pg 71]

- Our educators must be given some education of forest management during their term of getting their degree in education. I think that's very important, that you start -- that teachers get some education, too. In our local community our ski club has a woodlot that they harvest from for monetary reasons. We have also developed one of the finest cross country ski trails in western Canada. We held the 1989 Canadian senior championships were held on the woodlot. The club members do the planting, some site prep, and they're also involved in the planning. These same trails are used for cycling in the summer, and the Forestry Association has developed nature trails throughout the system. I think such things are a real benefit and an education to the public. APR1890.ED [Pg 71]

- Given the extent to which the forest industry fuels this province, this is a very sad state of affairs. The government should work with industry to develop an education program to have the public out on the forest lands to see it and touch it for themselves. Take the expression, "A picture is worth a thousand words" one step further. APR1890.ED [Pg 104]

- We have talked somewhat today about education within the school system. I am part of an advisory board within the local high school for forestry classes. There is one been offered this year. The plan is to have two next year, and possibly even three. APR1890.ED [Pg 104]

- Two, that private landowners be encouraged to practice forest management through greater education and demonstration activities. Hopefully through FRDA II, and that the B.C. Government consider regulations requiring harvesting of private land be conducted under a management plan, with suitable harvesting techniques, and with adequate reforestation. AP1890.AS [Pg 67]

5.2 General Public Education

- Number five, education. I find that there is a lot of basic information on forest management lacking in the public mind, and in particular, a misunderstanding of the long timeframe involved. To attempt to address this I would recommend, one, that Forestry 11 classes be made mandatory in B.C. AP1890.AS [Pg 69]

- The first is education. education must begin in our elementary, secondary and finished in the advanced education system. Being able to understand the complex values and resources of our forests will help our children cope with the wise use decisions that will have to be made in the future. APR1990.MM [Pg 139]

- I would like to say a little about one other matter that's turned up repeatedly and that is the question of education. The public are ignorant. Maybe we were 10, 20 years ago; not so much so now. So they're saying in the industry, then let's tell them more. Let's give them for data, more information, let's put on a PRB, PR blitz. APR2590.MM [Pg 136]

- And with the blessing of our district, we are well on the way, taking the information that we have, and the ecological principles, and beginning with a plan for the community education on this 40 acres to spread to our awareness of our own land. APR2690.AS [Pg 54]

- Certainly, the coordinated resource management planning brings in all users, and any other interested parties, and the decisions are basically management decisions, and they are made by consensus. There is an awful lot of discussion and education, and understanding where the other person is coming from that occurs during those planning processes. MAY0390.MM [Pg 13]

- Now I haven't driven around this area a whole lot, but you don't see an awful lot of education. You drove into a coffee shop south of the border, and there was something on the table. And I've driven a good part of this province, and I often wonder who was the forest company that was involved here and what did they do and ... MAY0390.MM [Pg 87]

- Right now, the District of Mission wants to try and be part of a member group in forming one of the forest tours that are quite popular in this area, which would be like a demonstration forest. We also are interested in providing forest education trails, which would also become part of the demonstration forest, so we'd like to move in that direction. MAY290.MJ [Pg 39]

- A large number of the perceived forestry problems identified have arisen as a result of a lack of forestry information and education. The forest industry has traditionally, in our opinion, done a minimal amount of work in this area. The Ministry of Forests has become increasingly inefficient in providing information and education in recent years, as the present government appears to consider this not to be a function of the Ministry.

This is difficult to understand considering the importance of the forestry to the economy of British Columbia. Present policies with respect to the dissemination of information and education almost precludes any public servant undertaking the task of attempting to provide an information base to the public of British Columbia, and I give this perspective with a previous 26 years experience with the Ministry of Forests. MAY290.MJ [Pg 147]

- I have a very strong belief that our school children should really be given a good grounding in what forestry is all about, the economic impact that forestry is going to have on their lives in this province. So the Ministry of education should play a role. The Forest Service should certainly play a big role, and absolutely, the forest industry has to be involved in that whole process. MAY290.MJ [Pg 170]

- I support better public education through forestry education. I think that forestry courses in the schools should be mandatory and that the media should be made accountable for what they state in the newspapers. What we need in the newspapers are the facts, so that voters can weigh out these decisions. MAY790.AS [Pg 39]

- As forestry is our number one industry, I would like to see the following considered: Forest education must become part of our education curriculum in the school system and be taught by teachers with a background in natural resources. University graduates are usually absorbed in industry, ministries or consulting, but some of these graduates, as well as experienced personnel, could be absorbed into the education system. MAY790.AS [Pg 58]

- And then some people have argued that there is a place for people's feelings. Feelings can change, but if you try to eliminate feelings from the democratic process, I would suggest to you that it's totally unworkable. You can strive towards better education, and we've all talked about that. But there still is going to be that element of preferences. People are going to look at a mountainside, I would submit that they're not all going to see it the same even if they've worked together, even if they've been on committees together.

  How are you going to deal with preferences and values in addition to the best job you can do on education about the facts? That's a concern of mine in trying to reduce the disruption that you're talking about and others here are talking about. MAY790.AS [Pg 110]

5.2 General Public Education

- ... it would be somewhat naive to think that the general public would have the technical ability to recommend forest management practices. What the general public does have the ability to decide is to what end we manage our forests, not on how to reach that end. If the public education system provided for some factual information on the forest industry in B.C., and how much it means to the province, perhaps the people would be able to make more informed choices. MAY790.AS [Pg 68]

- Public education is essential if they, the owners of our Crown lands, are to realize an optimal forest benefit. The general public needs better access to information, but must also learn to evaluate that information effectively. APR2490.ED [Pg 89]

- As an environmentally-minded educator, I maintain that through the process of education, an informed public will be able to make informed decisions. Some decentralization of the decision-making process on both regional and community levels I think should have merit.ARP2090.MM[Pg 0]

- It seems to me if you're going to ask the public to make decisions, someone should give them the knowledge to do it. The best tool is education. When people have knowledge of a situation, they're less likely to take an extreme view on either side. They're more able to see everybody else's viewpoints, and that's crucial if we want to work together. MAY790.AS [Pg 167]

  But more important than that is the public education. I feel we need a more informed public who are capable of more scientific thought. There's quite a bit of science in forestry, quite a bit of grey zone there too, but there is quite a bit that can be sort of done in black and white. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- I don't really think we can change anyone's values they put on the forests or do we want to. Everybody's views are different of what a forest is, whether it's trees or wildlife or tourism. I think though with the education process we can inform them on what maybe some of the other issues or what they may be giving up.

  There's other considerations that I don't know and maybe there's others that somebody from tourism or wildlife doesn't know either. And along with that the educators, they may learn more about other people's points of view as well. I feel the education there should be a lot more in the schools, not just in the small towns. We have to get it into the metropolis, the bigger centres. We have to get the adults involved as well. The small children will grow up with it but I think we need more public education for the adult community.

  I feel it should be carried out by a neutral body, somebody that's viewed as not one side or the other, such as a forest company or a preservationist group; somebody like the B.C. Forestry Association or the CIF, somebody that's viewed as not one side or the other, such as a forest company or a preservationist group; somebody like the B.C. Forestry Association or the CIF, somebody that's viewed as neutral, that don't take sides on the issue.

It should be a hands-on type of education; show and tell, walks in the woods as much as possible. You can't do the education in a classroom or on TV for most of it. I think we have to get out into the woods to see some of these things. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- ... Commission be established as a permanent body to act in the fashion of an ombudsman or arbiter. As such, the Commission could be charged with collecting and compiling a data base of information and facts for use in crucial decisions, in decision-making situations or as needed for matters of public education. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]
- I view public education as the way out of this morass we're in, in resolving resource use and land use conflicts in the province. But unless we've got people that are doing it full time and know how to educate... MAY290.MJ [Pg 113]

5.3 Inservice Education

- Serious consideration should be given by the Ministry of Forests to liaise with the Ministry of education --often it seems they don't talk to each other -- and perhaps share some of the funding and expertise required to assist the implementation of a forestry curriculum on a provincial basis. I believe now is the right time frame for this. ARP2090.MM [Pg 0]

- Sound management comes with professional education which is based on valuable research efforts. Funding must be available for both education and research. APR2590.ED [Pg 145] Land

- Locally, forest technician courses should be developed and encouraged at the high school and post-secondary levels. There again, you were speaking to the City of Kamloops about education. If we started to, now, to educate our young people in the schools and the universities as to the effects that we're having on the world and on the -- on our forests through poor cutting practices or whatever, perhaps in the years to come we may eliminate a lot ... APR1790.MM [Pg 27]

- ... provide local decision-makers and the provincial Round Table with quality research and policy advice on local matters pertaining to sustainable development. We're going to do this by researching and providing public disclosure of facts that surround resource issues and conflicts in the interests of better public decision-making; develop public education materials on sustainable development; encourage better resource inventories; and identify and encourage economic enterprises that achieve both high employment and sustainability. APR1990.ED [Pg 12]

- Another concern that I have that relates to public involvement or local involvement in decision-making and that is, we have to find ways, we should find ways whereby local young people from northern communities can get the education needed to go into management decision-making levels in forest management. ...

  I think the only way that's going to happen is if people from the North, kids from the North have adequate access to education so that they can aspire to be the divisional forester, to be the resource officer, to be the operations manager, rather then the hook tender, the backhoe operator or the people who are on the line. And I think that's an opportunity which is starting to happen with technical colleges and northwest community colleges. I think better access has to be provided in the education for kids from the North. It becomes very prohibitive to send kids to Vancouver. So, we need to decentralize our educational institution. APR2090.ED [Pg 67-8]

5.3 Inservice Education

- The Ministry of Forests has a good public involvement process. They just have to make more use of it. Many people in the Ministry, even at the Resource Officer level, are not familiar with it and have never heard of it. I would suggest more education in that regard, even down to the Field Operation Supervisor level. APR2590.AS [Pg 98]

- ...education: education for silviculturists must include some range management courses. We operate under the multiple use of resource philosophy. Therefore each industry must be knowledgable about other industries' uses and needs. APR18.MM [Pg 0]

- Well, basically, I guess I come at education philosophically from a different point of view. I feel that our foresters, trained at the university, should not be trained as technicians. They should be trained as thinkers and as minds, and the technical training should be for the technical level people. APR1990.MM [Pg 119] Mr. Chandler

- ... within the schools and pre-schools, it's not easy to find someone from Forestry to come to a pre-school to talk about how to manage the resource, what's involved in the resource. I found it easier to find someone from Fisheries. I think that if there was a community education coordinator it would be helpful. APR2590.MM [Pg 124]

- Now, in the second portion of that report, we recommended a specific program which included research, education, and improved planning primarily; and secondly, monitoring and potentially new legislation and regulations to make sure that the soils are protected in the province. MAY0390.MM [Pg 113]

- A second problem that we constantly see goes all the way back perhaps to education, but it's a problem nonetheless and that's the timber bias of current approaches. MAY190.MM [Pg 137]

- Well, I think it would have to come from a lot of different angles. One of the things where I think that really needs to change is forestry education in that sense, but I not only think that forestry education needs to change, I think there is a lot of parts of our educational system that needs to change, to reflect that need. MAY190.MM [Pg 142] Mr. Hammond
- ... this goal has been refined, and the present 1990 goal is: To manage the Mission tree farm with regard for integrated use, environmental principles, and compliance with management and legislative requirements to optimize economic and social benefits with particular emphasis on revenue, local employment, recreational opportunities and forest education. MAY290.MJ [Pg 35]

5.3 Inservice Education

- Re: education by the forest industry and MofF: "... were to have the forest industry heavily involved and the Ministry of Forests, which is perceived, rightly or wrongly as the handmaidens of industry – although if you talk to industry, they certainly don't say that – I would imagine that a lot of people would be quite upset with the education of their children being given over to -- the fox and the chickens. You know that kind of situation?
  Because it's a political situation that we haven't settled out yet, we don't have a good consensus on, I think the question of who teaches the children, it will be like the question of teaching sex education in the schools. MAY290.MJ [Pg 171]

6. Native Land Claims

Thematic Overview

While the issue of native Land Claims lies beyond the mandate of the Commission, there is widespread public concern that failure to deal with land claims will lead to further conflicts which stand to disrupt the orderly conduct of integrated land use planning. Some systematic settlement process is required as a component of the development of the overall provincial land use strategy.

Results of Transcript Review

Summary:

A search of the first transcripts for "land claim" and "land claims" found a total of 118 occurrences. Everyone who raised the issue felt land claims should be settled. There were few suggestions as to how that should be done.

Examples of comments:

- Regarding a forest inventory, and land claims: "I can't see how the Ministry of Forests can develop an adequate forest use process without knowing the total amount of forest it has to work with."

- "I think there was certain understanding, without prejudice of the land claim situation. The two large companies and the two smaller bands went ahead and developed a relationship with each other, a business relationship, other than the political item, which is aboriginal title issue."

- "The best way to ensure a healthy economy in B.C. is to allow the Indians to participate in the economy rather than to shut them out entirely. Recommendation No. 1 is that the B.C. Forest Resources Commission recommend to the Government of British Columbia that they recognize aboriginal title. Secondly, that the Commission recommend to the Government of B.C. that it respect all aboriginal titles and refrain from issuing all titles, permits, licences, et cetera, on the Indian land until such time as land claims and the question of aboriginal title have been successfully resolved either through the courts or negotiation."

- "We had selected three topics that are most important in our daily work. And number one is a comprehensive land allocation strategy is needed to establish working forest. Indian land claims, parks and wilderness, all need to be allocated."

- "I feel that the federal and provincial government must make every effort to resolve outstanding land claims issues with the native people."

- "Indian land claims should be settled, and no timber cut from land claimed by our aboriginal peoples. Their survival on their own land is paramount for their fish, trapping, hunting and forests."

- "I think obviously I have an issue with the Province of British Columbia in lack of settling land claims, so I think that there is an ownership question with respect to the land that has to be resolved, and very quickly."

- "When we say that we would like the land claims settled, we are not asking for a handout, but we are looking at being participants in the development of this country."

- "The ongoing native land claims questions must be addressed by the provincial government for a land use strategy to be meaningful."

- "Finally, in closing I would like to urge through you that the province negotiate an honourable settlement of Indian land claims, and I hope that that process in one way or another will include the involvement of people like myself."

- "Progress must be made towards settling native land claims, and involving native groups in the management of forest lands."

- "Finally, my fourth item is brief and I can't let a Commission of this nature come to the Charlottes without speaking to you about aboriginal title, Native land claims. I've seen a lot of the forests of the Charlottes and I cannot escape the conclusion that the Haida people used, they occupied it and had title to these lands long before we were here, and the more I learn how to recognize the signs of their forest use and occupation, the streams and the shorelines, the more I see of it.

  Social justice, peace and stability in our community and economic development here, all requires that this issue of aboriginal title be quickly, urgently and properly addressed by the Provincial Government, and I urge you to make this point absolutely clear to them."

- "I think that one of the biggest issues which needs to be addressed -- and I put it at the top of my list -- and that relates to Native land claims. I feel that without a clear understanding of jurisdiction and decision-making responsibility or authority, that much of what we're discussing today is a moot point. I think that of all issues around, that particular matter must be resolved and addressed by the provincial government and I would say that that is a priority, it should happen and without that happening, I don't believe that many of the great ideas that may come out of this Commission could be implemented. So, I would put that at the top of my list."

- "The same arguments made for the tenure recommendations can be made for native land claims. Unsolved claims just add uncertainty and they discourage investment."

- "And the last point I would like to make is that the area known as Clayoquot Sound was expropriated from their aboriginal peoples without any treaty ever being signed. And to take this land and clear-cut it and decimate it before land claims have been settled would be, I feel, an atrocious crime. And I feel that until a complete inventory of old growth is done, until the aboriginal land title is settled, until we have an overview of what clear-cutting old growth forests is going to have on the global picture, I think that there should be a moratorium on any more cutting of old growth."

- "You know, if you're going to have logging plans that are going to affect our communities then we have to be involved, and our right to be involved has to be recognized."

- "Not only do the native people have a right to this land, but we have a lot to learn from them. We should learn to sit down with them, to recognize and respect our lands claims, and we should entertain a meaningful decision so we can learn how they managed to live sustainable on these lands in the past."

- "One issue that we never really dwelt on in any detail in the brief, but which really requires some addressing, is the effect of Native land claims, which are increasingly impacting on the forest resource use strategies in the province. Until the federal and provincial governments develop a policy on how to deal with this issue there is going to be needless tie-ups, delays and legal expenses for any of the forest resource users."

- "If the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters' proposed land use strategy is adopted, Native Indian land claims will have to be dealt with in earnest by the provincial government."

- "We haven't had the direct impact yet of native land claims on our company, but we feel that industry-wide there is a definite need for the resolution of native land claims. We don't believe that the present government position of non-involvement is acceptable, and we don't believe that the costs of delays and disruptions to the forest industry caused by confrontations is acceptable."

- "Native land claims include some major forested areas in our province. Justice for native people include fair settlement to these claims. Absolutely no logging should take place in disputed areas until all claims have been settled to the satisfaction of the aboriginal people concerned."

- "Any future plans for the forests are incomplete without considering the land claims issue. There are moral, social and economic reasons for meaningful negotiations to begin immediately."

- "Summarily, I think there should be a moratorium on logging in areas subject to Native land claims, until these claims are resolved. And this isn't a question of forestry, this is more a question of ethics..."

- "...the province cannot claim to be addressing the needs of sustainable forestry if they don't start to negotiate in real good faith with the Native people on the land claims issues."

- "The Stein controversy has made the people of Fraser Canyon communities into the meat in the sandwich between native groups with land claims, a growing environmental movement and the Ministry of Forests. We fear that by the time a solution has been found, our local mills may be hard hit by timber shortages."

- "This would also include an immediate approach to the start of negotiations for settling Native Indian land claims. We can no longer hide our head in sand and hope they will go away. We need to be fair and we need to treat them as equal citizens of Canada."

- "The Native Indian issue is of prime concern to us and the main one is, the first part, the Indian issue is native land claims and we would urge the governments to make that a high priority to solve that issue so that we can get on with the management of the forest resources for the good of all the people of B.C."

Appendices

Unique Ideas
Future of Our Forests

Introduction

This material is a composite of all the "Unique Ideas" taken from the Summaryies of Submissions abstracted by Praxis/Salasan. A reference at the end of each quote provides sourcing if it is necessary to find the original submission.

Unique Ideas

Company community relations officer should be designated and have enough authority to act on complaints BP 417-481 [Pg 5]

Company community relations officer should be designated and have enough authority to act on complaintsBP 417-481 [Pg 5]

Forest companies in association with local communities could provide tours of 'the working forest'BP 417-481 [Pg 10]

"Where mills or operations are closed down in smaller communities and jobs lost, it should be the responsibility of large licencee's to establish other forest related industries to keep a relative balance in employment" Page 1BP 417-481 [Pg 20]

Submission introduces the notion of holistic timber management guided by two principles:
- Uncommon, declining and/or not readily visible species are not sacrificed for common species or species desired for human purposes
- Natural processes of change and natural functioning of the forest are fully utilizedBP 417-481 [Pg 23]

Presenter suggest the ideas of Herb Hammond as a starting point for forest management:
- One-third of productive forest land should be conveyed by long term tenures to the forest industry for intensive management. The land would have gentle

topography, be near to mills and be capable of sustaining chemical forestry without risk to humans or wildlife
•One-third of forest designated for low impact forestry using selective logging, ecological rotations etc.
•One-third protected from logging in perpetuity. Entire watersheds and groups of watersheds would be set aside to be used for recreation, wildlife protection and tourism BP 417-481 [Pg 26]

One large integrated forest company should be publicly owned and publicly controlled to show the way to sustainable forest management and value added manufacturing
To increase democratic control a system of regionally elected forest boards, similar to school boards, should be set up to administer the forest industryBP 417-481 [Pg 27]

Presenter suggests classifying areas of Crown land into several categories, which would then be managed according to classification. The presenter's classification system also includes the percentage of productivity for each classification when setting AAC's.
For example, Class. A designates a landbase with critical "other than timber" values hence no harvesting should take place. When calculating AAC's, this landbase has 0% productivity.BP 417-481 [Pg 48]

Establishment of a natural resource program in the proposed Ministry of Education Curriculum 2000 BP 417-481 [Pg 55]

Utilize all waste wood by chipping at the harvest site. "When wood is being wasted within 40 miles of a pulp mill it seems logical to compare the cost of chipping on the spot with the costs of hauling intact waste." Another possibility is using chipped wood as organic cover, thus avoiding burning and its effects on soil erosion. BP 417-481 [Pg 60]

Stumpage fees should not go into general revenue but back into funding for better forest management BP 417-481 [Pg 68]

Encourage direct contact between MOF officials and the independent loggers who contract to licencees
Develop a system where independent contractors can put a lien on licencee logs if required
Establish firm policy guidelines regarding clearcutting so that when it is necessary it can be done without criticismBP 600-659 [Pg 6]

A portion of stumpage owing should be forgiven in return for the enhancement of the harvest area by improving wildlife habitat, juvenile tree spacing, immature tree thinning and selective timber harvestingBP 600-659 [Pg 62]

Take into serious consideration recommendations for change presented at the State of the Islands Conference held in Nanaimo in October, 1989 and as appended to submission.DW 298 on [Pg 6]

Eliminate provincial slash burning.
- Greatly reduce provincial clear-cutting.
- Phase in selective stand improvement logging.
- Modify present timber allocations.DW 298 on [Pg 9]

Combine small business forest enterprise allocations with those of wood lot program to increase the emphasis on small-scale forestry. If average wood lot licenses are reduced, a greater number of licenses can be issued - a ten-fold increase is recommended in all areas of the province at an accelerated rate.DW 298 on [Pg 13]

Costs for intensive siviculture on tree farm licenses be deducted from stumpage to help create a more desirable forest.DW 298 on [Pg 18]

Logging machines should crunch up tree tops, limbs, etc. into the ground, allowing natural decay to take place.

- If an area has to be clear-cut with excess debris, a slight windrowing by machines to make tree planting easier would leave more natural material on the forest floor, thus keeping the ground from drying out so fast.DW 302 - [Pg 11]

Establishment of land-use strategy plan would be proactive response to resolution of current conflicts.DW 302 - [Pg 21]

Twenty-five per cent of forest land be preserved as wilderness and recreation areas--logging prohibited.DW 302 - [Pg 23]

New independent institution, perhaps modelled on the judiciary, with mandate to manage forests over the long term - 100 years planning horizon.GB 817 - 849 [Pg 19]

Stumpage revenues on Crown land should be targeted for forestry management activities. Forestry course should be compulsory in BC Senior High Schools - resource managers should be involved in the production of textbooks.GB 817 - 849 [Pg 22]

Management (logging) of wilderness areas for fire hazards and pest controlGB 817 - 849 [Pg 36]

saw mills and pulp mills should compete for logs on an open market
- this would ensure better utilization and aggressive value added programsGB newest [Pg 11]

emphasis on public policy and bringing government agencies to account for their practicesGB newest [Pg 20] use prisoners serving time for non-violent crime to provide labour for much needed programs on "spacing" GB newest [Pg 30]

tree farms as the only source of trees GB newest [Pg 32]

Re-establishment of Regional Resource Management Committees GB newest [Pg 43]

Dvelopment of an arbitration process to settle conflicts (cites labour relations model) GB newest [Pg 45]

Exchange of operational expertise and research data between Alberta and Northern BC mixed wood users GB newest [Pg 47]

A.A.C. from the largest multinational company to the smallest wood lot operator, based on performance of generating new growth. GS 263-297 [Pg 3]

Ministry of Forests could make the industry cease harvesting every third year and practice silviculture instead?
- Global Village concept:
  - forests managed like a woodlot of the village
  - least human disturbance
  - removal of material from the woodlot requires the people of the village to make a decision GS 263-297 [Pg 8]

- need to put as much or more effort into thinning and enhancement of growing forests as being put into planting seedlings GS 263-297 [Pg 9]

- establishment of locally elected boards (similar to school boards) which could be responsible to an elected provincial board GS 263-297 [Pg 13]

- this submission is full of creative ideas and solutions to current problems GS 263-297 [Pg 18]

- development of guidelines for forest companies to practice sound environmental logging practices GS 482-501 [Pg 10]

- implement required forest management in the public school system GS 482-501 [Pg 18]

- Commission should consider a moratorium on cutting further old growth forest
- urge the complete protection from logging or other resource extraction of at least one river system (suggest the Tatshenshini River)
- Stikine River be upgraded from "recreation corridor" status and be incorporated with the Spatsizi plateau into an enlarged protected area GS 901-931 [Pg 2]

- empowerment of communities and regions to effectively shape their own future
- Clayoquot Sound Sustainable Development Task Force GS 901-931 [Pg 4]

- Course in forestry as part of the core curriculum in the school system. GS 901-931 [Pg 11]

- the presenter includes a draft of their Cooperative Resource Base Planning process; summary is above GS 901-931 [Pg 15]

- the analogy to a ball team in the letter to Vander Zalm is quite effective
- he contributes some good ideas for long-term goals and objectives GS 901-931 [Pg 18]

- establishment of a levy of 5 cents/thousand board feet of timber harvested to be devoted exclusively to forest products research GS 901-931 [Pg 27]

Commission is working from assumptions that the issue is "managing the forests" - this is acceptable in the short term but must change in the long term. MB 314-416 [Pg 14]

Commission must face enormous dilemma: If you do not propose enough, all is lost. If you do propose enough, your masters will ignore you, and go right on sanctioning resource depletion. Only hope is to be so startling, so truthful and, in the sense of "getting to the root", so profoundly radical, and therefore so unexpected, coming from such an official and august body, that it will have the power to electrify all, create widespread debate, and thus move us a little closer to actually achieving something lasting. MB 760 - 770 [Pg 5]

might consider California, Oregon and Washington approach of establishing a Forest Practices Board - to solicit, obtain and use input form citizen's participation efforts in developing, implementing and managing Forestry Department programs (Oregon). The Commission should consider recommending that experiences in California, Oregon and Washington be examined. MB 760 - 770 [Pg 10]

- recommends a system of conflict resolution processes and regulations which are flexible and goal-oriented
- there is deep polarization and entrenched positions among participants in forestry, and participants have incomplete information, which complicates discussions
- describes present state of conflict over forestry - of industry, government, and public lacking confidence in participants
- to resolve problem: first, need wide consultation program. Commission's work is a good start - also need information sessions to inform participants on what the issues and problems are and what the potential solutions are. Then, work with participants on how to consult on these issues and how to work towards a solution
- this might involve developing a consultative agreement between participants MB 760 - 770 [Pg 10]

reordering of Government Priority:

1. preservation of health environment
2. maximize quality of life of mankind
3. maximize material affluence as measured by GNP or GDP PR 1217 -1228 [Pg 6]

financial analogy to explain forest management:

to effectively manage a portfolio of assets (forest resources) with sustainable, long term fiscal viability as a stated objective, there is manner to proceed: diversity (utilization of all forest resources not only timber) is the indisputable key to attainment of that objective PR 1217 -1228 [Pg 17]

proposes a five dollar pay-roll deduction bi-weekly from lumber mill members to be set aside to fund efforts of groups concerned with future of environment PR 771 - 815 [Pg 21]

use of Long Line or Sky Line logging method (Oregon model) PR 771 - 816 [Pg 12]

creation of Forest Management Council, not as advisory group but technocratic in nature with real planning power PR final [Pg 25]

Principled Negotiation:
- means negotiation on the merits, i.e, attempts to maximize all interests of negotiators, does not focus on compromises
- disputes to be resolved on merits of arguments rather than strengths of wills

four key principles of model:
- Separate people from the problem, i.e, substantive issues and "people problems" are two separate issues
- Focus on interests, not positions
- Invent options for mutual gain, i.e, through brainstorming sessions options can be generated, however difficult step to achieve, must be aware of premature judgement, searching for single answer, assumption of a fixed pie, and thinking that "solving their problem is their problem"

- insist on using explicit criteria, i.e, negotiation is based on principles, but negotiators must agree on criteria used to judge these principles PR final [Pg 31]

Returning a proportion of revenues to forestry-dependent communities. RCl 1012 - 1026 [Pg 11]

The use of formal Resource Guidelines "to develop a base for the consideration of resource values", in addition to the more widespread use of local resource use plans to put the principles into practice. RCl 1012 - 1026 [Pg 17]

Section 124(4) of the Forest Act should be amended as follows: "Where money appropriated for fire and pest insect suppression is insufficient, the money required shall be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund without any other appropriations other than this subsection". RCL 1027 - 1042 [Pg 3]

"Today's generation has the same opportunity and in fact has the ability to pass on increased forest wealth and a better managed forest to future generations." RCL 1027 - 1042 [Pg 4]

Christmas Tree farming is an integral part of the local economy and is a wise use of poor site forest lands. Through cooperation and joint users, Christmas Tree management is often the most economic land use. RCL 1027 - 1042 [Pg 6]

Resource Interaction Boards for each TSA, Provincial vision, Ministry of Natural Resource Planning; RCL 1027 - 1042 [Pg 17]

Programs/articles should be factual, unbiased and non-technical in nature and should not attempt to sell any one viewpoint. RCL 1043 - 1057 [Pg 3]

"Forests are multi-dimensional in nature. They are the glue that connects Cornerstones. Best water comes from trees, trees make soil, trees capture sunlight, trees clean air and filter. Trees are important, yet the Ministry defines its value in terms of board feet and tonnes of pulp. Every civilization that has removed its trees has become extinct because water, soil, air were simultaneously removed, the cornerstones of nature altered, the life-support system destroyed." RCL 1043 - 1057 [Pg 8]

Is on a lecture circuit of high school geography classes to present remote sensing and GIS as a possible career choice. Will submit Commission the results to help you decide the future of our children's forests. RCL 1043 - 1057 [Pg 12]

»Form regional unbiased groups to compile the facts, make them understandable, and present them to public. RCL 1043 - 1057 [Pg 13]

By putting forest licences cutting permits up for public auction, with the licensee having the right to meet the highest bid. A large free market would develop to reduce the high cost of stumpage paid by SBFEP. The SBFEP might them become a real, viable programme, rather than the artificial one it is now. RCL 1058 - 1071 [Pg 3]

Strategies and policies must be promoted to encourage forest productivity along with their consumption. Richard - 804 - [Pg 2]

1) Different forest harvesting practices including groundskidding, windrowing, blade scarification, crawler tractors, banning of pesticides.
2) Nature works better if brush and "weed-tree" species are left to restore nutrients to the soil. Some modern foresters suggest some sites will have to be left to grow alder for 100-200 years to restore the soil.
3) That this Megin River system be deleted from MB's TFL 44 and added to Strathcona Park.
4) TFL's must be phased out as soon as possible and no more tenures rolled over into TFL's as seemed so dear to Dave Parker's heart. Society's changing needs mean options must be kept open and we must not be bound for 25 years or more to the whims of a head office in New York. Richard - 804 - [Pg 5]

Begin to use B.C.'s hardwoods - alder, aspen, cottonwood, birch are presently bypassed stands of cedar and hemlock. Richard - 804 - [Pg 7]

Recommendations:
- Legislation ensuring availability of wildlife habitat.
- No range in alpine/sub=alpine areas due to sensitivity.
- No more range expansion as this replaces wildlife.
- Logging must not obliterate hiking trails - buffer zone required.
- On well travelled routes logging results must be aesthetic.
- Revisions to AAC must be reviewed annually not every five years.
- Cut rates must be more realistic with respect to regeneration.
- No slash burning - leave debris for natural decomposition.
- Continue genetic diversity with seed nurseries in every community.
- Preplan forestry in large blocks, not "bit x bit" harvesting. Reduce soil degradation.
- Use selective logging to protect water quality/quantity - only if permitted by local users of the watershed.
- Watershed control either by local waterboard authorities or foresters who have strong protectionist guidelines.
- Clearcut logging not part of harvesting practices.
- Readjust harvest methods to leave large enough areas to provide "snags" for nesting birds etc.
- Encourage more secondary processing - cottage industries etc.
- No logs leave B.C. for others to process.
- Diversify the economy so not so reliant on forestry.
- Acknowledge there must be areas where top priority is not logging - but watershed, wilderness, etc. Richard - 804 - [Pg 9]

The Ministry of Forests must take the lead role in the development and implementation of a Provincial Land Use Strategy. Comprehensive resource inventories must be undertaken immediately and objectives must be established for the management of all natural resources within the Province.
- We recommend the establishment of area based tenures as a means of encouraging the development of a stable forest industry and a high standard of sustained yield forest management.
- The Commission should strongly endorse the principles of intensive forestry and urge the Government to accept responsibility for ensuring that aggressive programs are conducted on Crown land.
- The Commission should urge the Ministry of Forests to accept the "Task Force Report on Incremental Silviculture" and implement its proposals which are designed to increase industry participation in intensive forestry.

- The Commission should urge the Ministry of Forests to significantly improve the quality of growth and yield information available for B.C. species and site conditions.
- We recommend that the Commission strongly endorse the concept of integrated forest land use.
- The Ministry of Forests must implement a strong and comprehensive education and information program with the objective of increasing public awareness of forest and tenure policy, economics, and sivicultural practices in the forests of B.C. The Government should fund such education programs since it controls almost all forest land in the Province.
- The Provincial Government should establish "Regional Round Tables" as a means of addressing the forest management concerns of the various regions of the Province and providing a more equitable balance to the decision making process. Richard - 804 - [Pg 12]

"I believe that British Columbia's objective should be to have 5,000 woodlots producing about 10% of our annual harvest. B.C.'s forest industry will be the beneficiary; it will acquire nearly all the logs produced. We would then have 10,000 to 20,000 people directly concerned with the management, growth and maintenance of our accessible forests. These people would be interested in more than logs; they would also be interested in the lifestyles and independence that forestry would engender." Richard - 804 - [Pg 14]

Long term forest planning, based on centuries rather than decades
- Sustainable selective cutting.
- Consideration of Galiano as a distinct unit rather than as part of a much larger Tree Farm, with an annual cut not exceeding the regrowth in the local area.
- Protection of sensitive areas and watersheds.
- Setting aside of several key beauty spots and sensitive ecological zones as land trust, park or preserve.
- Continuation of rural island lifestyle.
- Development of small-scale value added local wood products industries such as portable milling; lumber finishing; manufacturing; firewood supply; other forest uses such as harvesting mushrooms or salal.
- Consensus decision making process with public input on forest land use
- Public funding of feasibility studies of community scale business; forest practise assessments and public education on forestry issues.
- Community control of community resources. Richard - 804 - [Pg 16]

1) Groundwater supplies also depend on functional watersheds and their forest cover should remain as little as possible disturbed. Watersheds should never be clearcut.
2) Category I watersheds with drainage areas smaller than 6 square miles should be removed from the annual allowable cut lands and should certainly never be clearcut.
3) Integrated Watershed Management Plan procedures should be made mandatory for all consumptive use watersheds. Richard - 804 - [Pg 19]

Need inventory of all remaining old growth in B.C.
- Build on concept of New Forestry being developed in Pacific Northwest.

What can we do? - local/personal action
- visit an endangered forest such as Carmanah/compare to plantations and clearcuts.
- be responsible in own home for consumption of forest products.
- use recycled materials and recycle.
- participate in land use planning at the community level.
- support local, self-government as a way to control resources.
- supportive local land/community trusts.
- look at wholistic forestry.

What can industry do?
- work toward conversion of pulp mills to recycling of post consumer waste as high ratio to pulpwood.
- develop de-inking plants.
- more diversified and locally-based economy

It's Happening Now
- workers demanding input into company planning
- community forest boards

What can government do?
- reclaim responsibiliy for monitoring
- strengthen legislation - total accountability for damage
- set aside old growth reseves
- time to beginning managing is now

Solutions are at hand now. Richard - 804 - [Pg 21]

- An overall approach of integrated resource management is the only option for managing our future forests. Richard - 804 - [Pg 26]

Chief Forester position should be reinstated to give leadership to Forest Service. Also final authority.
- Need to recover the responsibilities of maintaining the records of crops/sales - must inspect all phases of forest harvest from pre-harvest to final planting and regenerated plantations. This must be done by Forest Service, not contractor or Licensees. More field staff and less travel time required for Forest Service - re-staff former ranger districts with field staff. The whole concept of contracting out must be reviewed. To better determine AAC's the following is required:
1) A better and updated inventory of the timber resource is required.
2) A more accurate assessment of non satisfactorily stocked (NSA)'s) areas and more positive policies in establishing new forests on these areas including site preparation and planting or measures necessary to obtain natural regeneration.
3) Intensive Forestry - This mainly covers spacing of plantation, fertilization, licensee nurseries and seed orchards. 4) Harvesting Profile of Available Timber - The information on the diameter range of the available timber should be updated as it will affect future design of sawmills or other manufacturing facilities.
5) Fall Down Effect of the T.S.A. Annual Allowable Cut - This is a reduction in the annual allowable cut resulting in the reduction of timber available for harvest due basically to the completion of harvest of the old growth timber.
6) The Timber Supply Analysis - This actual analysis of the timber supply area involves assessment of all the values of all resources with input from all other agencies and public and is the basis for calculating the annual allowable cut.
7) Introduction of Pulp Harvesting Agreements - These pulp harvesting agreements have been superimposed upon the cut of timber supply areas after the A.A.C. for these units have been calculated. 8) Paper Recycling Plant - In order to reduce the drain on the timber values of the forest, the use of recycled and unbleached paper and the reduction of waste of all timber products must be implemented. Instead of constructing new pulp mills government should foster or otherwise encourage the construction of plants capable of recycling waste newspaper and other paper products.
- Ranchers should be obligated to provide better control of cattle through riders preventing cattle from concentrating on specific areas. Smaller ranches could pool riders on a cooperative basis to reduce costs. The logging industry could cooperate when possible in the timing of the cutting of blocks, site preparation and planting activities to provide more grazing in specific areas. Overgrazing is a perennial problem and by keeping cattle too long on ranges also used as habitat by wildlife, reduces the browse available to wildlife particularly those areas which are critical for them in the fall and winter.
- There must be more public input into the forest management planning process.
Richard 1 [Pg 4]

1) The forestry sector, the public, and legislators must be better informed about sustainable development, the possible costs of adhering or not adhering to this concept, the full values of all forest resources, and the long term benefits of the transition to sustainable forest land use;

2) an informed public must be involved, along with legislators, experts and the forestry sector, in establishing long term goals for forestry development, standards of performance in commercial forestry activity, limits of acceptable environmental impacts, and development of regulations and/or incentives for ensuring that sustainable development is attained;

3) for commercial timber harvesting, long term industrial wood requirements must be clearly defined, and must match the biological capacity of the forest to supply the fibre;

4) publicly and biologically acceptable limits to impairment of the environment must be the base for standards of forest harvesting, processing, forest management practices, and for other consumptive or non-consumptive forest uses;

5) human activities inside and outside forests that damage forest ecosystems by causing such problems as aerial pollution and climatic change must be reduced; and

6) strong research and development programs must be maintained or expanded to: increase our knowledge and understanding of forest ecosystems; increase our knowledge and understanding of the effects of various natural human stresses on these ecosystems; and improve our capability to predict the response of forest ecosystem to these stresses." Richard 1 [Pg 9]

Woodlot Licences
Cruising - Currently deciduous species such as Aspen and Birch are on the threshold of being recognized as commercial species in the B.C. Interior. We have refused to comply with the 3 metre down order for the Birch on Cutting Permit A. Naturally we are to say the leas, unpopular with the Ministry of Forests i the Prince George Forest District. We did not want to clearcut Cutting Permit A, however, the reality is that we would have not been issued Cutting Permit A had we not prepared and signed the P.H.S.P.s exactly to the only prescription the Prince George Forest District would accept. This unfortunately, is reality.
Cutting Permits - We have a special logging technique that takes more pre-logging outlay and a special logging technique with specific equipment and operator knowhow that does minimal damage to reserve a residual stand. This means more capital outlay initially but the preservation of a residual stand followed by spot planting and spacing means a big stride towards realizing a future crop within a shorter time frame. Additionally it means the forest land following logging is in a state more compatible with the environment. We know it can be done but we thus far have been refused a chance to implement it.
Road Development Permit - We first of all believe that Spruce is not necessarily the best species for the forest otherwise wh;y doesn't the forest grow nothing else but Spruce. We believe that Balsam (Alpine fir) is a good commercial species not to

mention Lodgepole pine and douglas fir. WE also believe that the Birch and Aspen are also valuable."P.H.S.P.'s - We believe our silviculture prescription is more in recognition of multiple use and the protection of the environment. We believe that our silviculture prescription is a better return on the investment considering harvesting a stand within a shorter time frame. Richard 1 [Pg 12]

Forestry Strategy: p. 17-23
1) Develop overall objectives for use of forest resources.
2) Develop a plan to achieve the provincial/regional objectives. Plan would include goals for all resource programs. Plans would be developed regionally.
3) Change decision making process immediately. A provincial body (BCFRC or Round Table) given responsibility to oversee the process of objective setting and plan development (Steps 1+2). This body coordinate establishment of regional groups, set boundaries, membership including regional district reps.
4) Regional groups must set their objectives develop plans with adequate input from the public conflicts with provincial body to be worked out (i.e. Regional AAC).
5) Forestry planning process below this level would remain as is.
6) Regional/Provincial bodies annually review and update for next year.
Forest Management Program
1) Work immediately on a general inventory of our forest resources.
2) The backlog of good and medium site not satisfactorily restocked forest land should be eliminated not later than the year 2000.
3) A policy for encouraging industrial forest management investments must be implemented as soon as possible.
4) The Tree Farm Licence ("TFL") remains a valid form of tenure, but public misconceptions about it must be addressed.
5) Careful consideration should, therefore, also be given to the fee simple sale of Crown forest land.
6) Crown-leased, private and federal lands which are suitable for forestry but not now being used for that, or any higher purpose should be brought back into forestry production.
7) Management of forest resources other than timber must be enhanced. Responsibility for those resources should be placed with the government agency responsible for timer so that a more coordinated approach can exist. More people versed in the management of these other resources must be brought into the process. Richard 2 [Pg 6]

Major Recommendations:
1. Total Forest Resources Inventory Required.
2. Establishment of a total, coordinated Ministry of Natural Resources
3. Using the new inventory and the new Ministry management team, develop an improved land use strategy. This can only be accomplished if the process of

developing a land use strategy encompasses long-term goals, objectives, and the overall concept of interdependency between the various user groups.
4. Develop and implement in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, a mandatory "Forest Resources Education" course in the school systems.
5. Government to develop "new look" policies that enhance the Land Use Strategy. These policies would be made in response than to real needs as generated by the Strategy, as opposed to solely emotional needs invoked through a political process.
6. Government to develop positive incentive programs that would actually encourage industry to practice enhanced (intensive) forest management.
7. Government must review the revenue they wish to generate from the timber resource, or conversely if they want revenues to remain high, they must reinvest a much higher portion of revenues back into forest land management and the Community. Richard 2 [Pg 8]

- demonstration Permaculture Farm which integrates diverse agricultural components into a total land use scheme S 1230-49 [Pg 8]

- creation of a Royal Commission to examine the forests of B.C., with an ecologist as the Chairperson S 1230-49 [Pg 14]

- mandatory forestry courses must be implemented at all levels in the public school system S 1230-49 [Pg 27]

- Community Forest Licences
- Community Forest Boards
- "Landed Forestry" S 1230-49 [Pg 37]

Develop a Ministry of Natural Resources to manage multiple use of the land base. S 1250-1260 [Pg 7]

Implement a coordinated natural resource inventory/ protection program such as the one run by the U.S. Nature Conservancy. S 1261-64 [Pg 4]

Volume

10

FOREST
RESOURCES
COMMISSION

Background Papers - Volume 10

Computer Searches of Major Themes and Related Issues for the Issue/ Options Paper, Future of Our Forests, Volume II
- Praxis and Salasan Inc.

Supplemental Searches for the Issue/Option Paper
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The views expressed in independent reports prepared for the Forest Resources Commission are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Commission. They are published in their entirety for the use and interest of the public as background studies to the April 1991 Report of the Commission to the Minister of Forests.

These Computer Searches of Major Themes
are submitted to:

The Commissioners and Staff
B.C. Forest Resources Commission
Victoria, B.C.

submitted by:

Praxis,
Calgary, Alberta and Vancouver, B.C.
in association with:

Salasan Inc.,
Victoria, B.C.

Volume II

Computer Searches of Major Themes and Related Issues for the Issues/Options Paper - Future of Our Forests

Themes and Related Issues

1. Comprehensive Land Use Plan/Strategy
    - 1.1 Plan/Strategy
    - 1.2 Inventory
    - 1.3 Sustainability
    - 1.4 Tenure

2. Forest Land Management
    - 2.1 Integrated Resource Management
    - 2.2 Managing for Sustainability
    - 2.3 Tenure

3. Public Involvement

4. Economics
    - 4.1 Exports
    - 4.2 Employment/Economic Development
    - 4.3 Value-added Manufacturing
    - 4.4 Tenure

5. Education
    - 5.1 Formal Public Education
    - 5.2 General Public Education
    - 5.3 Inservice Education

6. Native Land Claims

1. Comprehensive Land Use Plan/Strategy

Thematic Overview

A comprehensive land use plan/strategy is needed that can be used to set land use objectives at provincial and regional levels. These objectives become the context in which proper integrated resource use planning can take place.

The public comment shows an increased concern that forest land tenures should encourage a greater degree of stewardship. They should be renewable only on the basis of demonstrated economic and ecological performance, and they should also provide for a better balance of corporate, community and individual ownership.

The Related Issues have been organized into four major categories:

1.1 Plan/Strategy
1.2 Inventory
1.3 Sustainability
1.4 Tenure

Related Issues

1.1 Plan/Strategy

- There should be an explicit policy on the fate of the remaining old growth forests that includes recognition of biodiversity, wildlife habitat, heritage and other values.

- The land use strategy could involve land use zoning.

1.2 Inventory

- In order to support a provincial strategy a comprehensive inventory of all forest land based resources must be taken.

- NSR land is inadequately accounted for and must be reclaimed. An immediate inventory of all NSR land is required.

- There should be comprehensive inventories of timber, old growth, wildlife, water, and other resources on which resource balance strategies can be based.

1.3 Sustainability

- A comprehensive land/resource use strategy for the province should be based upon the principle of sustainability and the balanced use of resources to achieve a wide spectrum of values.

1.4 Tenure

- Too much forest land is concentrated in tenures owned or controlled by large multi-national corporations leading to a lack of concern for local economic and environmental issues.
- Control of forest land should be separated from ownership of conversion facilities.

Results of Transcript Review

1.1 Plan/Strategy

Summary:

A search of the second set of transcripts for "land use strategy" found 149 occurrences.

There is strong support for a land use strategy. For industry, a land use strategy is seen as a way to resolve current conflicts and uncertainty, and to provide a secure land base. Environmental groups hope a land use strategy will set aside wilderness areas. TA mechanism is needed to assess the costs and benefits so logical tradeoffs can be made between park/wilderness and the forest base available for logging and other uses. A zoning system was frequently mentioned.

For a land use strategy to be successful, the following are needed: a comprehensive inventory of all resources; resolving land claims; extensive public involvement in the process; provincial, regional and local levels; a mechanism for dispute resolution; and a plan that is dynamic, and capable of change.

Many suggestions were made regarding the process of developing a strategy. Some advocated a committee-style approach, with representatives of resource user groups and government agencies in a partnership. This committee could be given a time limit, and if they were unable to meet it, the process would revert to the government, with an equally strict time limit. The threat of a government-imposed strategy was thought to be enough to ensure cooperation within the committee. Others felt that the Ministry of Forests should play a lead role, or that the plan should be developed by government and industry with meaningful involvement from local individuals and groups.

Examples of comments related to Plan/Strategy:

- It is my pleasure to speak to you today on behalf of myself and Joanne Leesing, the co-signatory of our submission of March 16th, 1990.
  Our submission dealt in large part with the pressing need for a comprehensive forest resource inventory, and a land use strategy. APR3090.MJ [Pg 119]

- With regard to land use strategy, as per written submission, this province requires a provincial land use strategy which defines the resources, their uses, and requirements. Resource user groups and government agencies must be brought together to contribute to the formulation of a land use strategy for the province as a whole. They must all have a partnership in the strategy and be bound by that strategy.

The strategy should be developed using a committee-styled approach, to provide a conclusive and majority approved strategy for land use in the province.

The largest hurdle in the process outlined here is that of representation on such a land use strategy committee. I honestly don't know how you pick representatives for that committee, but I feel it's vital that a solution or mechanism be found.

Cooperative management models have been used successfully in Washington State, and may provide a working model which we could emulate. Key to success for ... APR3090.MJ [Pg 121]

- Give this group a fixed timeframe for completion. If you give them an open check and unlimited time they will never finish. If they don't meet their deadline, the government should take over the job and be given a similar timeframe to complete it. The threat of a government-designed land use strategy will ensure that these groups will cooperate. APR3090.MJ [Pg 122]

- I'd like to focus my remarks in three main areas: one, the strategy for a -- or the need for a comprehensive land strategy; two, some local issues of concern to Weldwood of Canada; and three, the issue of public involvement and education about our forest industry as a whole.

  land use strategy. It's a big issue. To develop a comprehensive land use strategy for British Columbia is a very challenging undertaking. A key item of this strategy must be to define what some people term the working forest: that is, forest that can be managed for continued timber production, but also managed for compatible resource values such as fisheries, wildlife, recreation, ranching, tourism, ... MAY0190.ED [Pg 88]

- So a land use strategy will recognize that many land uses not compatible with forest management are available with no or minimal conflict with the working forest.

  The question of aboriginal rights must be addressed in developing a strategy. Native peoples are users of the forest land base and must have the opportunity to provide input to the development of the land use strategy for this province. They cannot be excluded from the table.

  Another key component in developing this strategy must be an inventory of all resources that would be part of the land use strategy. We must inventory those values that have not been done or adequately done before, and develop a better set of values for some of the resources such as timber that will already have a basic inventory information form. MAY0190.ED [Pg 89]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: land use strategy keeps coming up over and over again. How would you envision that it be done on a provincial level, developing this land use strategy? Do you feel it should come from the grass roots up from regions and then into a –

  MR. DOUBEK: One of the key elements must be – as I briefly touched on, is to get the inventories of the various resources. We have a timber resource that needs to be improved.

  ...

  COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: I guess your point is that we – you haven't really touched on too many of the other user groups, but your feeling is that we have to get back to a real land use strategy plan again from the grass roots up to define what our goals are and reach out to see if we can get them, taking into account all users. Am I interpreting your –is that –

  MS. DUBBIN: That's quite right. I don't see any other use except industry, logging ... MAY0190.ED [Pg 91]

- The second point was that integrated use in our mind includes a park/wilderness mosaic whereby representative ecosystems are set aside for spiritual, recreational and scientific needs. However, the forest land base that's available for integrated use must also be protected. And I guess it come back to your land use strategy concept, but I'm not going to step out into that right now, but there needs to be a mechanism to assess the costs and social and economic benefits so you can make those tradeoffs in a logical manner, not in the kind of high-profile public hysteria you see now. MAY0190.ED [Pg 117]

- While local issues should be resolved at the local level, there must be a provincial land use strategy. This strategy would provide guidelines for the community forest board to work with. MAY0290.MM [Pg 14]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Do you think that a zoning concept of land use strategy is necessary?

  MR. MARRA: Well, yes, I believe in the provincial land use strategy, and I think it's necessary. MAY0290.MM [Pg 68]

- MR. MARRA: Well, like I say, the provincial land use strategy would be very beneficial in that instant, where we can identify areas of high use.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How would that be formulated, though?

  MR. MARRA: Pardon me?

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How could a provincial land use strategy be formulated? What kind of input, public input would you see in that?

MR. MARRA: Well, from all realms. I think that everybody has to have a -- everybody has to have input in it, fairly, and like I say, identify the areas where it would be most beneficial to the ... MAY0290.MM [Pg 70]

- Related to the above is the need for an overall provincial land use strategy. We can not plan for the future, when we don't know what we have, where it is, or what it's worth. The strategy would inventory all resources and place values on them, even if these values are poorly defined, establish management objectives for the resource, based on the ...
MAY790.ED [Pg 88]

- There's no question that unique or representative forest types must be reserved for single use, but this reservation must be done on a rational basis. The land use strategy proposed above would clarify the preservation needs, not the orchestrated, emotional political pressures of a few. MAY790.ED [Pg 89]

- COMMISSIONER PEEL: I take it from those comments and others, that you would be supportive of a comprehensive land use strategy.
MR. PERRY: Amen.
COMMISSIONER PEEL: -- based on good information where these debates and tradeoffs could be dealt with in a more rational way.
MR. HENDERSON: It's an absolute imperative. It's an absolute imperative and it has to contain a bunch of elements. MAY790.ED [Pg 160]

- My fourth point is that there be developed a comprehensive land use strategy for B.C.'s Crown lands. At present the five year -- the Ministry of Forest's five year plan is inadequate. It presents a myopic, short term view of forestry planning and there's no consensus on the purposes of B.C. Crown lands, what uses they'll be used ... MAY790.ED [Pg 164]

- Ensure the implementation of a publicly-debated land use strategy adequately addressing these values. MAY1090.AS [Pg 11]

- There are resources, certainly, within the Ministries of Environment and Forests, that I would like to see turning their attention to this issue for -- I foresee it being a number of years, probably, until an exhaustive inventory and a publicly-debated land use strategy is in place. So those, and perhaps in terms of funding we need a short-term tax that would give British Columbians or ask British Columbians to input into one of the major resources that we all benefit from.
MAY1090.AS [Pg 14]

- MR. MELENKA: Oh, I'm prepared, you bet. I believe the province has to firstly -- to answer this question firstly, Roger, it's not necessarily the question I want to put to you or answer to you firstly, however, I believe we have to structure a comprehensive land use strategy for the province.

  Now, you've heard that probably 600 times when your travelling, but let me just elaborate on that a bit. I believe in a provincial land use plan under an authority that has a broader economic, social and environmental perspective. The land use plan must be subject ... MAY1090.AS [Pg 174]

- THE CHAIRPERSON: What is your feeling on a land use strategy that would envelope all uses of the forests; watersheds, recreation, tourism, fish, wildlife?

  MR. WELLBURN: Well, we obviously need ideals, but if we get too specific and try to do these things in too much detail, you get bogged down in the plan and you don't ever get down ...MAY1490.MM [Pg 28]

- In order for this vision of cultural identity, cultural trademark of outdoor recreation to be realized for British Columbians, I think there is four important components that need to be followed through on. One is we need to develop a land use strategy; secondly, we need to enhance efforts to protect natural areas; thirdly, we need an increased commitment to managing outdoor recreation; and fourthly, we need to develop a provincial policy for outdoor recreation.

  I'm sure you've all heard by now of the widespread interest in a land use strategy being developed for British Columbia, and I'd like to draw your attention to the Dunsmuir Agreement. And I can leave you a copy of this if you're not familiar with it.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

  MS. OSBORNE: It's -- the Dunsmuir Agreement was formed in November of 1988, ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 41-2]

- 50 representatives of key organizations, both timber industry interests, trappers interests, Native people, as well as all of the government agencies which are involved in some sort of land use management.

  And the purpose of the workshop was to see if consensus could be developed on the need for a land use strategy, and that happened right away. And from there, the participants went on to specify what that strategy would look like and how to implement it, and that's what this brief details. So, there you have it again.

  What is of much concern to the Outdoor Recreation community is that in absence of a land use strategy, land use planning has fallen on the shoulders of the Ministry of Forests. And this is an agency which has been set up to manage primarily timber, and also range and recreation. MAY1490.MM [Pg 42]

1.1 Comprehensive Plan/Strategy

- As a part of the land use strategy, there needs to be protection of natural areas. Natural environments and wilderness settings are a very important part of outdoor recreation pursuits in this province. MAY1490.MM [Pg 44]

- We feel that perhaps the most important impediment to successful integrated resource management in forests in British Columbia is the lack of a clear land use strategy.

  We need to decide on a provincial level what our goals are for fibre production, for wilderness, for other resource values. And we have to remember as we are making these decisions, that these are long-term decisions. Once we harvest our old-growth forests, for example, we do not have the ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 55]

- In short, we believe that a provincial land use strategy must be developed, procedures must be developed to meet these objectives, an ecological framework must be developed to be used in forest management planning, communication with the public should be increased, the Forest Service should adopt a value-neutral philosophy, and a broader base of training for foresters is required. MAY1490.MM [Pg 58]

- THE CHAIRPERSON: You did mention as one of the major issues in your brief a land use strategy. How would you see that evolving?

  MS. HAMILTON: I see it as being a strategy that would be developed on a provincial level with consultation with the main ministries involved, such as the Ministry of Environment. The Ministry of Forests would be probably the key players in such a strategy; MAY1490.MM [Pg 64]

- A provincial land use strategy is essential to provide the future forest for industrial and community stability, as well as for recreational and wilderness opportunities and for the preservation of unique or extraordinary areas.

  The objective of such a strategy much include definition or zoning of the working forest. MAY1490.MM [Pg 102]

- The demands being made by aboriginal people for rights to land and resources must be addressed as part of this strategy. This does not necessarily mean the conferring of special status to aboriginal people, but offers the opportunity to participate in the land use strategy.

  There are a number of disputes involving aboriginal groups where land claims are not the issue, but rather the issue is one of access to Crown land through dedicated Indian reserves.

  Weldwood feels strongly that it is the responsibility of the provincial government to provide access to Crown land under ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 103]

1.1 Comprehensive Plan/Strategy

- A current and comprehensive inventory of all forest land resources is essential to the land use strategy. Future inventory must allow a prediction of the variety, valuation and alternatives in both consumptive and non-consumptive products available from forest lands.

  A land use strategy must evolve to accommodate changing public demands, economic, social and environmental conditions. This will be possible only with the broad support and consensus of all B.C. citizens.

  This process must provide a strong voice to forest resource-based communities, and those directly dependent upon resource use and management. MAY1490.MM [Pg 103]

- Naturalists view all of B.C. as wilderness. This is a clear and unambiguous definition which appropriately gives the highest values to biological criteria. There is pristine wilderness and then there are degrees of alienation from pristine wilderness.

  On this basis, a provincial land use strategy could be developed which would integrate the wilderness components of the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Parks under a Wilderness Act, that in concert with the international biological program, would permanently establish comprehensive recognition of ecological reserves, wilderness and natural areas' protection. MAY1590.MM [Pg 18]

- The integrated provincial land use strategy embodied within a Wilderness Act would remove the inappropriate need for TFL licensees to determine gross land use strategies. This Wilderness Act would also open up a mechanism by which a provincial outdoor recreation policy could be developed which would pull together the recreational components presently within the jurisdictions of ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 19]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Sure, yes. I am interested, though, still to know, many people have told us at these meetings, at least half a dozen every day that we've been sitting in the last five weeks, that we need a comprehensive land use strategy for this province. Do you subscribe to that and would you consider that a suitable tool to essentially sell your ideas, or as a beginning?

  PROFESSOR REED: It's absolutely essential. I'd like to preface that with a vision and a dream because we still have not been very ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 97]

- Since the task is politically unpalatable, we urge your Commission to put in place the mechanism needed to complete the analysis and implement the land use strategy. MAY1590.MM [Pg 109]

- So I just can only reiterate our key thrust is the land allocation issue. We are very hopeful that you people will be devising a mechanism. And I think you've been called upon by quite a few groups to develop a land use strategy, and I guess that's our number one wish is that that happens. MAY1590.MM [Pg 110]

- All resources inventory. First and foremost, before any rational land use strategy and integrated resource plan can be formulated, a comprehensive inventory must be completed of all natural resources within the next five-year period. This includes the establishment of production studies to measure the growth capacity and yield of all resources, consumptive and/or conservation use. MAY1590.MM [Pg 119]

- We recognize that public involvement in the land and resource use decisions is a necessary step. Fundamentally, we are managers, and the public are the land and resource owners who must ultimately approve a provincial land use strategy and plan. MAY1590.MM [Pg 121]

- The other industry operators face similar situations. The preponderance of these withdrawals either don't know or don't care that the eventual result will be an impoverished British Columbia.

  We therefore recommend that a provincial land use strategy be developed; that the present provincial production forest should be identified as a reserve in which sustained yield management and complimentary multiple use are given priority; and that the policy of coercion and penalties through regulations be reversed in favour of an approach which relies on incentives, cooperation and consultation. MAY1590.MM [Pg 140]

- First of all, we think that there should be a comprehensive land use strategy introduced to incorporate fairly and equally the needs of all user groups in both the development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy. MAY1590.MM [Pg 153]

- The second one I have labelled land use zoning. This has been covered in terms of a comprehensive land use strategy that various people have talked about.

  In my presentation, I have suggested that we could have three different categories, because I think when we're dealing with our forests, we have to be very clear on the distinction between forests and the growing of timber. I think sometimes these two ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 176]

- ... I think we need to have forest land from which commercial timber production would be excluded.

  Now, we already have some of that in terms of parks and ecological reserves and conservation areas, but I think that has to be very clearly defined in a land use strategy.

  I think we also need forest land zoned for commercial timber production as the primary use. Now, this I would see as timber plantations, such as I saw growing at home in Scotland.

  And I think this is distinct from the third one, which I've labelled forest land zoned ...MAY1590.MM [Pg 177]

- MR. RASH: Oh, absolutely. We have to take everything into consideration, whether it's economic or more intrinsic values of land. MAY1590.ED [Pg 76]

- (5) Provincial land use strategy. It is important that the province develop a proactive system for the allocation of forest land which recognizes provincial, regional and local development objectives.

  To achieve these strategies we must first develop a common vision of how our forests are to be used based on clearly defined targets or objectives. MAY1790.MM [Pg 9]

- ... something which has to be done on a much -- on a much bigger level which is the selection and preservation of some small areas in B.C. which we're going to say, "This is very special. We want to keep it in perpetuity".

  And in those cases, a simple land use strategy might -- well, a special category in the land use strategy might be appropriate. MAY1790.MM [Pg 40]

- A land use strategy needs to be developed and should acknowledge the forest industry's need for a secure land base. Constantly changing the rules makes it difficult if not impossible to do the job properly. MAY1790.MM [Pg 69]

- British Columbia and its forest industry are in desperate need of a provincial land use strategy. Failure to firmly dedicate a distinct area of the province to the growth and harvesting of commercial forest products is inevitably leading the people of B.C. to a lower standard of living. This is occurring because small and large areas of forest land are continually being carved off the ... MAY1790.MM [Pg 182]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: You commented on a land use strategy that is based on local involvement. Do you feel that if we go back to the grass roots with our starting, for our planning process, do you feel that the urban population will be happy with the outcome of the plans that come out of those areas?

MR. LOWENBERGER: No, ... MAY1790.MM [Pg 186]

- Another request that we have is that the Commission mount a comprehensive land use strategy. And I'm joining a lot of voices here. And that this land use strategy especially focus on incompatible conflicting demands, and resolve where we're going to have old growth preservation or hydro pondage, or forest farms, et cetera. MAY1790.MM [Pg 192]

- ... consensus land use plans. These plans will identify various zones and principles for land use in local areas in the manner that is consistent with some stability and dependent -- of dependent communities and resource users and the long-term viability of the environment.

  A regional land use strategy will be generated in conjunction with local land use plans. Western Cariboo local land use plans will provide the foundation of a land use planning and conflict resolution.

  The objectives of the plan: To identify all the potential affected parties in local areas and secure their commitment to participate in ... MAY0390.ED [Pg 19]

- Representatives from each local planning area will participate in a regional task force in order to address development commitments and environmental information at the regional scale. The regional task force will create a regional land use strategy based on the results of local land use planning initiative. Appeal procedures will be established to ensure that consensus plans are actually implemented. The Appeal Board will be independent of the licensing and management authorities. The process will be implemented in three stages. MAY0390.ED [Pg 20]

- MR. CLINTON: Another thing we need is a land use strategy. Once we have developed these goals we have to, obviously, inventory all of our land for its best use and have a strategy of how we will decide what use each hectare or each unit is put to. MAY0390.ED [Pg 31]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Talking about land use strategy, how many levels of that land use strategy are you thinking of? We heard the previous speaker talking about regional land use strategy. I presume you're talking provincial, regional and local?

  MR. CLINTON: I think you'd have to have the three. I believe you want to minimize the levels in order to maximize the efficiency. They're obviously -- I don't think you can leave the entire land use strategy totally at a local level because, obviously, the provincial government is responsible -- they have the mandate to manage the land. They're the ones that have to provide education, hospitals and highways, and that has to be considered in that strategy. MAY0390.ED [Pg 36]

- The issue of Indian land claims has got to be settled. Only then can meaningful, long term, planning take place. A land use strategy is needed, but until we know the land that we're dealing with, it's pointless. MAY0490.ED [Pg 102]

- To summarize, we're committed to a long term future in Williams Lake. We encourage the government to display leadership in settlement of land claims, and developing a land use strategy. This strategy would be used by local groups in planning. We'll continue to be good forest managers and proactive in dealing with other users. MAY0490.ED [Pg 104]

- There's one key ingredient in our brief that we feel forms the basis, or will form the basis for a solution to the difficult mandate, you, this Commission, has been given.

  And that ingredient is a comprehensive land use strategy, which must allocate, which must address and allocate, the use of all forest land in this province. And we feel there are six points. We presented six in our overall brief, which will drive such a land use strategy. And those points are:

  First and foremost, the definition of a working forest. The provincial forest designation that's currently in use in the province, simply defines where forestry may occur, but doesn't make allowance for all of the other integrated resource uses that are currently being examined today ... MAY0490.ED [Pg 115]

- We also believe that the reclamation of stagnant areas, previously cleared for agricultural purposes, should be reclaimed, for forestry use.

  An important, a very important, part of a comprehensive land use strategy, has to be the development of an inventory of all the resources; we feel particularly the forest resource, in the Quesnel TSA. I feel that the forest inventory is rather weak, and needs to be bolstered up.

  Similarly, the other resource values, in the Quesnel TSA, to a large extent, ... MAY0490.ED [Pg 116]

- Forest range, range forest interface problems can be worked out under the integrated use plan. Certain forest types lend themselves for both activities to occur simultaneously. British Columbia needs a complete land use strategy, where integrated forestry can occur, it should. The priority should reflect the land capability. MAY0890.AS [Pg 8]

1.1 Comprehensive Plan/Strategy

- Land base inventory of B.C., land use strategy plan. An accurate inventory of B.C.'s land base is desperately required. From this inventory a land use strategy plan can be developed. Inventory should apply to all public land in B.C. This includes conservancies, TFLs, reserves, provincial parks, et cetera.

  This would form a factual, mutual base for all concerned citizens, industries, ministries, to work from. In many areas, trade-offs could and should be made to best ... MAY0890.AS [Pg 120]

- Point number two is that of a land use strategy. Decision-making on the use of a piece of land must be made on a rational basis, as opposed to an emotional basis. The Moresby, the Steins, the Clayoquots, the Carmanahs, have been, or will continue to be done on an emotional basis. MAY0890.AS [Pg 131]

- Point number three, who should be responsible for the previous points, the inventory of the natural resources, and the land use strategy? Our brief actually pointed out that we thought that the Ministry of Forests would be the most logical government agency to oversee such a process.

  However, the public's perception of the Ministry of Forests, or the B.C. Forest Service right now, candidly is less than flattering. MAY0890.AS [Pg 132]

- So, if we do a complete inventory of all the resources on all the forest land, and then get into that land use strategy, then we can objectively take a look at what everybody's needs are, get into the red flag areas where there is difficulties, resolve those, and come up with a sound plan that we can make some good decisions from. MAY0890.AS [Pg 137]

- However, with the number of groups that are coming in and taking shots at the land base, and trying to make land alienations, and land withdrawals, we no longer have that security of tenure that we once thought we had.

  If we can get into the inventories, and the natural land use strategy, then in fact we can revisit that and see where we stand after that.

  But, you know, there is no security any more. Emotionalism guides legislation. MAY0890.AS [Pg 139]

- – and in the case of our province, we'll call it a land use strategy – then in fact we can be assured that for the next five year period, although it may be shorter, that in fact we have set the correct priorities.

  The land use strategy, in fact, would have to be capable of change, it would have to be dynamic, so that in fact it could meet the changing values. Today's values may in fact – may be different than it will be ten years from now. Look at where we've come in the ... MAY0890.AS [Pg 143]

1.1 Comprehensive Plan/Strategy

- As a further emphasis on the need of the development and initiation of a provincial land use strategy, the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters, of which I am a member, prepared and distributed a paper in 1987 which recommended a provincial land use strategy. And I have copies here if you haven't seen this, and I'm sure it has been circulated previously. MAY0990.AS [Pg 16]

- ... I do think we need to have a provincial inventory of all the lands in the province to determine what values we do have in all resources, not just forestry. Once we get an inventory we can come up with a land use strategy plan. That does take into account for single and multiple use planning for the province. That takes into consideration economic development and environmental conservation.

  I also feel that in part of doing a land strategy it's necessary to get the aboriginal land claims settled. MAY0990.AS [Pg 29]

- ... once a strategy is in place there won't be a cry to preserve more land than what is necessary in terms of old growth or like South Moresby or the Carmanah or the Stein. I think that this land use strategy should be determined and put into effect by professional people involved in the industry in all the resources, and with consideration from local groups as well because it is their back yard. MAY0990.AS [Pg 29]

- I believe that to resolve the conflicts between user groups of the forest lands we must initiate a land use strategy plan that encompasses all of B.C. Such a plan must be put in place with legislation that will secure the land base firstly so that it cannot be alienated to all residents of B.C.; secondly for integrated use by all user groups involved; and thirdly so special areas ... MAY0990.AS [Pg 52]

- In closing, I thank you for this opportunity to express my views about our forests. I think the most significant thing your Commission can recommend is the implementation of a land use strategy plan as soon as possible. MAY0990.AS [Pg 54]

- MR. WHITE: I realize and recognize that the land claims problem is very severe, and I know it's going to impact greatly on what happens in the future, but I suppose I'm going to ignore it and say that I feel we should carry on and do the land use strategy plan and inventory first. MAY0990.AS [Pg 54]

- MR. WHITE: That's why I think we have to be very careful about taking any more. I don't believe there is many more of them areas that have to be set aside. I think what has to be done is the inventory, and set up a land use strategy plan so that them areas are identified and then there's no more question about it. MAY0990.AS [Pg 57]

- Therefore, a comprehensive inventory of all resources must be undertaken. Following this inventory, land use and sustainable development strategies must be implemented, allowing for economic development and environmental conservation. The land use strategy should be determined by government and industry with meaningful input from local individuals and groups. MAY0990.AS [Pg 68]

- Stability of the community is another one. Although it's impossible to have perfect solutions, I'd like to point out to you, three areas where I think we can improve. If we can endorse the Association of B.C. Professional Forester's, land use strategy, I think that would be a very important plus. MAY0990.ED [Pg 91]

- The following issues are felt to be particularly important to the Canadian Women in Timber members. First, forest planning and management. We need a provincial land use strategy.

  The requirement to develop a framework for land use planning in B.C. is of paramount importance. While local issues should most often be resolved at the local level, a sound political land use strategy is required to provide cohesiveness for all local community efforts.

  Questions such as the following, need to be addressed and resolved as much as possible. How much parkland do we need? How much wilderness? What about special values? And, what are special values to B.C.'s citizens?

  Government needs to be more pro-active and involved. The Canadian Women in Timber organization, would be interested in providing input to the development of such a strategy. It should be noted, that the preliminary efforts of the Association of the British Columbia Professional Foresters, aimed at developing such a land use strategy, would provide a valuable starting point. MAY0990.ED [Pg 97]

- People from the urban centres could be invited to participate, according to selected criteria for participation. The planning objectives of such boards should consider the guidelines of a well developed, provincial land use strategy.

  Forest planning and management should include provisions for dispute resolution. In the event that a community forest board cannot reach consensus, or there is no board in place, and a dispute arises, there must be a higher body to arbitrate. MAY0990.ED [Pg 98]

1.1 Comprehensive Plan/Strategy

- Our first recommendation concerns development of a land use strategy for the province, a position paper first developed by the ABCPF in February 1987. This paper was presented to the Environment and Land Use Committee of Cabinet in 1987, and again, in 1988. It was given to the Commission soon after it was established.

  In promoting our land use strategy concept, we state the ABCPF believes that a land use strategy is necessary to mitigate the land use conflicts that are consuming inordinate levels of human and financial resources at the present time. We will never resolve all of the concerns or conflicts over land use, as not everyone will be completely satisfied with some of the decisions.

  These are emotional issues, yet we all must ensure that decisions are not swayed by emotion rather than being based on fact, logic and common sense. A land use strategy would be a long-term commitment which will require considerable resources to accomplish, and would include an inventory of all natural resources, establishing management requirements and objectives for use of the resources based on inventories, social values, economic trends, land capability and environmental impact, developing a zoning system for the province ... MAY890.ED [Pg 62]

- Our second recommendation flows from the first. The ABCPF recommends that the government develop terms of reference that would allow a two-year study to disclose economic and social interactions of all natural resources.

  We state the next integral step in facilitating a land use strategy is to develop a provincial level analysis of resource benefits, both economic and social. The goal would be to determine the values of and interactions between natural resources and the relationship to the local and provincial context. This study would be part of the evolutionary building block base for the land use strategy. MAY890.ED [Pg 63]

- The first requirement is a land use strategy. We must develop and implement a provincial land use strategy that will allow the rational resolution of land use conflicts. In our submission, we describe the essential components of such a strategy. These include a comprehensive inventory of all natural resources providing information on the size and location of each resource, as well as the values associated with each resource. MAY890.ED [Pg 76]

- Because the Ministry of Forests has the primary legislated mandate for the management of the Crown forest resource, we believe the Ministry should play a lead role in the development and implementation of a provincial land use strategy. MAY890.ED [Pg 77]

- ... environmentally sensitive forest industry, while at the same time, recognizing and protecting the other values which the citizens of B.C. see in the forest. In order to achieve this vision, we must significantly improve our inventory of all resources. We must formulate and adopt the use of a provincial land use strategy. We must promote the concept of area base tenures. We must implement a provincial program of intensive forest management. We must practice integrated forest land use, and we must encourage and facilitate the participation of an informed public in the planning and management of the forest resource. MAY890.ED [Pg 80]

- ... But we also have to know how big the playing field is for wilderness parks, wildlife management areas and that sort of thing.

  MR. BERTRAMM: Oh, yes. Yes. Yes, I agree with -- I like your comment earlier on the first presentation about assessing -- having a land use strategy that assesses the land for the highest use, both dollar-wise and realize that sometimes there are special places that have to be preserved because of the uniqueness of those special places. MAY0890.MM [Pg 19]

- The sustained yield principle is dependent upon a secure, stable land base to be successful. To ensure the optimum use of increasing scarce resources, provincial and regional goals and strategies must be developed through a co-ordinated land use strategy.

  A provincial land use zoning system which groups compatible land users would have to be developed. It would define the current requirements and would establish the future needs of all competing users. The zoning system would have to be based upon natural resource inventories, social values, economic trends, land capability and potential environmental impact. Within each zone, uses could be given priority and integrated management plans could be developed.

  To develop an overall land use strategy, co-operation of all government agencies, provincial and federal, would be imperative. The Ministry of Forests and Lands should be responsible for co-ordinating and developing the strategy and plan, as it plays the lead role in managing the majority of all Crown lands in the province. MAY0890.MM [Pg 53]

- To have a good land use strategy, the general public must play an integral part in the planning processes. They must be taught how to participate in the forest policy planning process and how to contribute to forest management decisions. MAY0890.MM [Pg 54]

- When the Forest Minister was here at his luncheon, in this very room as a matter of fact, about a month or so ago, during the question period I asked the Minister if the provincial government was going to put in place a provincial land use strategy and his answer was no.

  I think this is unfortunate, because it means we will have to resolve the land use dispute on a watershed to watershed basis. This is not only very time consuming, but costly and I'm afraid it worries and deeply concerns our rural citizens in our resource-based communities.

Members of the Commission, I would like to leave you with just two points of view that I have. One is that the government must better inform the public regarding the land use debate.

Two, a provincial land use strategy should be given serious consideration. MAY0890.MM [Pg 61]

- A basis of any land use strategy is an inventory of the forest resources, including timber, wildlife, fisheries, recreation. Many of the timber inventories in the timber supply area are based on cruise information done fifteen to twenty years ago and are suspect. MAY0890.MM [Pg 94]

- MR. GREEN: At the present time -- actually, it's interesting that you ask that because the foresters' association has put out a discussion paper that we as professional foresters have been asked to comment on, on land use strategy and what direction the association should be playing in that, and that will be coming out in the near future, I'm sure. It's being compiled and compiling members' opinions. MAY0890.MM [Pg 100]

- A land use strategy is required for the province. However, this strategy should not be dictated by vocal urban groups with no regard to the consequences for forestry-based communities.

  An essential requirement is a total resource inventory. This inventory could tell us how much old growth really remains in B.C. and where is ... MAY0890.MM [Pg 108]

- MR. HOLMES: I believe that -- it would be nice to think that we could come up with a land use strategy that would fit for the province. But I can see some real difficulties in doing that, and I don't know how we can get away from the fact that some valleys have more special resources, or require a deeper degree of planning than others do, such as the Tahsish-Kwois. MAY0890.MM [Pg 139]

1.2 Inventory

Summary:

The second set of transcripts were searched for Inventory, and 681 occurrences were found. The technical discussions of inventory are not included here. There were long, detailed discussions of the inventory methodology and process used by the Ministry of Forests to provide a data base for forest management (the Provincial Forest Resource Inventory); these can be found in the transcripts from May 17.

A thorough inventory of all forest values is a prerequisite of a provincial land uses strategy, is necessary for the good management of TFLs, and will help minimize land use conflicts. The current inventory is inadequate and fragmented. Many organizations are involved in various types of inventories, but with no coordination between groups or data bases. There were discussions of methodologies, current practices, and the need for long term financial commitments from the government. There was a discussion of who would be responsible for the inventory (for example, the Forest Service, or an independent organization that could examine all values equally).

Examples of comments related to Inventory:

> I'm sure you appreciate, from an economic development point of view, that n a community looks at itself, and tries to decide in which way to strike out and rmine its future, you have to take an inventory of what your local resources and ts are, and how can you best capitalize on them to have a good, strong local nomy. APR3090.MJ [Pg 33]

> We have both recreation and a forest industry that we would like to see aintained within this community. We believe it can be maintained and stained.
>
> However, that will have some implications with regard to inventory, and cut evels, and all of those technical forestry things that we should all be concerned bout. From the Chamber's point of view we would like to see them both resolved to a public good. APR3090.MJPg 95]

- Our submission dealt in large part with the pressing need for a comprehensive forest resource inventory, and a land use strategy. With regards to inventory, the current inventory for the Golden TSA has a stated accuracy of plus or minus 30 percent. This is pathetic, in our view. In that TSA, the long-run sustained yield is approximately 450,000 cubic metres per year. Approximately 650,000 cubic metres per year is cut. Plus or minus accuracy ... APR3090.MJ [Pg 119]

1.2 Inventory

- The inventory techniques used for cut determination in the Golden TSA have been used throughout this province. We think the implications are quite clear. We need an updated and much more accurate inventory.

  In conjunction with the timber inventory, a comprehensive inventory of all other forest resources is required. These other resources and user groups needs will undoubtedly have an impact on the available wood supply. A comprehensive analysis of forest resources has never been done on the Golden TSA. I believe this is typical of other TSA's in the province. APR3090.MJ [Pg 120]

- THE CHAIRMAN: ... You talked about the need for inventory information, particularly in the Golden area. And you mentioned that, when asked, they said their inventories are correct plus or minus 50 percent. Did I hear that?

  MR. MITCHELL: 30 percent.

  MS. LEESING: 30.

  MR. MITCHELL: The number was 30, but to correct, perhaps the -- maybe I left you with a misimpression, but my concern is not just for the Golden district inventory. It's for the province as a whole.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Generally. As a couple of registered professional foresters you would have some firsthand knowledge of this also. It's not -- this isn't something that was stated, this is your view?

  MR. MITCHELL: No, this is a stated statistic, the... APR3090.MJ [Pg 125]

- COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: This is not the only TSA in which they report plus or minus 30 percent. There are others.

  MR. MITCHELL: And I state that I feel that's pathetic in this day and age, that we have an inventory of a static resource which stands there, and can be measured from one year to the next, and we don't know how much it's growing, plus or minus 30 percent. APR3090.MJ [Pg 126]

- In our timber supply area, we have not had an inventory taken for nine years, yet the cutting proceeds at a breakneck speed. The ministry and the forest companies are telling us that everything is fine. The forests are being managed with the public's best interest in mind. However, even a layperson can tell that there are problems in the... APR3090.MJ [Pg 167]

- ...some timber inventories, but the fish and wildlife inventories in the province are really scant. And we're not likely to achieve good management with a barely sufficient documentation of such things as winter range and riparian habitats for wildlife. We think that those are two of the most important inventory items that should be taken care of.

1.2 Inventory

We're not necessarily looking at inventory as of stock; how many animals, how many grouse, how many whatever, but the inventory of the places that they need to survive. MAY1690.MM [Pg 15]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: You mentioned the lack of inventory --
  MR. ROGERS: Yes.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: -- particularly fish and wildlife inventories.
  MR. ROGERS: Yes.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Now, I realize if, you know, if we had all the -- if we had unlimited funding, many good things would probably happen. But given the existing funding levels, where would you put your priorities within the Ministry of Environment, more specifically the Fish and Wildlife Sections of the Ministry of Environment, in terms of importance of all the tasks they carry out?
  MR. ROGERS: Yes, I certainly would.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Would you put it on inventory?
  MR. ROGERS: Yes, yes. You cannot possibly do anything without proper inventory. And we know it's lacking.
  I'm on a small committee right now working on TFL-44 with MacMillan Bloedel on their next Five-Year Management and Working Plan, and it's obvious that they don't have the inventory in that tree farm licence that they require.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Why do you think -- why is it that not more effort has been made in the past to do these inventories?
  MR. ROGERS: Fish and wildlife are not a priority. It's as simple as that. MAY1690.MM [Pg 17]

- ...that there should be a constant inventory of those areas that we use, an inventory of those recreational resources, keeping up to date on the roads and tracts that we use, keeping -- monitoring their use, whether they're being used too much, too little, whether they're falling apart and will no longer be available to us. MAY1690.MM [Pg 66]

- The thing is, right now we talk about inventory. From everywhere I look, there is no sure inventory. Nobody knows. So where at the beginning there might lots, it could be depleting it in ways we have no idea. MAY1690.MM [Pg 143]

- MR. ENDACOTT: Yeah. Well, I'm sure my trapper friends would resoundingly say, "You bet the information's there. We'll provide it for you at the drop of a hat." However, there needs to be a broad inventory province-wide. It's not enough to have one trapline fellow say, "My trapline's doing great here and there but not so --" I think a larger picture, an integrated picture would be more useful. MAY0190.ED [Pg 11]

1.2 Inventory

- Another key component in developing this strategy must be an inventory of all resources that would be part of the land use strategy. We must inventory those values that have not been done or adequately done before, and develop a better set of values for some of the resources such as timber that will already have a basic inventory information form. We must be more predictive about what inventories we have. We can catalogue what we have here now, but we must get an appreciation of what we can expect the future to produce in the ways of forest resources and other resource values. MAY0190.ED [Pg 89 & 90]

- One specifically in the past was they were one of the very first operators to be interested in small lodgepole pine when pine was considered a weed species by most forest operators. In fact, it wasn't even included in the inventory.

  And now today we're looking at oriented strand-board which would be utilizing even smaller wood, and very importantly, residue off of existing logging sites. So we will be taking a lot more of that waste off the site that's currently left on there. MAY0190.ED [Pg 116]

- The first step, I would assume -- I mean, the status quo can only go so much farther, but -- would be to establish an immediate inventory of our existing timber supply. I mean, I hear these people talking, and they say, "Well, you know, we've got enough to last so long; well, there might be a small downfall in 10 years; et cetera, et cetera," and they don't have an established inventory.

  I mean, that's kind of, you know, nuts. I mean, if you were stuck out there in the bush for a month, and you'd like to know whether you had 10 cans of beans or 20 cans of beans to last the 30 days, like. I mean, you know, it just seems ridiculous. Well, it does.

  So I would put that as a top priority, you know, immediately establish what the inventory is of viable timber. MAY0190.ED [Pg 138]

- If that system is going to come and it's going to work, then inventory information has, particularly as it pertains to other values, fish values, wildlife values, recreation values, watershed values, water quality values, et cetera, has to be significantly improved.

  Right across this province the theme of education, education of our young people, education of others that will get involved in some form...MAY0190.ED [Pg 148]

- In order for resource management decisions to be effective, we require in this province a total resource inventory. This inventory must also reflect traditional uses of the forest land base, and also anticipated potential future uses. A total resource inventory must address the whole picture out there, including habitat, recreational use, old growth management, and so on. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 12]

1.2 Inventory

- I suggest consideration be given to a new Ministry, I call it "ministry of the lands", able to draw upon many disciplines and pull them together: climatology, hydrology, forest engineering, silviculture, civil engineering, landscape architecture, tourism.

  Factor all these in, in a fairly neutral way, they would maintain an inventory of forest resources, establish the zoning, plan access roads, trails, what have you.

  Most importantly, of course, we need to understand the big picture. We must have information. I'm basing mine on just flying over the province, all parts, and just doing a visual check, and coming up with...MAY0290.MM [Pg 44]

- MR. MARRA: Oh, I think we should. I think we should inventory all our values, and as the point of my speech was, everything has to be integrated. I mean, we have fish and wildlife, we have to integrate fish and wildlife values in our plans, but also fish and wildlife plans, I'm just using them as an example, should integrate... THE CHAIRPERSON: You say you're already integrating those values. Do you think that there is enough information on the inventory of wildlife, or fish, or water, to be doing as good a job as we can?

  MR. MARRA: Well, that's a pretty tough question, but as far as I'm concerned, in our little local area, I think we do have a lot of information to come up with...MAY0290.MM [Pg 71]

- Regarding the practice of sustainable forestry, we offer the following specific suggestions:

  1. Undertake a comprehensive, province-wide forest inventory, detailed and independently audited and verified by field checks.
  2. Recognize the immense value, both present and future, of old growth forest, and establish a policy which stems the current rapid acceleration of old growth liquidation.
  3. Determine a realistically sustainable annual allowable cut, based on the inventory, and on principles of forest biology, not short-term economics.

  MAY0290.MM [Pg 83]

- I'm a registered professional forester. I am directly employed in the B.C. forest industry. I am also dependant on the wilderness resources for my various recreational pursuits. I believe that I can make a living from harvesting trees and still have wilderness values.

  A comprehensive inventory of all timber harvesting sites, wilderness areas, special wildlife sites and other resource values should be done, so that a plan can be formulated as to how much of each resource we can afford to utilize. MAY790.ED [Pg 49]

1.2 Inventory

- There is much controversy about the preservation of old growth forests. Before we decide that more old growth forests, and in some cases, high growing sites, must be preserved, we should take inventory of the old growth forests that are already preserved in provincial parks. MAY790.ED [Pg 49]

- COMMISSIONER PEEL: Yes, John. Again, you've approached a theme that is recurring right across the province, and that is an inventory of the forest resources. I assume that you're talking of all of the resources, not just the timber resources, but fish and wildlife and watersheds and recreation, et cetera.

  MR. OTAVA: Yes, I'm speaking of all the users who use the forest and we even have archaeological sites... MAY790.ED [Pg 50]

- However, the present crisis confrontation approach to designating wilderness or parks set aside must change. We need to inventory and priorize the available land base, then in a reasonable and rational manner decide what and how much should be left untouched. MAY790.ED [Pg 79]

- Related to the above is the need for an overall provincial land use strategy. We can not plan for the future, when we don't know what we have, where it is, or what it's worth. The strategy would inventory all resources and place values on them, even if these values are poorly defined, establish management objectives for the resource, based on the inventory and social, economic and environmental values. MAY790.ED [Pg 88]

- COMMISSIONER PEEL: -- based on good information where these debates and tradeoffs could be dealt with in a more rational way.

  MR. HENDERSON: It's an absolute imperative. It's an absolute imperative and it has to contain a bunch of elements. It has to contain a reliable inventory of all of the values. Timber values, wildlife values, conservation values, recreation values. MAY790.ED [Pg 161]

- An exhaustive inventory of all forest values must be undertaken, and not only their economic worth to B.C. but their social, psychological and biological worths must all be considered. Ensure the implementation of a publicly-debated land use strategy adequately addressing these values. MAY1090.AS [Pg 11]

- There are resources, certainly, within the Ministries of Environment and Forests, that I would like to see turning their attention to this issue for -- I foresee it being a number of years, probably, until an exhaustive inventory and a publicly-debated land use strategy is in place. So those, and perhaps in terms of funding we need a short-term tax that would give British Columbians or ask British Columbians to input into one of the major resources that we all benefit from. MAY1090.AS [Pg 14]

- Other resource values besides the trees are now recognized as important. If an up-to-date plan is implemented these values will most definitely cause a lower annual allowable cut. There has not been a resource inventory in the Golden Forest District in almost a quarter of a century. I believe an inventory was taken in 1966. I'm certain that the TSA is not an isolated case.

  A proper job of resource management cannot be done if we don't know what we have or don't have, if we don't know if our logging methods have resulted in a gain of wildlife and habitat or a loss. The complete inventory of all resources, resource values and potential and constraints on logging by other user groups, should immediately be undertaken in every TSA in the province. MAY1090.AS [Pg 29]

- In the letter that I sent to the Commission I focused on four main points. Two dealt with allowable annual cut, one with resource inventory, and the last one with the need for the continuity of funding. MAY1090.AS [Pg 36]

- Government's unwillingness to provide adequate funding for all resource inventory programs is an ongoing problem. Without good data, including research data, we should expect to see resource allocation and management conflicts to continue, and they will likely increase in the future. MAY1090.AS [Pg 38]

- THE CHAIRMAN: I just wanted to ask you if you believe that in order for us to make the most critical decisions that are going to have to be made, recommendations -- not necessarily decisions but recommendations, do you believe that it's necessary to take an inventory of all the resources in our forest lands?

  MS. RAYMOND: I've heard a lot about that working with Crestbrook, and I'm not quite sure. I understand that it would be a mammoth task dollar-wise and time-wise also. I do think that we do have a lot of information out there that we probably aren't using, but I think it's not so much the inventory, but deciding.

  THE CHAIRMAN: But to decide you should --

  MS. RAYMOND: That's right.

  THE CHAIRMAN: You should have some basis to decide.

  MS. RAYMOND: I heard -- yeah, so I guess -- I never addressed that because I don't feel that I'm knowledgeable enough about the inventory process. MAY1090.AS [Pg 55]

1.2 Inventory

- We also want to protect all the other resource uses. Despite these noble attitudes and desires, there are several obstacles to achieving integrated management goals. Some of these obstacles are the silvicultural requirements, poor communication with certain other users, and lack of equivalent levels of inventory data for all users. MAY1090.AS [Pg 58]

- ... inventory data for most forest resources is either nonexistent or is of poor reliability. As a result of poor inventory data, resource managers are forced to set standards which are unreasonable and unattainable in order to ensure they protect their own interests. This is very frustrating for those who are trying to make integrated management decisions. It creates a no-win situation with invalid protective measures being imposed.

  Development of silviculture standards which are appropriate for all resource users and cooperative communication between users cannot be achieved until each user has equivalent levels of inventory data. Until these inventories are brought up to the standard level, reasonable interim guidelines must be made available for user group planning. MAY1090.AS [Pg 60]

- How can you gain any assurance from the public, the interested public, if that's the case? So what do you have in the interim before we get this wonderful comprehensive, exhaustive inventory we'd like to see?

  MR. OSTRANDER: I think probably what I see would have to happen is, when I'm talking about guidelines here I think I'm talking about -- I feel I'm talking about the specific to the PHSP process, and my feeling is that interim guidelines...

  COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: Why just the PHSP's? I guess I'm targeting the question --

  MR. OSTRANDER: Yeah, yes, you are.

  COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: -- of in the absence -- I mean, there's so many things that contribute to lack of trust and difficulties in working together at the present time; the inventory seems to be one of them.

  MR. OSTRANDER: Yes.

  COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: Since everyone seems to agree that there are problems with inventory, what do you mean -- this is what I'm trying to get at -- what do you mean by the interim period? What do we do before we got it? It's credible, reasonably credible and allows for, you know, some flexibility and some options for the future if it goes one way or the other when we actually have the inventory data.

  MR. OSTRANDER: It's a difficult question to answer, I guess. The problem is that the guidelines should be directing integrated management, and the whole idea about the basic thing that's required for integrated management is the inventory. You have to -- people have to be, you know, all have the same level of data to sit down at the table.

Interim guidelines I would feel would have to basically be developed that would guide integrated management decisions in the absence of guidelines that are developed on a more reasonable level of inventory.

I'm sorry, I'm having trouble sort of answering your question.

COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: No, I'm not surprised. It's probably too difficult a question. But since the timber inventory -- am I correct in saying that the timber inventory is probably the most complete in whatever form it's in, whatever age it's at, compared to wildlife habitat and fish and recreation and some of the other components? Would you agree?

MR. OSTRANDER: In most cases.

COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: In most cases?

MR. OSTRANDER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: And since that's not very adequate and the others are woefully inadequate, isn't that one of the things that's going to contribute to the lack of public confidence as we go on trying to work and plan in the absence of a good inventory, that the timber part is one of the strongest parts of it, that therefore the timber will lead? I mean, this is a Forest Resources Commission, plural, and we've got a problem with the other resources -- MAY1090.AS [Pg 61-63]

- Now, my concern there is that there should be better inventory figures and better yield calculations available. I am not confident about -- in what I hear, that the Forest Service inventories are really up to scratch and up to date when you consider what is happening, what has happened, and also take into account some wasteful logging practices that we've... MAY1090.AS [Pg 132]

- THE CHAIRMAN: ... If we're going to look at a total inventory of all of the forest values, do you see a role for other disciplines in the management of our forest base -- for example, wildlife people and recreationists, all having a place around the table in the management of that forest?

  MR. DUNWELL: Without a doubt. The registered professional -- the foresters... MAY1090.AS [Pg 166]

- ... Do you believe the inventories of all the values in the land base in British Columbia are known, and if they're not would you support the undertaking of a total inventory of the land base values?

  MR. MELENKA: I believe, Garry, that the Ministry of Forests, their inventory is perhaps second to none in Canada. If there is a shortfall it's in their inventory and maybe the inventory of grasses and shrubs and the smaller plant species.

  However, on that block of forest land, that tract of productive forest land, I feel the Ministry of the Environment certainly don't have the same types of inventory data the Forest Service has. Therefore, yes, I certainly subscribe to that. MAY1090.AS [Pg 180]

1.2 Inventory

- Wildlife species inventories: The collection of sex/age composition data for wildlife has been concentrated on ungulates. Improved inventory information is needed for other wildlife species, particularly carnivores, furbearers, raptors, and non-game species, including reptiles and amphibians.

  Biophysical habitat inventories: The Ministries of Environment and Forests have developed standard formats for collecting point source field data and describing ecosystems in the field. These are described in detail in Appendix... MAY1490.AS [Pg 12]

- So, it's a series of mechanisms whereby any major disputes can be looked at by a series of policy level groups. We have developed techniques for resolving some of these, by takes of inventory or economic analysis, and we've alluded to some of these in our paper. MAY1490.AS [Pg 40]

- WALKER: I can say, Mr. Shelford, that in 1987 we did an estimate of the number of animals that we thought were around in different parts of the province. Now it could have been the fact that it was only an estimate, because it wasn't based on that much inventory, but it was the best estimate of a number of biologists. MAY1490.AS [Pg 51]

- MR. WALKER: Well, there's several different levels of inventory depending on what you want, you know, what you want to do. If you were going to rehabilitate a lake, which is a euphemism for poisoning it and putting in, say, trout or whatever kind of angler type fish, you'd probably so a fairly extensive inventory to find out what type of invertebrates were there, much more.

  If you simply wanted to make input to a logging plan, you might be able to get away with what we call a reconnaissance level inventory. Which might simply be things like, how deep the lake is, acres, how many, what fish are present or absent, and where the spawning streams are, and whether there's waterfall or obstructions on them.

  So, it depends on the end result of what you're trying to inventory as to whether you do a partial, a full or a reconnaissance type inventory. MAY1490.AS [Pg 52]

- Remember that there's not only ourselves out there inventorying the fisheries, but there's also the federal department. And as you got near the coast, I know there is some level of inventory for almost all the salmon streams on the coast, albeit some of it is fairly superficial, but there is some degree of inventory for almost every stream on the coast that contains salmon. MAY1490.AS [Pg 53]

- But, again, I'd have to indicate that it's very, very site specific. Like, you could point the pockets across the province where we have conducted quite a bit of inventory.

For example, we've concentrated a lot of our wildlife inventory in the Kootenays, where we have done some. So you'll have areas across the province where the inventory is of better quality than it is in other areas. But at the present time, we have the techniques available, we certainly have the expertise; if we had the support, then I don't think that the inventory would pose a big problem, I think it would simply be a question of getting out there and doing it.

For example, this year, as Mr. Dalon indicated with the sustainable development, we have five times the dollars that we had last year for inventory, for wildlife and fish. So we expect that we'll be able to make a big jump in the next couple of years.

THE CHAIRMAN: I guess I was sort of taking, in the numbers you used, 200 out of 400 rivers and streams inventoried, and 3,000 out of or odd lakes. I think, I may have got the numbers slightly wrong, but the gap, in my mind, seems to be very, very large. And if that kind of locally based integrated management and planning were to take place, I guess I foresee a fair deficit in current, up-to-date inventory information relative to that range of values.

MR. WALKER: That's true, but I think the challenge is that we would have to orchestrate the inventory program such that we would be concentrating on those areas where we knew there was a need for integrated management. MAY1490.AS [Pg 54]

- MR. WALKER: That's true, but I think the challenge is that we would have to orchestrate the inventory program such that we would be concentrating on those areas where we knew there was a need for integrated management.

So, supposedly the Ministry of Forests would give us the guidelines as to where the logging was intended, and we could then try to make certain that we concentrate our inventory effort in those areas. But in terms of being able to inventory all the lakes of the province in the next few years, we probably wouldn't be able to do it.

But I think the most effective use of the dollar is to find out where the impacts are going to occur for integrated management, be they forestry, or mining, or... MAY1490.AS [Pg 55]

- ...people to do it, has lead to a problem. But, I think if we sit down with some of these agencies, and there is more of a provincial look at just where we're going, that we'll be able to come up with a more effective expenditure of the inventory dollars.

We wouldn't be doing all the lakes, there's probably no need, except for a purely scientific or academic reason, to do them all. And one can extrapolate, from, you know, from a little bit of inventory, when you have some ground truthing, maybe in the same area. So, there's not a need, probably, to do all the lakes and all the rivers, or all the areas in the same depth. MAY1490.AS [Pg 55]

- THE CHAIRMAN: You've indicated that you've got a five time increase in dollars available for inventory information. Where will that take you in five years?

MR. DALON: Five times more than we did.

MR. VICKERS: That's on the record now, Richard.

THE CHAIRMAN: Five times of a very small number is still a very small number.

MR. DALON: Well, you know, the other thing is, I think you have to look at these other, there's more, there's a lot of sophisticated means out there of mapping and getting the inventory done, which we're working in conjunction with our friends in Crown lands for GIS systems, for example.

So as we become more sophisticated in our mapping capabilities and satellite capabilities, I mean, some of the new proposals that I've seen from the private sector, will allow you to...MAY1490.AS [Pg 56]

- MR. WALKER: Well, no. I couldn't say that we would. What we're trying to do, on the next five or ten years, is to status most of the non-game species, the other 630 species that we don't know anything about. And that would be a reconnaissance level inventory, trying to find out presence or absence in numbers, so we can rank them as threatened or endangered or healthy, or whatever. But we wouldn't be able to set objectives for those this early. MAY1490.AS [Pg 61]

- For example, one of the things we've done over the past couple years is we have two joint inventory programs with Native people. One with the Tahltans, and one, I can't remember off hand where the other one is, but there are two programs where we're trying to jointly fund a inventory to find out what the populations are in some of the areas around native areas.

And I think we'll probably be making more use of this in the future. MAY1490.AS [Pg 61 & 62]

- COMMISSIONER VICKERS: Yes. In regards to question 10, there was fairly good elaboration in regards to ecological mapping, old growth management, preservation of critical habitat. So that signifies that an inventory has been developed. The question goes on that, "do you feel that this inventory warrants preservation in a natural or wilderness state?" So you've done the inventory. Have you made recommendation for the preservation of any of these areas?

MR. WALKER: As a result of the Wilderness Advisory Council recommendations some years ago, people will recall that there was a exercise in which the government was asked to identify what areas should be set aside for wilderness. MAY1490.AS [Pg 62]

1.2 Inventory

- So, we've had some, I'd say at the present time we have about six or seven initiative across the province that talk about things like trapline allocations, inventory, sustenance permits. The interface between, say, wildlife and fish and water, and the native people.

  But we do have a program where we're trying to sit down and come up with more cooperative management agreements with various bands around the province, to look at the allocation of fish and...MAY1490.AS [Pg 75]

- We're in the process of setting up a development of the interior fisheries and wildlife guidelines. And out of that, we'll look for the same kind of information to help us make better decisions.

  But that, I have to say, has to be tied with adequate coverage of inventory, so that as you take these detailed studies, you have to know how far you can extrapolate those findings in terms of helping you set, you know, appropriate limits for use. MAY1490.AS [Pg 87]

- Second was the nature of the watershed itself. Whether it was a watershed that was prone to be unstable when logged or disturbed, as against watersheds that were more stable. So we've got an inventory of the watersheds, and we know roughly the likelihood that there will be some problems relating to disturbance, and we used that as a basis of determining our priorities. MAY1490.AS [Pg 95]

- "Please provide us with a description of your", oh, I'm sorry, this is question 8. "Please provide us with a description of your TRIM mapping/inventory program."

  TRIM is a digital, three-dimensional, topographic map of the province. And the province, in collaboration with the private sector, is producing province-wide coverage of this information.

  The information that is collected makes the standard map information that we are used to seeing, such as lakes, roads, streams, settlement, as... MAY1490.AS [Pg 110]

- 10, "What inventories have you mapped? To what degree are these complete and up to date?"

  Well, Ministry of Forests has used the TRIM digital map files as the base upon which to compile forest inventory, as have private sector forest companies. The forest sector has been by far the largest user of TRIM digital map data to date. TRIM provides the common base upon which business data, such as inventory data, can be compiled. 11, "Is the system compatible with the Ministry of Forests' mapping/inventory system? Please elaborate."

  As a base map system, TRIM digital data is designated, or designed to be hardware and software independent. It is therefore compatible with GIS, or

Geographic Information System software, currently in use by the Ministry of Forests. It may not be compatible with particular base maps, including... MAY1490.AS [Pg 111].

- Question 16, "Please provide an inventory, by forest region, of forest land that has been allocated to agricultural leases."

  There are about 1,360 active agricultural leases comprising approximately 140,000 hectares. The breakdown by Lands region is attached. It is not known what percentage of these leases lie within provincial forest boundaries, as this type... MAY1490.AS [Pg 117]

- THE CHAIRMAN: How integral is that to your total inventory?

  MR. EDGELL: Well, in that aspect, the land information management side of our business, it's very.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

  COMMISSIONER SHELFORD: Did that cut come mainly from headquarters? Or mainly out in the field? Or was it pretty well all across?

  MR. EDGELL: There were program cuts. Crown... MAY1490.AS [Pg 140]

- COMMISSIONER VICKERS: Yes. The major one being is that, looking at the software of the capabilities, are they interchangeable with the GIS with the forest inventory? Can you work together to establishing a good inventory system, I guess, is the major question.

  MR. MACGREGOR: I'll ask Gary that.

  MR. SAWAYAMA: The software is not interchangeable, and that's a fact of life. Software and hardware will always be differentiated by the manufacturer.

  Where we're now concentrating our effort is in standardizing data.

  COMMISSIONER VICKERS: Okay. So, in standardizing the data, I guess what I'm trying to get at is is it going to be compatible? And I'm looking at being able to work together to establish a good inventory.

  MR. SAWAYAMA: Yes. That's certainly the aim. That's exactly what we aim to do. So, we have common definitions for example. Also, we want to reduce redundancy on this. It's not just a matter of wasting manpower to have various agencies collecting, or at least mapping the... MAY1490.AS [Pg 140 & 141]

- MR. SAWAYAMA: That isn't to say that there's a total vacuum out there. There are existing inventories in place, it's just that there are, perhaps, maybe some questions as to -- I'm not talking necessarily about the forest inventory here, but there may be some questions as to the accuracy or the quality of that inventory.

  But I think we're looking at a transition here. We're not going to see an overnight improvement, in the, in land information.

1.2 Inventory

MR. EDGELL: I hasten to add that certainly it could be done a lot sooner than 1997 if we have the funds. MAY1490.AS [Pg 143]

- 3, "Does your Ministry develop or maintain any resource inventories? If yes, please describe."

The answer is, yes. Resource inventories are conducted for planning, as well as management purposes. With a few exceptions, for example, recreational features inventory. Such inventories are conducted to respond to specific needs.

Examples of inventories conducted include: wildlife population by species; Queal(ph) census data in parks only; lake survey data; biophysical mapping; vegetation mapping in some parks and reserves, for example, MacMillan Park on Nimpkish Island, Skwaha Mountain, and ecological reserves, et cetera; volumes for timber acquisition purposes, for example, Paradise Meadows, Strathcona Park, Nimpkish Island ecological reserve; and recreation features inventory. MAY1490.AS [Pg 154 & 155]

- Question 8, "Does your Ministry have an inventory or projection of sites that you plan to have designated as parks, to complete the provincial parks system? If yes, please describe."

B.C. Parks goals for parks and ecological reserves, as referenced in question 1, are the basis for establishing system objectives that lead to the identification of candidate... MAY1490.AS [Pg 161]

- Question number 12, "Have you inventoried existing park areas for wildlife and `exceptional' ecological systems? If yes, please describe the nature and extent of these inventories."

Resource inventory is an ongoing process which is required by B.C. Parks for the planning and management of the lands and resources under its jurisdiction. Hundreds of small reports, most of them being oriented to specific needs and issues, exist in B.C. Parks files.

Major inventories have been done in some large parks, and special wildlife resource parks, for example, in Spatsizi, with inventory objectives being to: establish base population figures for management purposes; protect rare, endangered, or sensitive species; assist in other agencies resource inventories; manage the development of recreational facilities so as to minimize their impact on the resources being protected. MAY1490.AS [Pg 165]

- ...to other areas. These are available for all established ecological reserves, as well as for over 200 ecological reserves proposals. Ecological reserve values are also documented in over 900 reports and publications. These are listed in the publications, List of Reports and Publication for Ecological Reserves in British Columbia.

Special inventory reports have also been prepared, to facilitate the selection of parks and ecological reserve candidates. For example, recreational features inventory, special features document for B.C. Parks systems planning. Many park planning reports for specific areas document wildlife and exceptional ecological systems.

Question 13, "Do you have inventory mapping systems compatible with the Ministry of Forests' inventory programs? If yes, please describe. If no, please describe the system you have."

B.C. Parks primarily uses resource inventories developed by other Ministries. There are more detailed inventories for some ecological reserves, but these often relate to non-commercial vegetation resources.

Where forestry inventory mapping exists for established parks, the inventory system used are the same. Other parks have no inventory system. Where biophysical mapping has been completed, this system is compatible with the Ministry of Lands and the Ministry of Environment's system, as is the recreational features system within the Ministry of Forest.

B.C. Parks, as a rule, makes every effort to develop and use inventory systems compatible with those of other Ministries.

Question 14, "Have you any studies or surveys of different park users or the values ascribed to park visits? If yes, please describe."

Many of the values protected in or derived from using park and ecological reserves are not measurable in monetary terms. MAY1490.AS [Pg 166 & 167]

- We have hunting and guide outfitting in a number of our parks. We have to make decisions that are very conservative towards protection of the species, and seeing them flourish and increase. Without good inventory, not just about the animals that live there right now, but also about their habitats and the state of their habitats, we can't make those decisions.

  We also need the inventory to see if what we have actually set aside is what we thought we were setting aside. What was the purpose of this park? If the purpose of the park was to protect, for example, a particular habitat, or association of plants and animals, what's the condition of that? MAY1490.AS [Pg 187]

- But one of the things we're doing there is that, in terms of an inventory and management of that, we are trying to determine just how much and how bad they are destroying the values of that park. Including the underbrush and the trees. And we haven't made a decision yet, because that process is still under way.

  But that's a small, minute example of type of inventory management of whatever. We don't want to do away with them, but we have to be very careful of how we manage that. MAY1490.AS [Pg 188]

1.2 Inventory

- COMMISSIONER VICKERS: Yes. Just one question, in regards to the ecological reserves. You made mention of there's 200 proposed? Is that correct?

MR. STACKHOUSE: There, an inventory has been, or a list has been put together. One of the things that we're looking at, on the ecological reserves, is putting together, making sure we have a complete type of landscape document and criteria, that we have for parks.

So, in terms of the ecological reserve, we... MAY1490.AS [Pg 189]

- You made mention, also, that no major inventories of vegetation have been carried out. How do you deal with your parks naturalist program, if you don't have inventories of what's in the park?

MR. THOMPSON: The interpretation we gave when you asked the question was on standard forest inventory; you know, the age, height, classification system. Okay? Which was quite different from the inventory that we would undertake when we were contemplating an interpretive programs, such as you're talking about. Where we would, customarily, in an area like Wells Gray for example, have staff go in and do an interpretive theme analysis of a park, or a part of a park.

Yes. To identify the specific features that are of interest for interpretation. But we wouldn't do the sort of comprehensive inventory that the Ministry of Forests would undertake, where it's contemplating forest harvesting.

THE CHAIRMAN: So, you would go in there, and say, "Yes, we have spruce, and yes, we have yellow cedar, we can identify them but we don't necessarily know how many of each we have."

MR. THOMPSON: That's right. And we go, of course, into a lot of species that the Ministry of Forests are not interested in.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think that's a very valid inventory, I think it's just, it's different, and it's obviously done for a different purpose, and I wanted to bring that out on the record, because I think what we're finding, frankly, is that almost every inventory that has been done, has been done for a specific...

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think that's a very valid inventory, I think it's just, it's different, and it's obviously done for a different purpose, and I wanted to bring that out on the record, because I think what we're finding, frankly, is that almost every inventory that has been done, has been done for a specific purpose. And they're not all the same, and therefore, they're not all necessarily compatible, if one gets integrated resource management.

MR. THOMPSON: That's correct.

THE CHAIRMAN: They don't necessarily all fit. Okay, thank you.

MR. MASSELINK: We also find that there's a fair amount of research that takes place in our parks, because the areas are protected. And of course, all those reports become part of our inventory, that naturalists will use in their program. MAY1490.AS [Pg 190]

1.2 Inventory

- MR. HAGGERSTONE: The Outdoor Recreation Council states that although the Forest Service policy adopted in 1982, this is not being adequately implemented.

  Assessments of visual quality objectives have not been met for many important routes, especially recreation routes. Even when a landscape inventory has been conducted, resultant timber harvesting prescriptions have frequently been blatantly ignored by ministry staff and timber licensees. And I've had on personal communications from ministry staff that this in fact is occurring. MAY1490.MM [Pg 9]

- Now, part of the way that that might happen is to move from an emphasis on a planned view inventory, which is the way things are done now, to something which people can understand, which is perspective sorts of things, where you can say, well, this is what this area would probably look like. MAY1490.MM [Pg 14]

- In the managing of any resource, there are some -- there are two basic areas of information which are required in order to do any kind of planning, and one is demand data, and the second is inventory data. And I don't think I need to tell you people in the resource field that that is essential.

  The Ministry of Forests does not have any demand data for recreation that can be comprehensively incorporated into planning. It's required in their guidelines for integrated resource management plans, ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 46]

- Similarly, there is -- the recreation inventory is severely deficient. And for those of you who are investigating the timber inventory right now, I think you'd be absolutely horrified when you started looking at the recreation inventory, because it's got way more problems than the timber inventory.
  right now, I think you'd be absolutely horrified when you started looking at the recreation inventory, because it's got way more problems than the timber inventory.
  MAY1490.MM [Pg 46]

- They're -- for the sections that are completed, they're not being kept up to date. As things are continually changing, these recreation officers are supposed to be in contact with the public and getting information on an ongoing basis to update their inventory, and typically this is not being done.

  Just to give you some insights into how poorly this is being implemented, I have -- one recreation officer at the district level I talked to didn't even know what an inventory was. A second one I talked to, he had been on staff for maybe six months, he hadn't gotten around to looking at the inventory yet.

  Presumably, this inventory is the basis by which Five-Year Development Plans are evaluated and recreation needs and values are incorporated. MAY1490.MM [Pg 47]

- .... Is that not, is that not functioning in your area?

MS. OSBORNE: That's not functioning throughout the province. That recreation opportunity spectrum you speak of is part of the recreation inventory. It's one piece of data that goes into the inventory. So the comments I made on the inventory apply to that as well.

I – my experience is such that there may be policies there, but there are severe limitations in terms of staffing and funding in implementing the policies, and that's true for public involvement, it's true for recreation management, and it's true for monitoring ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 50]

- ...issue – second issue of an ecological approach, an ecological classification system has been developed and is used in resource management in British Columbia, and the Association of Professional Biologists heartily endorses this concept. This framework should be further used as a tool for integrated resource management in the future.

An inventory of all resources is needed to ensure equitable analysis. Currently, we have a good handle on timber, fibre resources, but a very poor handle on what type of wildlife we have, what habitat it requires, and this equitable inventory is essential for comprehensive analysis.

Thirdly, research into the impacts of timber harvesting on ecosystem function is essential, and an insufficient amount of this type of information is available to make sound resource management decisions. MAY1490.MM [Pg 57]

- ...of our coastal forests, under most circumstances; integrated rather than single use; more area-based tenures; a decision on Indian land claims; a comprehensive provincial land use policy; justification for land alienations from the working forest; a reasonable area set aside for parks, ecological reserves, and wilderness areas; and an improved inventory that reflects both the value and the volume of all forest resources, coupled with a more informed and involved public, primarily in some of the larger urban centres like Vancouver and Victoria. MAY1490.MM [Pg 66]

- We can no longer tolerate arbitrary single use designations if society is to be best served.

What we need is a new inventory that reflects both the volume and the value of all our forest resources, coupled with a comprehensive land use policy that can effectively remove land use decisions from the political arena. MAY1490.MM [Pg 67]

- There's got to be another way.

I don't know the way. I'm not here -- but
there's -- we've got -- we can't keep on clear-cutting. It's got to stop right now.

And number two, the jack pine, the small wood was not even in the inventory of the Forest Service. It was brought in after. And that was some of Mr. Williston's work.

Now they're in -- they're talking of taking the next smaller tree. We can't do it. We've got to leave our -- we've got to leave a face on...MAY1490.MM [Pg 84]

- But yet, this is all we're fed, and this is all we -- and we accept, with no further ado. Somebody -- an inventory, everybody's saying take inventory. What the hell are they doing there now? What were they doing 'til now? It was a sustained yield unit that was made to start with. You mean they're not keeping score now, and they don't know? MAY1490.MM [Pg 85]

- MR. HENDERSON: Yes, but I'd say that have the inventory, decide which is wilderness and old-growth areas, and put them off limits to human use until human use is compatible with their maintenance for as long a term into the future as we can manage for. MAY1490.MM [Pg 92]

- A current and comprehensive inventory of all forest land resources is essential to the land use strategy. Future inventory must allow a prediction of the variety, valuation and alternatives in both consumptive and non-consumptive products available from forest lands. MAY1490.MM [Pg 103]

- The Feric brief identified topics of public concern where Feric has interest, experience and expertise. Each topic was followed by recommendations to the Commission.

  The summary of the recommendations of our brief is: The forest inventory and growth -- the forest inventory and the growth and yield information require updating to make the volumes and values more reliable for estimating the effect of proposed withdrawals from the forest inventory on the rate of forest harvest. The Commission should ensure that this dating
is -- this updating is done in a manner that will make the inventory more useable by professional foresters and other resource users, and is acceptable to the public. MAY1590.MM [Pg 66]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: What is your opinion of the status of the forest inventory in the Province of British Columbia?

  MR. SINCLAIR: Not very good.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Why not?

  MR. SINCLAIR: Well, I've worked with the information when I was in doing research and I found that, first thing, it wasn't in a format that I could readily use to do economic... MAY1590.MM [Pg 69]

1.2 Inventory

- In that vein, we support the strategies and recommendations of the ABCPF as reiterated below.

All resources inventory. First and foremost, before any rational land use strategy and integrated resource plan can be formulated, a comprehensive inventory must be completed of all natural resources within the next five-year period. This includes the establishment of production studies to measure the growth capacity and yield of all resources, consumptive and/or conservation use.

Presently, for every $100 we spend on logging, we spent $1 on forest inventories, and one penny on growth and yield.

Social and economic benefits analysis. Resolution of the resource use conflicts must ultimately be driven by the social and economic benefits to be derived. Without the inventory foundation, providing the means to identify the alternatives, weigh the benefits and decide on the accepted direction, resource management will continue to be unnecessarily inhibited. MAY1590.MM [Pg 119]

- In order to make the proper decisions and to effect the necessary compromises between social and economic influences, a comprehensive all-resources inventory is essential. MAY1590.MM [Pg 121]

- Are the consultants of this province capable of coming up with an integrated resource inventory for this province?

MR. JEFFREY: Well, I can only talk about forestry consultants. I don't know about the –

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Forestry consultants is what I'm talking about.

MR. JEFFREY: – biologists. Yeah, I think the technology exists to produce the inventory that's required, it's just a matter getting the money to do it.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: How strong is your data base now as far as the other resources, forest resources are concerned, such as recreation, range –

MR. JEFFREY: I'm not qualified –

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: -- and so on and...

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: So you're essentially waiting for either industry or government to look for your services –

MR. JEFFREY: Right.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: -- and you provide the kind of services –

MR. JEFFREY: Exactly. And we can provide the services to help get that inventory together –

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes.

MR. JEFFREY: – without a doubt.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Do you believe that the consulting foresters can be a truly independent organization?

MR. JEFFREY: I hope so. That's why I joined.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: How far advanced are your plans now, your organizations plans to form that separate... MAY1590.MM [Pg 123]

- MR. JEFFREY: No. I would go back to something Les Reed said today, and that's that you need the vision first, so your Commission can provide us with a vision that can give us a reasonable level of consensus, then we can embark the all-resources inventory. You know, maybe out of the vision it turns out we don't need it; I would highly doubt that, but, you know, I think what's important first here is for us to develop some kind of reasonable plan for the future of our forests and to get what... MAY1590.MM [Pg 124]

- British Columbia, it was estimated that the total volume of mature timber in British Columbia was about 1.2 billion cubic metres. In 1955, the estimate has increased to 3.7 billion cubic metres. The 1984 estimate was 5.5 billion cubic metres.

  After 47 years of logging, the timber inventory increased four-fold above the 1937 estimate. The increase was not caused by any basic change in the forest. Instead, it was caused by revised estimates of timber volume and changed perceptions of economic accessibility.

  Chief Justice Gordon Sloane dealt with the conservative estimates in his report of his 1955 Royal... MAY1590.MM [Pg 128]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Are you satisfied -- you talked to us about the growth of the inventory over this 47-year period of your involvement -- are you satisfied that it's accurate today?

  MR. WRIGHT: No, no. I am supremely confident that the inventory is still greatly under-estimated, and it's because we foresters -- and I'm one of them -- have failed again and again to recognize that these huge areas of so-called uneconomic timber -- the north coast is a good example. According to one article I read by Peter Pearse, there is something... MAY1590.MM [Pg 135]

- A whole revolution of new types of sawmills in the interior in the last five years, to suggest that this is going to stop at this point in time, we must cautiously say that we're going to leave vast volumes of timber out of our inventory and thus -- and out of our allowable cut, I don't believe it. On the other hand, it's just an opinion. MAY1590.MM [Pg 137]

- Victoria. I've divided my presentation into five sections; prerequisites is the first one; principles; and third, practice; fourth, problems; and fifth, public relations.

  In terms of prerequisites, most of these you have already heard fairly thoroughly; the first one in terms of the need for a very thorough resource inventory, so I won't go over what I've got written there. MAY1590.MM [Pg 176]

- The Ministry of Native Affairs analyzes resource use conflicts involving Native people to determine whether a resolution through negotiation or mediation might be possible, but I would say we haven't compiled any – we don't have any reports that compile specific resource use conflicts as a sort of inventory of resource use conflicts. We're clearly aware of a number of them, and we actively are involved in some.

"Does your Ministry collect fees from resource users?" No, we do not.

"Does your Ministry issue licences or permits for forest resource users?" No. MAY1590.AS [Pg 8]

- And, so, there is a general sense that there are some of these areas out there, but there isn't a well-defined inventory of where they might be, what ones constitute areas sacred, so sacred that you would want to preserve them in entirety. And there is, I think, a wide variety of views even within the Indian community about how to deal with that. MAY1590.AS [Pg 20]

- ...another anthropologist again, kind of thing, because he's got to try and balance between the need to sort of live today and preserve and respect the heritage of past generations. And I don't think anyone's ever done a very comprehensive review of what those, you know, an inventory of what those might be. MAY1590.AS [Pg 21]

- "Could you give the Commission an overview of your Ministry's interaction with forest resources/forest resource users?".

  This Ministry participates directly in coastal resource inventory studies, CRIS, for marine areas throughout the province, in addition to evaluation of coordinated resource management plans, CRMP. MAY1590.AS [Pg 45]

- Question 3: "Does your Ministry: a. Develop or maintain any resource inventories? If yes, please describe."

  The Agricultural Land Commission inventories soils, soil type, land cover and land use within the Agricultural Land Reserves. The Aquaculture and Commercial Fisheries Branch has completed a coastal biophysical inventory for marine finfish for the south coast, and is nearing completion for the north coast. In addition, wild oyster and kelp harvest area inventories are ongoing assignments.

  The Ministry has been involved in resource value studies, such as clear-cut sheep grazing potential, economic losses due to knapweed encroachment, range review – MAY1590.AS [Pg 46]

- I wonder if you could clarify your answer to question 5? You did mention conflicts in forestry versus aquaculture. Could you go over notes again on question 5? There was an abbreviation that didn't mean anything to me.

MR. GREENAWAY: Oh, that was CRIS. Coastal Resources inventory Studies.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Coastal Resources inventory.

MR. GREENAWAY: inventory Studies.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: S, CRIS?

MR. GREENAWAY: CRIS, yes.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Coastal Resources inventory Studies.

MR. GREENAWAY: That particular one was where we studied the Sechelt area, and prepared a report that identified potential conflicts between forestry and the siting of marine aquaculture facilities.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: What are we concerned

MR. GREENAWAY: CRIS, yes.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Coastal Resources inventory Studies.

MR. GREENAWAY: That particular one was where we studied the Sechelt area, and prepared a report that identified potential conflicts between forestry and the siting of marine aquaculture facilities. MAY1590.AS [Pg 59]

- ...consideration. Maybe if I just read a few things from this forest industry Charter. You may have seen this already, or you probably will in other places, but it's a nice blueprint for what I'm talking about. I'll just read some of the provisions.

  Number one, biophysical inventory. Prior to forest harvest in any creekshed or watershed component, a biophysical inventory shall be prepared. This assessment will provide timber resource information, as well as details of climate, soils, wildlife and fish values, flora, hydrology, and human land use capability. MAY1590.ED [Pg 22]

- MR. EHRLICH: Oh yes. My name is Neil Ehrlich.

  The first thing we came up against in trying to find out where to start, we decided we wanted an inventory. We wanted to educate ourselves to what was left. We've had this experience of seeing an acceleration of change, with more and more logging trucks.

  Obviously, in the last five years it seems like three to four times as much stuff is going out of here, as used to go out of here. I don't know if that's exact figures, but the --

  We decided it would be best to try and get an inventory from both the forest district itself, as to what was left, drainage by drainage, and also, from the major licensee, Fletcher Challenge, and then compare the two and see if they were together on their figures.

  And when we started pursuing this, we found kind of a reluctance to give... MAY1590.ED [Pg 32]

- a whole the last major one was done in the '60s, and we've been for the last, I guess, eight months, been promised one for first around Christmas, then around February 2nd at the very latest.

Then the guy that was doing the – or was in charge of the inventory here, left for Port Hardy, and still we have no idea what kind of inventory. It's pretty clear that maybe there isn't an accurate idea of what is left here, by anybody. But I suspect that Fletcher Challenge knows better than Forestry.

Well, some of the things that came up in relation to this desire for an inventory, of course, was how you determine what is the sustainable cut for the area, if you don't know what's there. You know, it's totally meaningless, if you don't have the proportion of what's left, if you're taking each year. MAY1590.ED [Pg 33]

- Also, we've discovered that the inventory process itself has been changed from Forestry Service itself, to being farmed out to private companies on the basis of the lowest bidder get the opportunity to do the job of the inventory, which doesn't give you a lot of encouragement.

The outfit that's doing the inventory for this area at the moment, T.M. Thompson, haven't heard particularly great things about them at the forestry office that -- in fact, nothing very good.

And the final thing is that the inventory itself that is being done on this area is based on 10-year old photographs evidently. And it seems like it's a year to a year and a half behind from what forestry tells us.

As far as the forestry staff not having a lot of staff involved in inventory is -- how can we come up with any kind of reliable figures if there's not qualified people to oversee the procedures and policies?

Closely related to field of inventories is this NSR land that is grown up over the last 80 or – well, 100 years. And I was just... MAY1590.ED [Pg 34]

- And following on that is something you haven't specifically mentioned, but I imagine that you would prefer to see an accurate inventory of not only timber, but other forest values as well as a preface to a comprehensive land use strategy in the province. Is that the –

MR. EHRLICH: Yes.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Is that the ultimate use of the inventory information.

Have you seen-- at least I got the impression that you'd seen no evidence of replanting of clear-cuts. We're supposed to be planting 300 million seedlings.

MR. EHRLICH: No. There's some evidence. In fact, I'm more worried that, about more of what we don't see. MAY1590.ED [Pg 37]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You mentioned the difficulty of getting inventory figures for the Ministry, and you haven't gotten those yet. Did you obtain any inventory figures from Fletcher Challenge?

  MR. EHRLICH: No.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Did you ask?

  MR. EHRLICH: Yes.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: This was on their tree farm or TSA?

  MR. EHRLICH: This was on the TSA. We wanted total figures for the area that they were allotted, and there was definitely a reluctance there... MAY1590.ED [Pg 38]

- ...that's the – you can see that even if we did get the information, it seems highly suspect, out of all said, that the annual allowable cut is 1.4 million cubic metres per year, say, one million. And they're using photographs that are 10 years old for the inventory that is being done. They're going to be still miles off where we are.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: I might just interject here, that the Commission, in fact, has undertaken to do some inventory counts on four TSAs and three TFLs, just to determine how close or not of the existing inventory is, and how that relates to the AAC. That's already been undertaken by the Commission.

  MR. EHRLICH: What we do want to say to this is that, if not a – maybe sustainability is out the window here, which is really a drag. MAY1590.ED [Pg 41]

- Ministry of Forestry personnel and workers are concerned and worried for the impact that past forest use has had on our environment. Many of these people feel that the forests have been grossly mismanaged, that there is a poor inventory, and that there is too much reliance on company planning. MAY1590.ED [Pg 46]

- MS. MCKIM-FLETCHER: That's an interesting concept. I hadn't given that a lot of thought. Well, I know that after – in the '80s, the Forest Service was cut back, inventory section in particular.

  That may be where the problems of having a poor inventory now arises, was from the cutbacks. Those areas weren't increased greatly at all, as far as I know. Small Business Program has trouble in meeting their staffing requirements. MAY1590.ED [Pg 54]

- ...that's basically the statement I want to make, which I believe is accurate, and pretty well sums up what has happened here. I would like to elaborate on one particular subject that I think Dr. Freeman has brought up and is interested in, and that's the subject of inventory.

  I would suggest that, to a degree, you listen to some of these rumours that can not be substantiated. And the reason is, that because when it comes to find out about inventory, you folks are going to have a heck of a time coming up with any real answers.

You stated that you have some studies going on in some particular areas, in order to find out whether there's accurate inventory. Accuracy of inventory around the province is going to vary greatly. In the mid-coast you will probably find that the discrepancy of inventory is higher here than any other place.

I would suggest that if you are going to do an inventory analysis, that mid-coast, the mid-coast would be an area that you should consider, because the problem is probably greater here than anywhere else.

I would like to try to explain to you how this rumour of 40 percent exists, and what it's about. In order to do it, it'... MAY1590.ED [Pg 60]

- ...the Forestry supplies to companies that they more or less are obligated to use. This formula, what it basically does, it takes the hectarage of a certain area and it states, or it gives a method, a mathematical method, in which you can take the hectares and convert by the inventory maps, what the total volume of merchantable timber should be.

Now there's a big problem with this formula. If you sit down at the bar with engineers from four or five of the companies here in mid-coast, and you ask them what their opinion of as to what's ... what's going on here in the mid-coast, and what's going on in general, they'll tell you two things.

The first thing they'll tell you is that we're grossly mismanaging our forests, we're over-cutting them. And the other thing they'll say is that the inventory is seriously out of whack. That the inventory which is 20 years or more old, and the formulas used to determine this total volume from hectarage, is in general, roughly out, in most cases by about 40 percent.

And what happens in a case like this, nobody knows, nobody can see, except when an original for watershed is... MAY1590.ED [Pg 61]

- The company knows what the true picture is because they do their own inventory cruise, and they have the data. It is not in their best interests to make it known publicly, or make it known to Forest Service.

They're not going to argue with the Forest Service that there's something wrong with the system that's used to determine inventory. Because if the were, then the simple answer would be, well, if you claim that there's less timber, well we've got to reduce your cut.

And there's a whole bunch of other companies out here that would just love to take over anybody, or have access to... MAY1590.ED [Pg 61]

- When the Environment's Group Sub-Committee inquired with T.M. Thompson about the reinventory that was just done for reanalysis of the mid-coast TSA, we want to know what criteria they used?

In other words, did they take the existing inventory system and go off and do 1,000 test plots in the mid-coast? Where you actually take the paperwork, you go out and do a test plot and cruise, to determine the volume of particular set to determine? No.

What is going on is nothing more than another paper shuffle... MAY1590.ED [Pg 63]

- MR. SHELTON: Okay. I had about three things that I thought I would talk on today, besides inventory. The reason I picked inventory was because of some of the comments you made. MAY1590.ED [Pg 64]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes. If no one knows inventory, how can you be so specific on this 40 percent reduction? Why isn't it 15 percent, or why isn't it 60?

MR. SHELTON: Up until about five or six years ago, a lot of the timber in the mid-coast, or logging areas, were kind of unknown to the companies, the companies that acquired a lot of these areas now.

In the last five or six years, most of the companies have done enough inventory cruising that they've got a pretty good handle, a pretty good picture of what they've got in their chart areas.

That kind of information, that kind of precise information the companies go to has not, has never been available in mid-coast. It probably is in other areas.

That, for the 40 percent may not be right, but what -- what the foresters, the people who are involved in engineering in the mid-coast can see, is that what the inventory as the -- as what our cuts have been based on, that was, say, established 20 years ago in the forestry and so forth, is wrong. MAY1590.ED [Pg 66]

- Accelerated cutting says that, we're not on a sustained yield cut anymore; we're going to a modified forest and we're going to cut 20 percent above sustained yield, whatever, in order to acquire what we want. But that's still based on the fact that the inventory is right.

If the inventory is wrong, if it's inflated for any reason, then the time element that's left in the timber base is unbelievably affected with the combination of accelerated cut and poor inventory.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How do you think the private companies got such a good handle on inventory in such a short time when the Forest Service apparently has very poor information?

MR. SHELTON: Because the Forest Service doesn't do inventory anymore.

In the last 10 years the Forest Service -- and I say this because in Bella Coola there's been five different people who've worked in this district office, then transferred away from here, then called back and told me all kinds of information, because they are thoroughly disgusted... MAY1590.ED [Pg 67]

1.2 Inventory

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The Forest Service must be doing inventory, they have 100 people in the inventory branch in Victoria alone, I believe.

MR. SHELTON: The Forest Service does not go out and do -- they done a reanalysis here in the mid-coast. They've hired a company to do that reanalysis. If there is a 100 people working on the inventory branch in Victoria alone, I believe.

MR. SHELTON: The Forest Service does not go out and do -- they done a reanalysis here in the mid-coast. They've hired a company to do that reanalysis. If there is a 100 people working on the inventory, then it has to do with paperwork.

It's not the kind of inventory we're talking about, where somebody says, "How much timber is that valley right over there?", and they take the aerial photo maps, and they take the environment, or the timber type maps, and then they go do a series of 40 test plots, and they come back and they say, "We have a scientific inventory here that is within five percent, give and take, and there it is." That's not going on.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Why do you think the inventory is so much out of whack on the mid-coast? You said it would be the worst point, place in the province for lack of accuracy.

MR. SHELTON: Because there's been the least amount of concern here, and because there's been a resource rush here. Because that when -- for... MAY1590.ED [Pg 68]

- There's been no emphasis in the mid-coast to really, carefully scrutinize the timber, or inventory, like there is within 100 miles of Victoria, or other areas where there's more concern shown, or more interest.

The mid-coast is the frontier area. It's one of those areas where things just aren't done the same way they're done on Vancouver Island.

And I don'... MAY1590.ED [Pg 68]

- ...for example, at one time, there was an engineering position in Bella Coola. And what the engineer did, basically is, he looked at the logging plans from the point of view of the way they designed the roads and so forth.

I mean, there was these positions, there was an inventory position, there was a cruising position. I mean, at one time, those aspects of forestry management was done by the Forestry, that's not done by the Forestry anymore. It's been given over to the companies. MAY1590.ED [Pg 69]

- Commission focused on four task topics as outlined in the advertisement, the first being management and public participation. I think those two areas are interrelated. Ways to manage and protect and enhance different values is interrelated with ways to improve public participation. In order to manage the resource, and accurate inventory is essential. I think annual allowable cuts need to be reduced, and local resource use plans are mandatory for all areas.

1.2 Inventory

Speaking on inventory, I think prior to harvesting, inventories are essential, and they're of questionable validity if they're left solely to harvesting companies, which is what has...
been the case here. Using for 27 years, as has happened in the mid-coast area, an inventory from 1962, which has obviously high error potential, is again, questionable forest practice.

The annual allowable cut must be reduced with honest, sustainable yields in force. Identified critical areas, which incorporate other groups interests, must reduce the volume of inventories, the annual allowable cuts, and sustainable yield figures. MAY1590.ED [Pg 113]

- ...use plans, where a variety of different groups and interest areas get together, and actually plan the forestry practices for different areas recognizing all the different values is the process, so I would say, from the community working up. The time frame, I think it has to happen with the inventory, before any logging goes on in areas which, at this point in time, is probably a little too late. MAY1590.ED [Pg 125]

- The Forest Act and Range Act provide the Ministry with specific authorities and responsibilities for discharging its mandate.

  Forest Act. Under the Forest Act the Ministry of Forests shall: classify and inventory forest land. That's contained in Sections 2 and 4. MAY1790.AS [Pg 8]

- At the various planning and operational levels previously mentioned, the ministry has resource development and management guidelines that provide direction for ministry staff, licensees, and operators. For example, ministry staff are guided by standard program manuals, such as the Silviculture Manual, the inventory Manual, the Recreation Manual, and the Protection Manual, which are the primary documentation for all procedures, responsibilities, standards and guidelines pertaining to these programs. These guidelines provide broad direction and the necessary scope for site-specific adaptation. Guidelines are developed and implemented for particular regions, such as the Coastal Fish/Forestry... MAY1790.AS [Pg 24]

- The real question that I would hope that you can answer for us is to what level of precision does the inventory have to be? Currently the inventories are adequate to address the issue of yield analysis planning on very large land areas, TSAs, timber supply areas. We're talking about chunks of land that are half a million to a million hectares in size. And that's what the inventory was...
designed to do.

Today the public perceptions are changing, and they're demanding information on smaller areas, and in order to do that, we will have to change some of our practices.

As to the adequacy of the old growth inventory, if there is anything in our inventory that is adequate, it is the old growth inventory, because the initial inventories concentrated on trying to get an assessment of the volume that was out there for the yield analysis function.

And, as a result, in the design of those inventories, we concentrated on putting plots, and doing the things that foresters do when we inventory, and they were concentrated in the old growth stands. So, our highest level of precision is in the old growth stands.

As to the adequacy of second growth inventory, if we talk about stands that are zero to 30 years of age, that part of the database is now coming to us from our own activity. We are creating those forests, and as we create those forests we create a paper trail which defines where those areas are, and
defines where those areas are, and what we put on them when we planted them, and as we move through the forest management set of practices; we have adequacy, an adequate handle on that.

One of our major problems, and as we address it in question 10, is in the inventory between 30 and 40 years of age, and 140 years of age. That is the fastest, that is the time in the trees lives that they are growing the fastest, and it is very difficult to get a snapshot at a single point in time, and to continue that evaluation...MAY1790.AS [Pg 51-52]

- MR. HALKETT: The inventories, across all of the human activities that might be applied to the forests, varies from pretty good to could be a lot better. But, a lot of that's dynamic. I mean, just to go back to Mr. Rogers' question about old growth. We have an inventory, a good inventory, on old growth. But I think a lot of the interest in so-called old growth isn't up in northern British Columbia, where it's three inches at the butt and it's 200 years old.

...Is the inventory getting better over time? Yes. Is it better than it was historically? Yes. Could it be better in future? Yes. Is the public demanding it improve faster than we are capable of improving it? Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: The degree that we will have to answer is the question of relativity, and I think you put your finger on it when you said society's expectations are moving faster than the inventory is.

MR. HALKETT: The range of inventories.

THE CHAIRMAN: The range of inventories.

MR. HALKETT: Recreation and tourism.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. HALKETT: Wildlife.

THE CHAIRMAN: The total inventory for that integrated resource management?

MR. HALKETT: Sure.

- Now, I can't understand why the AAC of the total area would be increased without an inventory, and I'm wondering, can all increases in AAC be justified by inventory figures? Or how is this done?

MR. HALKETT: Could I ask maybe Julius. Julius Juhasz is Director of Timber Harvesting, if I could ask --

MR. JUHASZ: Mr. Chairman, committee members.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you introduce yourself for the record, please?

MR. JUHASZ: My name is Julius Juhasz, I'm Director of Timber Management. The allowable annual cut reflects a number of considerations and a number of assumptions. The basic factor in it is that information that inventory provides, but it in itself is insufficient to establish the allowable annual cut.

The other major considerations that influence, at times substantially influence the allowable annual cut that is established, planned and established, and approved by our chief forester, are such things as environment considerations, the public demand of taking ... MAY1790.AS [Pg 53-55]

- ...have, because of our timber is heavy to old growth, opportunities, strategic decision as to how fast or how slow we may harvest, as quite legitimate, and in the necessary considerations, utilization is a major factor, and it is also changing. As we review the allowable annual cut, and the inventory in the process, we may decide that they can harvest more or that they can harvest less. We can move and often we do, for good and sufficient reasons, move accessibility lines. The economics of harvest may change in time, which have to be reflected.

Our effort in silviculture is a potentially very major impact on how much we can grow in the future; hence, how much and at what rate we can cut today.

The point, the ultimate point that I'm making is that while inventory information is the most critical aspect of setting the allowable annual cuts, there are other major influencing factors in the process that ultimately yield a level of harvest, that again ultimately our chief forester decides what is reasonable given all the assumptions that he considers reasonable. MAY1790.AS [Pg 56]

- COMMISSIONER VICKERS: Okay, maybe I should clarify my question a little more. Who is all involved in the assessment? Is it within the program, or are other parties brought in?

MR. GILBERT: That's essentially a technical assessment that's conducted at the inventory by the people that are conducting the inventory. It's not a definition of what the land will be used for down the road. It's simply our best assessment of whether in fact it has certain characteristics that make it environmentally sensitive. During the planning process, those areas get looked at very closely by things like the resource management committees that put together the TSA working plans. MAY1790.AS [Pg 58]

1.2 Inventory

- How does your ministry bring the culture of the first peoples into an inventorying system?

  MR. ADDISON: These were just given as examples of some of the values that may be in there. In fact, many of the archaeological sites, cultural sites, are included in this inventory, and there is communication between those ministries.

  COMMISSIONER VICKERS: So they are included there?

  MR. ADDISON: Yes, they are. MAY1790.AS [Pg 59]

- In addition, the Ministry uses various classification systems to assess non-financial resource values in a standardized manner. For example: timber growth and yield projections, by forest inventory zone, tree species and productivity site class; reforestation methods and tree species, based on biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification; and wildlife habitat productivity, based on biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification; rangeland forage productivity, based on forest cover type and productivity site class. MAY1790.AS [Pg 63]

- Turning to local resource use plans. LRUPs usually encompass a watershed or other distinct resource management unit. All available resource inventory data are gathered and used in the planning process. To facilitate plan development, the Ministry involves other resource agencies, local government, licensed resource users, special private interest groups and the public at large. MAY1790.AS [Pg 65]

- ...re saying here is that while broadly provincial forests are designated by Cabinet on the basis of growing and cropping of trees, the intent of the Act is clear, and it is clear in that provincial forests shall be managed on the basis of integrated use. And when we use inventory data to identify primary values, these primary values are identified on the basis of such uses as I've described. MAY1790.AS [Pg 105]

- MR. HALKETT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission. I have on my right Lois Dellert, D-E-L-L-E-R-T, Manager in the Research Branch, to assist us on questions 8.a, b, and c.

  Question 8.a: "Within your timber inventory, by TSA, how many hectares of age class 8 and 9 are operable and inoperable?"

  Within Timber Supply Areas, TSAs, the total productive area of Crown land in age classes 8 and 9 is 15.5 million hectares. The inoperable area is 8.3 million hectares, or approximately 53 percent ... MAY1790.AS [Pg 105]

- Details on the operable area by age class for each timber supply area, or TSA, are shown in Appendix I. This information has also been summarized and presented for each forest region. The age classes 1 to 7 used for inventory purposes are based on 20 year class increments with age class 1 having a range from 1 to 20 years. Age class ranges are shown as follows; and we have a table. MAY1790.AS [Pg 110]

- With respect to recreation resource inventory. Descriptions and ratings of recreation features is qualitative, not quantitative, therefore there are no statistical calculations involved. All lands contain some biophysical and/or cultural features of recreational value.

The Ministry of Forests recreation inventory identifies up to three of the most significant recreational features for any land unit. Identification of land units, and selection and rating of the three most outstanding recreation features is always a somewhat subjective process.

Range resource inventory. There are two separate aspects of the range inventory that have differing degrees of reliability. Maps of natural features and structural improvements are based on actual observations, not samples, so theoretically are not subject to random error. There are some problems, however, with determining actual locations from sketch maps and with ensuring that all such features are mapped. MAY1790.AS [Pg 114]

- Does the Ministry of Forests have a position on fencing and cattle control on open range when natural barriers are removed?

MR. ADDISON: Mr. Chairman, this question goes well beyond inventory, and is a major challenge of integrated use generally. What we have here are a number of users on a land base, one of which was there first in this case. The rancher may have been there first, and has developed an expectation that that barrier that he has been... MAY1790.AS [Pg 121]

- The range of generic techniques or methods which are generally available for use includes: impact analysis, cost benefit analysis, resource inventory descriptions, non-market value techniques, and resource sector studies. MAY1790.AS [Pg 124]

- Commencing with the recommendations of the Sloane Royal Commission in 1945, the level of timber harvest has been set after consideration of the timber inventory within sub-regional management units. Initially, there were about 100 Public Sustained Yield Units, each with its own Allowable Annual Cut. These units have now been replaced by 35 Timber Supply Areas, and 32 Tree Farm Licences, again with individual AACs. These TSAs and the TFLs are the current strategic planning... MAY1790.AS [Pg 142]

- TSA and TFL plans are revised periodically and, as part of the planning process, the sustainability of the AAC is examined in light of new inventory data, or changes in other factors affecting timber harvesting. To ensure community stability in the event of AAC reductions, the model used to project the future harvest schedule over a 200 year planning horizon is constrained to a maximum decline of ten percent per ten year period. MAY1790.AS [Pg 143]

- Maintenance of timber quality is an additional consideration. The forest inventory includes consideration of merchantable and compatibility with the timber demand profile of the existing industry. Where problems are foreseen, such as the industry not being equipped to accommodate pulp logs from certain stands, volume from these stands may not be included in projected harvests. In other cases, the AAC may... MAY1790.AS [Pg 143]

- MR. HALKETT: 14: "What is the Ministry doing to inventory `exceptional' wilderness areas in the province? How are these areas identified and evaluated for wilderness designation?"

  In order to inventory, identify and evaluate exceptional wilderness areas in the province for wilderness designation, the Ministry carries out activities in wilderness research, inventory and planning, as outlined in the Ministry's wilderness, inventory and planning, as outlined in the Ministry's wilderness policy, a document we will table, and summarized as follows:

  Wilderness research: The Ministry has initiated projects for most of the priority topics identified in the policy. These projects include a provincial recreation survey, numerous local surveys and studies, collaboration with... MAY1790.AS [Pg 144]

- Wilderness inventory: The Ministry has developed a provincial scale scale Geographic Information System, or GIS inventory of wilderness and other resource values. The following information has been digitized for this inventory: existing designated park and wilderness areas; existing unroaded lands; distinctive ecological areas, or ecoregions; areas within 100 mile radius from major centres; Geographic Information System, or GIS inventory of wilderness and other resource values. The following information has been digitized for this inventory: existing designated park and wilderness areas; existing unroaded lands; distinctive ecological areas, or ecoregions; areas within 100 mile radius from major centres; areas that contribute to allowable annual cuts; mineral potential from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; tourism capability from the Ministry of Tourism; and existing Ministry...MAY1790.AS [Pg 145]

- The wilderness inventory is more of an ongoing process, which we have started a couple of years ago, when we got our wilderness mandate. That has been ongoing all the while we've had a wilderness mandate, and it's only now that we put it together into a product which we could, ... MAY1790.AS [Pg 154]

1.2 Inventory

- MR. HALL: The wilderness inventory, it's our decision, if you like, to make public. Whether our wilderness system plan would go public, I presume would be a Cabinet decision, as was the case with our wilderness policy. MAY1790.AS [Pg 155]

- Therefore, there is an opportunity to harvest at a greater rate today than will be possible under future sustainable production from that same land base. The decision on how fast to utilize that accumulated inventory is as much a social question as it is a technical forest management issue. An appropriate question would be to ask to what degree do we want to constrain economic and employment development today in order to extend the inevitable attainment of the long-run sustainable level. A variant on this ...

  In making that decision, it is also important to consider the total volume harvested over a very long time period. There will be considerably greater total volume from a schedule that utilizes the existing mature inventory quickly, than from a schedule that rations it out over a longer time period. This is because stands of mature, or over-mature timber are replaced with fast growing new stock. In each case, our long-term level of sustained yield is the same, but there are many choices that can be made in how to attain that level.

  Yield analysis modelling produces the harvest projections that assist in the decision about an appropriate allowable annual cut for a management unit. It uses the timber inventory as a data base. Forest Service's timber inventory was designed for assessing timber supplies at the management unit level, and provides a suitable basis for yield analysis.

  In the decision process, many assumptions are made about how that inventory will be harvested, and these assumptions can have a great... degree of uncertainty about them. For example, who can say for sure how the combination of market prices for forest products and costs of logging will affect the industry's ability to harvest various components of the inventory? Who can say how harvesting and manufacturing technology will change over the next many decades, and what that will mean for timber utilization?

  If we could predict these and other outcomes, we could have more reliable timber supply schedules for the future. In practice, our predictions are only as good... MAY1790.AS [Pg 162-163]

- ...economy will have to shift its dependence from the resource products to other sectors. In addition, there would be dislocations of persons and communities, especially where these are dependent on current employment levels from the forest products industry.

  Mr. Chairman, 16.b:

"Does the forest service monitor the correlation between inventory, the AAC and actual cut in each administrative unit?"

The correlation between the inventory and the Allowable Annual Cut, AAC, and between the inventory and the actual cut, in each administrative unit, has not been established by the Ministry. The AAC is reviewed and reestablished or changed every five to ten years for each tree farm licence and timber supply area.

At the time of review, the inventory is updated for the actual area harvested, and the changes are incorporated into the timber supply projection and AAC. All the other factors and assumptions that influence the level of AAC are also re-examined and may be changed at the time of review. Such factors include environment considerations, other resource... MAY1790.AS [Pg 167]

- The Ministry has two methods for collecting and storing statistics on the extent of non-satisfactorily restocked or NSR lands. Both methods produce valid NSR statistics, but because of differing objectives the numbers are not directly comparable.

  Firstly, the Ministry's inventory branch collects and stores a wide range of data for all forest land in the province, which is 45,905,000 hectares. This includes large areas which are not currently under management. The data are readily available by site classification and timber supply area, but not normally by forest region. ... MAY1790.AS [Pg 174]

- COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Is alder currently in the AAC? Aspen is, as I understand it, but is alder now included in the AAC?

  MR. ACKHURST: Well, it would be calculated – COMMISSIONER ROGERS: In the inventory?

  MR. ACKHURST: It's in the inventory.

  COMMISSIONER ROGERS: It is in inventory?

  MR. ACKHURST: But, it's a hard wood, and it would not be calculated as a soft wood –

  THE CHAIRMAN: No, but it would be in an annual allowable cut for a particular area, given that it's a hard wood species?

  MR. ACKHURST: If they've calculated the allowable... MAY1790.AS [Pg 179]

- (1) Current resource information. Or maybe I should say, lack of. I believe to make appropriate resource management decisions in our province, a complete inventory of natural resources is essential.

  Current timber inventories are reasonably up to date on most parts of the province. But other inventories, such as fish and wildlife, are not reliable.

  Recreation inventories such as landscape inventories are not complete, and our water resources require more detailed assessment. MAY1790.MM [Pg 6]

- We think, first, a clear consensus definition of old growth, broad enough to include all of B.C.'s diverse species and habitats, must be established. Then an inventory of remaining old growth compiled and the most rare and crucial areas set aside immediately from any logging, at least until research is carried out to identify the relative values as potential lumber or value added commodity, experimental or research forest, recreation site, or in and of themselves. MAY1790.MM [Pg 19]

- In terms of the old growth, the industry is clearly not practicing sustained yield forestry. What yield can the forest sustain? Well, we don't really know, because there seems to be no comprehensive inventory.

  It's encouraging to hear, in the press, that this Commission is to initiate a comprehensive inventory which will discriminate between old growth and second growth forest, and we encourage and congratulate the Commission on that.

  We hope that the inventory will identify wild areas of national and international significance... MAY1790.MM [Pg 36]

- The intensive forestry under FRDA is another. And the losses due to fire, insects and disease may not be as high as we have allowed as foresters, in our allowable cut calculations. Now those are on the positive side.

  On the negative side. The lack of funding to the inventory branch of the Ministry of Forests, I think is a detriment at this point in time, in that we are not up to date on the latest -- well, tables, graphs, charts, studies. The allowable cut calculation is a very complex one and needs a lot of study in behind it... MAY1790.MM [Pg 90]

- MR. FINDLAY: Okay. It's Neil Findlay, Coquitlam, B.C.

  My written submissions consisted of three broad topics, which I would like to go over today. These topics covered in my submission are forest land base withdrawals; the need for a comprehensive forest inventory for British Columbia; and the need for increased commitment to stand tending. MAY1790.MM [Pg 131]

- The second broad topic I would like to discuss today is that of a comprehensive forest inventory. It's been very popular lately with all government groups and other agencies to use the buzzword "sustainable development." This has been, of course, from the Bruntland Report. That's where it was derived, and everybody seems to think that's the way to go. And idealistically it is the... MAY1790.MM [Pg 134]

- I also noted that if we are to include in this inventory forms of timber that are presently uneconomic to develop but we can foresee that they will be developable by alternate methods -- such as long-line yarding and helicopter lining on the coast and in the Interior -- if we are to include these stands of timber in our net forest inventory, we should make sure that the forest companies are truly developing these timber on a proportionate basis to all the rest of their timber. MAY1790.MM [Pg 135]

1.2 Inventory

- The new forest inventory in itself is going to be a very comprehensive report, and I think that is why it's been delayed in the past. I don't honestly believe that our Ministry of Forests has the manpower right now to even do this inventory as I would like to see it done. I think it is mandatory that it be done. And if they have to go to the consultants and say, let's push for this for the next three years and try and get a good inventory out, let's do it.

  This inventory will also have to include the resource values such as wildlife, range, archaeological impact, and other things like that. And I realize that it's going to be a huge work load, but you can't just keep putting it aside and saying that it's going to happen. I think we might as well bite the bullet, proverbially, and do it.

  Once we have a better inventory, and something that we all consider to be more realistic, we can then develop our new AACs by TSA. We must beware, though, in these AAC calculations, that we take into account sensitive areas such as unstable soils along rivers, where it might impact fish streams. We're going to accept the fact that there is going to be aesthetically sensitive zones that are not going to be allowed for harvest. We have seen that in the Whistler corridor, and it's only going to become more prevalent in the future.

  So in our AAC calculations using a new inventory you might as well accept the fact that there is going to be a 10 or 15 percent, at least, I think, reduction in volume as to what that says we can sustain, because it of these factors.

  The whole reason I push for a new inventory and AAC calculations is the fact that I personally can see a few TSAs where there is going to be problems in sustainability. And I am not saying that I have done a huge amount of inventory work myself, but just in seeing these TSAs and seeing what is available and seeing what our company is trying to chart, it's obvious to me that there's going to have to be a modest reduction in the AAC. MAY1790.MM [Pg 135-136]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes. Neil, how would you do a re-inventory?

  MR. FINDLAY: I would simply get as many consultants together, the bigger operations that are involved in inventory already, and just go ahead and contract it out. Start from all – you know, every TSA has an independent inventory, if that's the way they want it, and go ahead and just throw the people at it. And have the compilation done by the Ministry of Forests, and since they will be doing AAC calculations.

  Ideally, the whole underlying basis of my argument today is that if you have area based tenure, every company is going to do their own inventory to justify their AAC calculations for their area. As long as this AAC calculation can be audited by an independent body I feel that there is no need, the government won't even have to do it. The private companies themselves will take it and do the inventory, if they have the incentive to do it. MAY1790.MM [Pg 141]

- MR. HARDY: My name is Kevin Hardy, for the record. I'm a professional forester. I've been in consulting and the silvicultural and inventory field for about five years now. MAY1790.MM [Pg 145]

1.2 Inventory

- Seven, we'd like promotion of development in proper inventory of forestry base in the Cariboo including maps with acreage already cut, acreage planned to be cut with projections of up to 10 and 20 years, and also including the number of jobs per metre projected. MAY0390.ED [Pg 8]

- The resource base which we are all dependent on is not receiving the attention needed to inventory the resource values and to plan for best potential use and management. Examples would be fishing lodges with clear-cuts right up to the lake, critical wildlife habitat areas being logged out entirely where, you know, they have no inner range and the habitat is gone. MAY0390.ED [Pg 17]

- The individuals' involvement -- or the individual involvement by so many people show how much potential there is to accomplish so much in resource inventory and planned development. The masses are motivated and they're involved. Where is the system which capitalizes on the energy, the commitment, the knowledge that these people are offering. MAY0390.ED [Pg 18]

- The Appeal Board will be independent of the licensing and management authorities. The process will be implemented in three stages.

  Stage one: Local areas will be defined with size and shape restricted by watershed boundaries and/or 1,000 square mile limits. Local resource users will participate in resource inventory to establish specific characteristics of an area with emphasis on potential use: forest development, range, wildlife conservation, wilderness, commercial tourism, public recreation, et cetera. Representatives from each local planning group will participate in a regional task force to ensure cross-boundary relationships are clarified and the inventory information is mapped on a regional scale. Government agency representatives will provide information and support services. MAY0390.ED [Pg 20]

- ...Locally, there's no one who knows more about the values of a specific watershed than those who live there and those who earn their livelihood from it.

  Now, we all know that the government is underfunded, doesn't have the staff, et cetera, to go out and do an inventory of the resource that we have out there. So what I'm saying is, there are motivated people out there right now who are spending hundred of hours on their own at no expense to anyone but themselves. These people are committed to making things -- MAY0390.ED [Pg 24]

- ...want to briefly mentioned where I think we are today. I don't think it's any news to anyone that B.C. is a world leader in the production of forest crops, but we've become a world leader by being very good at developing and utilizing a forest inventory. I don't think, as some people seem to indicate, that we should be ashamed of using our forest inventory to develop our society. We've developed roads, hospitals, bridges, towns and a collection of very modern forest utilization facilities with that inventory.

Although we have, I think, some of the best people and some of the best equipment to process forest products and I think we're one of the most competitive forest economies in the world, we're not competitive in growing the second crop. I don't think we're,... MAY0390.ED [Pg 30]

- MR. CLINTON: Another thing we need is a land use strategy. Once we have developed these goals we have to, obviously, inventory all of our land for its best use and have a strategy of how we will decide what use each hectare or each unit is put to. MAY0390.ED [Pg 31]

- ... And that's why I feel that establishing this strategy and these goals is very, very critical in the near future because we have got the inventory that if we start increasing our management level now we have the inventory to draw on that will allow us to maintain and/or increase cuts in the short term. Because as soon as we -- if we have the inventory, as soon as we can prove we're growing the extra volume we can start harvesting increasing inventory. MAY0390.ED [Pg 33]

- I'd just like to interject here, it's not in my written presentation, but, we're in the process right now of doing a holistic inventory in the west Chilcotin. In conjunction with, actually the Okatchia Band for their TFL application. And it is exactly that. It's a creekshed by watershed analysis of all the uses in that area, and it's a thorough inventory.

  Not just timber types. Habitat types, resource use, traditional trail use, what tourist operators need to operate on that land base, and all that gets put together in a resource base plan. And it's proceeding quite well, and I'm sure it's going to be a very interesting -- MAY0490.ED [Pg 80]

- For any comprehensive resource planning to be done, we have to have good resource inventories. Current inventories of some resources, are inadequate, outdated, and need improvement. We feel the forest inventory for the Williams Lake area is above average for the province. Some of the wildlife inventories we feel are up to date, but there is a lack of information on other resources. MAY0490.ED [Pg 103]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: John, a good inventory is a prerequisite of a good, or reliable allowable cuts. How do you feel, do you feel good about the status of the forest inventory in this region?

  MR. MANSELL: In the Williams Lake timber supply area?

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: In the Williams Lake timber supply area.
MR. MANSELL: I feel comfortable with it, yes. I think there's other priorities, as far as inventory is concerned, and there are other resource inventories are priorized over timber. MAY0490.ED [Pg 107]

- MR. MANSELL: Can I break that into two parts?
  I think the first thing that we'd have to do, is a good inventory of the resources in that tree farm licence. Not only the forest resource, but also the other user resources. MAY0490.ED [Pg 114]

- An important, a very important, part of a comprehensive land use strategy, has to be the development of an inventory of all the resources; we feel particularly the forest resource, in the Quesnel TSA. I feel that the forest inventory is rather weak, and needs to be bolstered up.
  Similarly, the other resource values, in the Quesnel TSA, to a large extent, have no inventory whatsoever; particularly, wildlife and tourism. And if integration is going to occur, I think we have to recognize what values we're trying to integrate.
  Finally, having said that inventories are important, we have difficult decisions to make today. And they cannot wait for those inventories, which will be very... MAY0490.ED [Pg 116]

- And the second is an inventory. The TFL five has had, well, two intensive inventories, one in 1968 and the other one in 1984. The remainder of the area in the Quesnel TSA has had, almost nothing since 1968, '69. A few plots here and there. There's quite a disparity on inventories. MAY0490.ED [Pg 129]

- ...to designate an area for single use, we minimize the overall effectiveness of our forest land base. How can we even decide which areas should be reserved when we really don't know what we have? Now is the time to sit down at the drawing table and take an inventory of all our natural resources in the province.
  Then, and only then, can we decide which areas should be designated for what. There isn't room for fairy tales any more in the management of our resources. We must all work together toward a common goal, which should be integrated... MAY0890.AS [Pg 23]

- Five, in order to achieve a sustainable yield, we must be confident with the process of AAC calculations. In my opinion, more detailed inventory data and research must be obtained in order to be comfortable with our cut allocations. MAY0890.AS [Pg 71]

- ...the current set-aside for wilderness and parks should be reduced?

MR. BYFORD: Be reduced, no. I think we have to have a long, hard list of how much we require for wilderness per se, and that is a preserved wilderness.

It all goes back to what I said in the inventory, we need a better inventory, and that includes all uses of the forest, and not just the timber inventory.

I am also concerned where we call it the – in this area the top of the world recreation area – or the height of the Rockies, pardon me, is preserved for recreationalists. There should be no logging. However, mineral exploration has not been ruled out. I see a...

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I think you're straying from my question. At least – maybe I didn't phrase it properly yet. I'm wondering about the accuracy of standing timber inventory, from your experience and perspective?

MR. BYFORD: The inventory?

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes.

MR. BYFORD: If I had to pick up a Forest Service inventory map, I would not be confident at all. MAY0890.AS [Pg 73-74]

- Some system should be instituted which gives incentives to licensees to do intensive forestry. But, the inventory analysis on which their AAC is determined should be compiled by an independent party to prevent manipulation. MAY0890.AS [Pg 93]

- The question that does arise, what are special places, and what are working lands? This brings out my first and primary concern.

Land base inventory of B.C., land use strategy plan. An accurate inventory of B.C.'s land base is desperately required. From this inventory a land use strategy plan can be developed. inventory should apply to all public land in B.C. This includes conservancies, TFLs, reserves, provincial parks, et cetera.

This would form a factual, mutual base for all concerned citizens, industries, ministries, to work from. In many areas, trade-offs could and should made to best manage the primary value identified. MAY0890.AS [Pg 120-121

- There should always be a sufficient budget to keep the inventory current within each TSA. The focus within the ministry should be on well-trained personnel. The Ministry of Forests credibility is important in the eyes of the general public. MAY0890.AS [Pg 123]

- Crestbrook strongly believes that you cannot sell anything from the store shelves unless you know what you have in the inventory. Therefore, we recommend an inventory of all natural resources on the total forested land base in the province. This could total some $250 million.

But, really, that $250 million is not all that much when you compare it against the total revenue that the province is bringing in within one year. I respectfully submit that...
We have to move away from those types of decisions in order to optimize the benefits to all the citizens of the province. Once an inventory is complete, a priorization of uses through zonation can be determined, of course in concert with requirements and objectives through management and working plans of all our resources, and the co-users as well.

The strategy, as put forward by the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters, is one such process that could be viewed by our government for adoption.

Point number three, who should be responsible for the previous points, the inventory of the natural resources, and the land use strategy? Our brief actually pointed out that we thought that the Ministry of Forests would be the most logical government agency to oversee such a process. ... MAY0890.AS [Pg 131]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, right. We have to -- okay, you subscribe to the fact that we have to have an inventory, a total inventory of all the things in the forests?

MR. KONKIN: Exactly.

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. LODGE: Definitely. And I think that the tool to properly handle that has got to be more than what we've been using in the past, and, of course, the GIS vehicle right touted...

MR. LODGE: I think you have to concentrate on the key ministries. The Ministry of Forests, Lands, Fish and Wildlife, have to be involved. Use that as a start, because they already have, to some degree, some interaction with each other already, and build from that, and maybe this ultimate comprehensive inventory will be something that will evolve over a period of time, and in the meantime, we have to go with the best information that we have. MAY0890.AS [Pg 168-170]

- 7. The Federal Environmental Minister, Lucien Bouchard's commitment to make Canada by the year 2000 the industrial world's most environmentally friendly country, then steps must be taken to develop a comprehensive resource inventory and environmental impact assessment. MAY0890.AS [Pg 184]

- MR. CHOQUETTE: Well, there is essentially two aspects of that. One is the archaeological heritage sites, which, as the brief mentions, go back at least 11,000 years in the region. There is no inventory, and there never has been any systematic inventory on forest lands.

Our region is predominantly Crown forest, and that area is heavily impacted and has been for many many years by the forest industry. There has never been any heritage resource management, period, for any of that.

The other aspect of it would be the traditional sites that...

But, the Ministry of Forests is a disgrace. Their – as you will see in the brief, their policies and the legislation say they're supposed to be involved with us in inventory and management of heritage resources, and basically the cuts in the Forest Service have tied the hands of all the individuals.

They have a recreation officer in each forest district whose job is, in addition to managing recreation inventory, which heritage resources are a part, this individual typically also has to manage recreation sites, also has to manage public involvement, and public involvement in itself is a huge task.

And, so, heritage resources are just left behind, in spite of the fact that there's very very clear mandates... MAY0890.AS [Pg 188]

- I go along with Wayne and probably other people, in that I do think we need to have a provincial inventory of all the lands in the province to determine what values we do have in all resources, not just forestry. Once we get an inventory we can come up with a land use strategy plan. That does take into account for single and multiple use planning for the province. That takes into consideration economic development and environmental conservation. MAY0990.AS [Pg 29]

- MS. PATTERSON: I don't have the solution either, and I don't know how you're going to settle the land claims and in what order, but definitely I think when you do the land inventory you should include the land that is held up by native land claims. And I think there's already a move now to start negotiating with some of the bands to come up with some settlements. right?

  ...we're trying to deal with here. And as far as the preservation, a moratorium, I think we should put a lot – a lot of the land that is now sort of contentious, be it Carmanah or the Stein, put a moratorium on any future preservation until we have an inventory of what is there. How much do you need to preserve? How much old growth do you have to maintain?

  The whole thing behind the bias, fear and preservation is to preserve ecosystems that are unique to the province. How much do you have to preserve? How much should you... MAY0990.AS [Pg 37-38]

- Specifically speaking, I do not see the reasoning for tying up vast areas of forest land for wilderness, but I do recognize that within some of the large areas of forest there are micro-ecosystems that are necessary for the well-being of wildlife. I believe money must be available to properly inventory all forest lands so that meaningful prescriptions can be made before logging. MAY0990.AS [Pg 52]

- COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: Are you aware of the extent of -- like, how big the inventory is other than timber in British Columbia?

MR. WHITE: I don't know exactly, but my feeling is, and the feelings of the B.C. Wildlife Federation are that there has not been sufficient inventory done in our forest lands.

MR. WHITE: That's why I think we have to be very careful about taking any more. I don't believe there is many more of them areas that have to be set aside. I think what has to be done is the inventory, and set up a land use strategy plan so that them areas are identified and then there's no more question about it. MAY0990.AS [Pg54 & 57]

- To maintain the quality of life enjoyed in our area it is imperative that industry has a continuous supply of timber. Therefore, a comprehensive inventory of all resources must be undertaken. Following this inventory, land use and sustainable development strategies must be implemented, allowing for economic development and environmental conservation. The land use strategy should be determined by government and industry with meaningful input from local individuals and groups. MAY0990.AS [Pg 67]

- But, nevertheless, I think that once you start assessing site capabilities, or like the old Canada Land inventory on how we look at – kind of evaluation exercise of the land, based upon its capability of growing timber, maybe there's some back-off position that we could have, and that if our valuation techniques were a little better, we would know the value that we're replacing and displacing, ... MAY0990.AS [Pg 140]

- So, first of all, with respect to the production forests. I have some comments with respect to the adequacy of the forest resource inventory.

  I think one of the most basic land management decisions, is the definition of the forest lands that are physically and ecologically capable of producing sustainable crops of trees or fibre. What is the extent of the operable land base? MAY0990.ED [Pg 16]

- This question of, just what is the operable forest, has been addressed to some extent, during past inventories, and in particular, with respect to the definition of the so called, 'environmentally sensitive areas', the ESAs or EPAs, there's various terminology, depending on the vintage of the inventory.

  But I don't think that the forest inventory has kept pace, and I don't think it's really sufficient to meet today's more demanding management regime, the changing perspective of what the forest is. And I think this is true from both an operational or industrial perspective, and also from an environmental perspective.

  So, I think the current forest inventory needs to be strengthened, both in terms of its precision and its breadth. We need to know, we need to know better the nature of the fibre resource itself, but also the forest resource, the bigger dimension of what the forest is. It's not just trees.

And so, I'd like to see a much more broadened inventory, looking at forest, forest resource values other than timber and fibre, and also from the kind of bio-physical constraint point of view. Constraints to management.

I think if we're going to manage the forest in a truly integrated fashion, everything from production forest right through to wilderness, recreation, then we require a much more holistic approach to the inventory of that resource. MAY0990.ED [Pg 17]

- It's not that I'm advocating that we go out and do a crash program, you know, we're not talking of a crisis situation here, but I do think we need a consistent, ongoing, inventory program.

  And I think the B.C.'s continuous, as it once was referred to, continuous forest inventory has not quite been as continuous in recent times. MAY0990.ED [Pg 18]

- MR. BARBER: Well it's going to run a very high risk of being unfair. Either to the remaining volume based people, or to the land based licences. Because, we do not have preciseness in the inventory information, or the growth capacities of our soils, so we could fairly extract out.

  Somebody runs a high risk of getting a favourable impact or an unfavourable impact. MAY0990.ED [Pg 50]

- The Institute wants the immediate commissioning of a complete inventory of all the land in the province. The inventory should include all our parks and ecological reserves, so that we can measure our performance vis a vis the Brundtland ideal of a representative 12 percent.

  It should clearly indicate the areas of de facto wilderness, such as Alpine Meadows, which should be taken into account, when assessing the 12 percent ideal.

  Without an indepth and detailed inventory it is impossible to know where we are, and if we don't know where we are, it is impossible to intelligently plan where we are going. Thank you. MAY0990.ED [Pg 128]

- ... But, we must adopt some new measures and reduce onerous regulations, if we are to provide sustainable social and economic benefits to present and future British Columbians.

  We need:

  1. A renewed committed government and industry partnership.
  2. An appropriate inventory information, enabling government and industry to manage the forests, with the goal of sustainable development.
  3. A climate where superior stewardship is rewarded.

4. An assured fibre supply, enabling industry to better plan for manufacturing and market opportunities, and for future investment. ... MAY0990.ED [Pg 173]

- COMMISSIONER BURNS: And you also advocate the more general concept which we are hearing from virtually everybody who appears before the Commission, and that is that a comprehensive land use plan, based on a proper inventory, of all the resources, all the values concerned, has to be a given, in whatever happens over the next few years?

  MR. LUCCI: Yes. MAY0990.ED [Pg 183]

- Therefore, on the basis of these two prime concerns, the Vancouver section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry respectfully requests that the Commission take into consideration the following proposals in composing their final recommendations.

  (1) We propose that an updated forest inventory be undertaken for British Columbia. We are given to understand that the most recent inventory for much of the Crown lands is obsolete and fail to see how we can determine if we are over-cutting, under-cutting or even what the sustainable cut should be if we do not have a reliable inventory. MAY890.ED [Pg 8]

- ...and I guess what you are really saying, although you do not know what the state of the other inventories might be, as a given, as an assumption, in order to properly deal with the forestry, not the forests but the forestry, and everything that that entails, requires a proper inventory of every value. I mean, I do not think we would disagree on that. MAY890.ED [Pg 13]

- ...would respectfully suggest that before you can assess the effectiveness of the tree farms as a form of tenure, you will have to apply litmus test to sustainability of the timber resource on the tree farms, ultimately developing a comfort zone around the rate of cut, considering remaining old growth inventory, rate of regeneration and all other factors. MAY890.ED [Pg 49]

- Also, after years of forest low priority, the Ministry of Forests is quickly getting back to speed on current inventory levels. This is due in no small measure to a small group of dedicated Forest Service officers, and they can provide substantial data to your Commission in quick order for you to develop a consensus AAC leading to a sustainable resource. A base form which future choices can be made... MAY890.ED [Pg 51]

1.2 Inventory

- Clearly, this Commission has to answer the question, do we have enough wood over time to maintain the kind of production levels that we're dealing with today? Accordingly, we, as a Commission, conducted and will make public a number of pieces of work, substantial work with respect to inventory, the accuracy of inventory, right across the province, both on TFLs and TSAs.

  We are – in order to do that – are conducting very specific reviews of three TFLs and four TSAs to go through the whole calculation of the validity of the inventory, how current is the inventory, how accurate is the inventory, and then how does one get from the inventory to the allowable cut? What is in and what is out of that inventory? Have they got high alpine in it or don't they? All these questions that people are perceiving may or may not be the case. MAY890.ED [Pg 52-53]

- These are emotional issues, yet we all must ensure that decisions are not swayed by emotion rather than being based on fact, logic and common sense. A land use strategy would be a long-term commitment which will require considerable resources to accomplish, and would include an inventory of all natural resources, establishing management requirements and objectives for use of the resources based on inventories, social values, economic trends, land capability and environmental impact, developing a zoning system for the province which would rank uses within each zone, and developing management plans in accordance with the zoning system.

  ... the social and economic well being of the province would be more easily determined and achieved if resource interaction was identified, prioritized and integrated to the fullest extent."

  Therefore the ABCPF recommends that the government's first and highest priority is to ensure funding is secured to complete a comprehensive inventory of all natural resources over a five-year period.

  Our second recommendation flows from the first. The ABCPF recommends that the government develop terms of reference that would allow a two-year study to disclose economic and social interactions of all natural resources. MAY890.ED [Pg 62-63]

- The first requirement is a land use strategy. We must develop and implement a provincial land use strategy that will allow the rational resolution of land use conflicts. In our submission, we describe the essential components of such a strategy. These include a comprehensive inventory of all natural resources providing information on the size and location of each resource, as well as the values associated with each resource.

  The strategies should include the development of management objectives for each resource and a zoning system that would ensure each area is dedicated to its best use. MAY890.ED [Pg 76]

1.2 Inventory

- Mr. Chairman, we believe that it is possible to have an economically viable and environmentally sensitive forest industry, while at the same time, recognizing and protecting the other values which the citizens of B.C. see in the forest. In order to achieve this vision, we must significantly improve our inventory of all resources. We must formulate and adopt the use of a provincial land use strategy. MAY890.ED [Pg 80]

- One of the things that I want to touch on has developed from the tourism mapping and inventory system, is what we call the tourism zonation system. We recognize that the tourism resource breaks down into four major zones; front, mid and back country zones, and the urban zone. Now, this is important, because the different zones have different types of product. They require different kinds of management, MAY890.ED [Pg 88]

- We have been able to inventory not just British Columbia, but also Western Canada, and more recently we've looked at Eastern Canada as well. What our inventory indicates is that key tourism lands are actually quite restricted. They're kind of like class 1 forestry lands. So it becomes very important that we manage and protect them carefully. We've got the information now to start to be able to do that. MAY890.ED [Pg 91]

- It's just physical land capability when I'm dealing with the level of inventory that the forest people have. You know, they are poles apart, and if we're going to have a sensible dialogue about the things to which we attach different levels of values, then we have to have a far better common resource base from which to work.

  Now, I'm sure you will be hearing from people that the forest inventory isn't good enough. I'm sure you've heard it already. Well, let me tell you that compared with the inventory for most of the other values we're talking about, the forest industry, per se, in a strict wood fibre management perspective is light years ahead. MAY890.ED [Pg 139-140]

- Nobody has taken a real inventory of all the resource values, and it's really critical that that happens, and as soon as possible, so we know what's out there and those decisions can be made. I don't think anybody can say for sure what should go where or how.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: This is a suggestion that has been made to us and carried forth very strongly by a commissioner who will remain nameless, that in fact what needs to be done is a very in-depth inventory of all the resources; and then perhaps determining whether in fact any given piece of land is best suited for timber production, or perhaps for one of the other uses, and somehow putting a value on those uses, and that's what you're saying as well.

  MS. FOX: Yes, ... MAY0890.MM [Pg 57]

1.2 Inventory

- A basis of any land use strategy is an inventory of the forest resources, including timber, wildlife, fisheries, recreation. Many of the timber inventories in the timber supply area are based on cruise information done fifteen to twenty years ago and are suspect. MAY0890.MM [Pg 94]

- MR. GREEN: I guess most of the -- in my experience, particularly with the fisheries, it's been the industry's responsibility, if we want to harvest an area, that it's been our responsibility to do inventories.

  So our fisheries inventories, I feel, are fairly good. We inventory new areas as we get to them, when we have small streams, for instance, that you may not know are available and there. However, I believe the wildlife inventory is deficient and I feel the Ministry of Environment has to play a more leading role in obtaining that information. MAY0890.MM [Pg 97]

- Our habitat forester conducts the wildlife research program which is concentrating on creation of winter habitat for deer and elk in second growth. He is presently doing an inventory of bald eagle nesting sites on the division and advises us on habitat needs for wildlife for development plans. MAY0890.MM [Pg 107]

- A land use strategy is required for the province. However, this strategy should not be dictated by vocal urban groups with no regard to the consequences for forestry-based communities.

  An essential requirement is a total resource inventory. This inventory could tell us how much old growth really remains in B.C. and where is it, how much is already set aside in parks, ecological reserves or areas that will never be logged due to environmental sensitivity or accessibility. MAY0890.MM [Pg 108]

- To offset the misinformation and to help assure our citizens that our forest policy is based on sustainable yield, we suggest that an immediate inventory be carried out of all land in the province.

  The inventory should be structured to show:

  (l) Total productive forest land.

  (2) Total unproductive forest land such as high altitude areas that will never be logged, marshlands, lakes, ecological reserves, farmland, et cetera.

  (3) Land alienated for public use, highways, utility rights of way, towns, et cetera, and

  (4) All the presently dedicated to parks.

  Until such an inventory is taken and updated on a regular basis we will continue to be plagued with the outright lies and misrepresentation of facts by some of the preservationists. MAY0890.MM [Pg 123]

- Mr. FURNEY: Yes. Our brief has suggested that there be a total and complete inventory taken of all the land so that we can determine what we have right now and better decide how we're going to move in the future. But until such time as we get that inventory taken, it seems to be very impractical for us to start planning anything. What we really should be doing is planning an inventory and getting on with the job. MAY0890.MM [Pg 126,127]

- You talked about AAC and inventory. Do you believe we have an accurate account on tree farms?

  MR. HOLMES: I believe we do. In our tree farm license we do. Again, I can't comment outside of that.

  COMMISSIONER PURDY: Do you feel that the total inventory question is as bad as some people say it is, or do you have an opinion?

  Of course, it's only opinion. The facts I guess we will have to go for. How do you feel?

  MR. HOLMES: I guess my opinion is based by an awful lot of news I believe what is in the newspaper, I guess there might be a problem in the rest of the province.

  ... I know we are dealing with a moving target. What was not economical to log twenty years ago is some of our best wood now, so to say that the inventory is out of date, that's true. I'm sure as soon as you complete an inventory, it would be out of date, in some respects.

  COMMISSIONER PURDY: The falldown effect is going to have some effect on your number of employees, I'm sure, because we're all going to have some effect on your number of employees, I'm sure, because we're all going to be faced, do you believe, with some loss in AAC in the future?

  MR. HOLMES: Yes.

  ....to do inventories, fish inventories, wildlife inventories and mammal and insects or whatever?

  It's a very broad thing, but do you think that the companies themselves once they take that tenure should have that responsibility as well?

  MR. HOLMES: I think the forest is going to pay for that inventory in one way or the other, and whether that's done by the company or the government, that's to be worked out. If the companies are to do it and if the costs are recognized, I think that's a proper venue. If people are to trust what we... MAY0890.MM [Pg 140]

- Some important points, I think there should be an inventory of the total land base for B.C. Far too often we're hearing about estimates of how much land is being used for forest products, how much land is being set aside for parks, et cetera.

  But to date there hasn't been an adequate inventory. It's all best guesstimates and estimates. I think in this day and age we certainly don't have to guess at what we have for a land base or a forestry base, or what's growing or what's not growing. MAY0890.MM [Pg 154]

1.2 Inventory

- Without an adequate inventory or large scale system of checks and balances, blame should not always be pointed at the industry giants or "the majors", as they're called, or the forestry giants, as we're hearing them being presented as. MAY0890.MM [Pg 157]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes. You seem to be having problems with the inventory. What makes you say that the inventory is based on guesswork and there should be –

  MR. O'CONNOR: Because almost every report that I've seen is estimated amounts. Nobody can tell me for sure –

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: What kind of reports are you talking about?

  MR. O'CONNOR: Anything I've read, anywhere about this issue, either in the media, in the press, in a magazine, in RPF reports, a lot of it is estimated. Can we pinpoint and say –

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Have you ever taken a look at a inventory statistics report? The actual inventory reports?

  MR. O'CONNOR: No, I can't say I have. That's not my area of expertise. MAY0890.MM [Pg 158]

- ...That's basically my question as well, because I'm hearing or reading estimates all the time. "It's estimated that between 22 and 25 percent of the land base in British Columbia is suitable for forest activities". It's estimated. The first word there was "estimated".

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Well, inventory –

  MR. O'CONNOR: Do we know for sure?

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Inventories by nature, you know, if you know – we've got to be careful with words, I guess, but inventories by nature are estimates, and it's quite legitimate to call them estimates. MAY0890.MM [Pg 159]

- What do you think the government should do? What would you do if you were a commissioner? What would you say? What would your solution be to the problem?

  MR. JARVIS: Well, I suppose the solution would be to have an adequate inventory of what the forest resources are available, and what companies hold what land base and to see that they are on a sustained basis, rather than just a sort of fly-by-night operation like so many small outfits have done in the past. MAY0890.MM [Pg 168]

- We must have some zoning to identify these economically dependent communities. The economic potential of all the resources must be inventoried, and zoning based on that inventory, and completely flexible with changing times. MAY0990.MM [Pg 23]

- MR. YEOMANS: --simply on a timber basis, it's quite easy to inventory it, assess a value to it, and you get some approximation. You know, markets will change over time, but that's some base value anyways.

As far as recreation potential goes, one has to be realistic as far as that goes because the nature reserves receive very little tourist dollars.

How do we make sure that we have accurate inventories on an ongoing basis in your view?

MR. YEOMANS: Through zoning, and there's going to have to be a lot of money invested in initial inventory, in zoning. And through these zoning areas, area-based management must maintain this inventory.

COMMISSIONER PURDY: And we're talking all inventories on the land base?

MR. YEOMANS: That's right. MAY0990.MM [Pg 29-32]

- I feel we do not know the volume of mature timber in the TSAs. Most of the inventory samples were taken from valley bottoms near most of the rivers many years ago, and not representative of the standing timber today. It was too time-consuming and expensive to walk the backs of the valleys and into the side creeks. Today, most of the valleys are accessible by road. MAY0990.MM [Pg 44]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: You are an inventory forester, you say?

MR. MULOCK: That's right.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes. I would like you to talk a little more about the status of inventories on tree farm licences. You seem to think that they are better than the inventories on timber supply areas?

MR. MULOCK: Yes, I feel so.

I know on our own TFL we did -- we put in 1,200 plots. We have 1,200 plots, and 600 plots were put in in 1982, and as far as inventory goes, that's fairly recent.

Most of the -- most of the TSA's inventory plots were done many, many years ago, and practically all of those areas have been logged off now. So if you tried to go out and put the inventory plots in, they'd be all in logged-off areas; that's my feeling.

MR. MULOCK: I think you have to, you know, just as I mentioned before, that you can take an inventory of your timber, you can probably take an inventory of your other resources in there to find out what's there. And, you know, if you've got an area where grizzly bears or something like that, you know, you might want to treat that differently than you would another area; like I said, depending on what your resources area.

In other words, I don't think you can make a decision without knowing what your inventory is there, in the first place.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Do you feel that the companies would be receptive to some of this type of planning for other uses?

1.2 Inventory

MR. MULOCK: I can't speak for the company myself, but I'm sure they would. MAY0990.MM [Pg 46-51]

- The Canadian Institute of Forestry as a national organization endorses sustainable development as a future yardstick for forest development, but it does strongly recommend a number of steps be taken to ensure that such development achieves its goals.

To begin with, B.C.'s current resource inventories and the inventory needs must be examined. Once we determine what inventories we need, we need to look at what we have and see if our inventories are they old, are they of dubious value or are they non-existent. And one of the first things we need to do is to update the ones that we think are important.

And once established, the inventories must be kept current on a regular basis. Earlier Sweden was mentioned as an example of forestry management, and they have a very good forest inventory system, as I understand it; it's constantly updated.

Secondly, significant funds in manpower must be committed to basic forest research to give us a better understanding of how our forests grow and how our development and management changes environmental conditions. MAY0990.MM [Pg 68]

- ...it's exceptional to my employer, Western Forest Products, or MacMillan Bloedel. I think these are not untypical of what you would find in a coastal TFL report.

The first issue is talking about the measures taken to protect streams during the year. And the preparation of a detailed stream inventory, every river was catalogued and identified into the categories of values. MAY0990.MM [Pg 90]

- Maintenance of ten local recreation sites; public woods tours; preparation of maps and brochures for the public; installation of over 100 signs on the highways and roads for the public to explain about forestry; recreation inventory analysis; landscape analysis of sensitive sites; archaeological surveys of areas that are potentially damaged by logging. The list goes on. MAY0990.MM [Pg 91]

- ...of the environmentalists that want to involve themselves in the very strong technical issues of forestry, rather than the broad policy ones. That's where the role should be; in the policy area. But starting to get involved in the recalculation of allowable cuts or the technical aspects of timber inventory is not an appropriate area. MAY0990.MM [Pg 96]

- 3(a): Does your Ministry develop or maintain any resource inventories, and if yes, please describe?

1.2 Inventory

MRED does not maintain resource inventories, but we use such inventories from time to time in exploring investment opportunities.

In 1987, for example, Ministry consultants used Ministry of Forests inventory data to prepare an opportunity identification report entitled "Wood Fibre for Pulp and Paper Development in British Columbia", and we will provide you with copies of that. The report summarized for potential investors, fibre availability and utilization characteristics in nine regions of the province. MAY3190.MM [Pg 40]

- With respect to -- it is somewhat difficult from time to time for resource agencies to do economic evaluations, in the same way it's very difficult for our Ministry to do evaluations of forest inventory and forest resources. We try and assist them and work with them when we can, but we're often -- I think we have to draw a distinction between a methodology and the information that goes into the methodology. MAY3190.MM [Pg 66]

- MR. CUTHBERT: Every management unit is analyzed periodically. It's analyzed for its inventory, it's analyzed for the silviculture programs that are existing at that time, for the protection programs that are existing at that time, for the utilization that is occurring at that time, and for constraints on the non-timber resources that are necessary to protect those other non-timber values. That is done on a periodic basis, and a cut is determined on that basis.

  The inventory, of course, we don't have what you would call a normal forest with different age classes reaching maturity at equal periods every year. So we do, at that same time, we do a projection of what will happen in the future given the current situation. And that, in many ... MAY3190.MM [Pg 121]

- MR. CUTHBERT: Thank you. John Cuthbert. We are continuing -- continually upgrading and updating the inventory. We are now embarking on a reinventory program for the province.

  The inventory that we currently use is of aggregate inventory. It will give us the right answer for a large area. The inventory is now being refined so that it will be more precise about specific stands.

  So we are continually upgrading and improving our information base and, of course, that is used at all our TSA or tree farm licence reanalysis.

  We are doing research on growth and yield, looking at the growth of managed stands, young stands. And, yes, growth and yield we do identify as one of the weaker areas of our inventory, but we are putting a concentrated effort to improve it, and there is always research going on and reinventories happening to improve our data base.

  ... on a geographic information system? You're not doing -- you're not doing actual, you know, reinventory on the ground or from the air necessarily. Aren't you reprocessing a lot of old data as well, previous data?

  MR. CUTHBERT: Well, the data base is we

look -- we analyze our inventory, see where we need additional samples or additional air calls or ground calls, look at the stratification. And right now we've looked at the classification, has been one area where we need to strengthen, and that is classifying certain stands so that we're classifying them correctly in the inventory. Then we look at the ground samples we have in those types and match them and determine our volumes on that basis.

So we are improving on our classification stands, looking at the samples we have, and using -- and deciding where we need to upgrade, and that is the basis... MAY3190.MM [Pg 125-126]

- Recreation sites and trails under the Ministry's mandate are also shown on recreation inventory maps, and I alert you to our answer in question 3(a).

  The Ministry also provides information for the preparation of other government and private sector publications which show recreation sites, trails and other facilities, eg. the B.C. Recreation Atlas, and we will table that document. MAY3190.MM [Pg 142]

- MR. HALL: When we produce these recreation maps, we would use the same general approach as with the recreation inventory, namely consult widely regarding information sources.

  However on the recreation maps, the intent is to show only the facilities, meaning sites and trails, which the Forest Service provides. So it is not our intent to show parks or tourism operators, et cetera. So we only show what the facilities which... MAY3190.MM [Pg 149]

- Well, there's been quite a few changes since 1984, both -- in both ways. Certainly we've seen some changing values of society, we've seen some increases in the silviculture program, we've seen some changing economics on the use of species that were not included in the inventory contributing to the harvest rates in those days, such as aspen in the Peace River. So there has been some changes. MAY3190.MM [Pg 185]

1.3 Sustainability

Summary:

The second set of transcripts were searched for sustainable/sustainability, and 315 occurrences were found. These comments were divided between 1. Comprehensive Land Use Plan and 2. Forest Land Management. The following summary applies to both sections.

There is a general consensus among the respondents that the issue of the sustainability of the forest resources must be addressed. On one hand, the public at large (private individuals, interest groups) see the issue of sustainability and sustainable development from the perspective of the Brundtland Commission. It is believed that the issue can best be dealt with in the context of a provincial land use strategy in which all forest resources receive equal value and weight. Particular concerns for the preservation and maintenance of forest resources such as wilderness were also expressed. The need for the government to develop a sustainable development plan for the Province is important (Government must ensure quality of life for future generations).

The other major concern identified by the respondents (mainly individuals connected to the Forest industry) is the issue of sustained yield. These individuals focussed on the need to improve existing forest management techniques and harvesting techniques, and to explore new tenure arrangements and new rotation systems to ensure the long term sustainability and economic prosperity of the industry and the Province.

The concern about how to reconcile the idea of economic growth and sustainable development was also raised.

Examples of comments related to Sustainability:

- The forest land base should be managed for the conservation of all existing resources on that land base. The values, such as old growth preservation, biological diversification, visual quality objectives, wildlife, et cetera, require reductions in the working forest land base. And the long-run sustainable yield calculated for that land base. APR3090.MJ [Pg 121]

- The second principle, sustainable use of natural resources. We will make sustainable use of renewable natural resources, such as water, soil and forests. Do you think that the forest industry can carry on this extraction and expect that their children and grandchildren will still have forests to look at, because that's what sustainable means. And that's not the way it's being applied. APR3090.MJ [Pg 166]

- ... We need to expand and create designated park areas, we need to control the clear-cutting that is going on right now, and we need to be more selective in our logging areas that have already been researched and fall into a sustainable plan so that other activities can still function compatibly in those areas. MAY1690.MM [Pg 55]

- MS. HEALD: Well, definitely, yeah. I mean, in a village that I lived in, they tried to develop a sustainable plan, which meant that they would take a map of the area that they were dealing with and get everybody's input on what they wanted to go on in that area; if they wanted to fish here and if they wanted to see whales there and if they wanted... MAY1690.MM [Pg 59]

- The forest as incidental provider of an economic resource is sustainable only if old growth is taken out at the rate at which it is naturally replaced, leaving all the ingredients of ecological diversity intact.

  This requires untouchable reserves of every local type, while elsewhere selective logging replaces clear-cutting, unless topsoil is left unharmed and replacement of full diversity occurs at...

  The forest, with old growth ecology intact and superior fibre in constant supply, could support sustainable, but not expandable use, if economic redirection is started quickly.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Did I hear you correctly? Did I hear you say that forests are an incidental provider of economic benefits?

  MR. ASHTON: That is what they would ideally be, because the use of them will be sustainable. Whatever would be taken out of them would be the same as what would be replaced in them.

  MR. ASHTON: Well, incidental inasmuch as the forest itself is part of the global ecosystem, which among other things, is carbon dioxidizing.

  And therefore, if something is taken out of it for economic reasons, and it's sustainable, the economic advantage is an incidental by-product.

  Now, as I said earlier, what has happened in British Columbia is far too much reliance has been placed upon this as an economic base, and -- MAY1690.MM [Pg 121-126]

- Although we trumpet the cause of sustainable development in B.C., I don't think we are practising what we preach in this area.

  Everyone is now aware of the map published by the Valhalla Wilderness Society, which depicts the shopping list of new park and wilderness and ecological reserves for B.C. MAY1690.MM [Pg 136]

- THE CHAIRPERSON: The Valhalla group?
  MR. NICOLAY: Well, no, by the Brundtland Report.
  THE CHAIRPERSON: Well, what is that?
  MR. NICOLAY: The sustainable development plan.
  THE CHAIRPERSON: What does the Brundtland Report --
  MR. NICOLAY: They say that each country should be setting aside at least 12 percent of their land base. MAY1690.MM [Pg 146]

- We feel as a village that we must have sustainable development, which is a buzzword out there, and we must take care of our natural resources as they are now, and in the future. But we can't lose sight of our main economic base, which in this area is forestry. MAY0190.ED [Pg 18]

- The second myth I think that is terribly worrying is the myth of sustainable development used to rationalize unlimited growth. Just because a lake does not expand its shoreline every year doesn't mean it's going to turn into a swamp. Just because a business doesn't expand by 20 percent every year doesn't mean it's failing. MAY0190.ED [Pg 108]

- It's also important to understand that our hospitals and schools and roads, et cetera, are dependent on that healthy resource base. But most importantly a profitable economic base is essential so that we can afford to make the environmental changes needed to ensure that our forests are sustainable and that our environment is sustainable. It's no surprise that you see the poorer countries in the world that have the poor environmental records. MAY0190.ED [Pg 119]

- The Red Mountain Residents Association believes that the narrow view of the forest as merely an economic commodity to be exploited, currently held by industry and government, must be altered, otherwise, sustainable forestry will remain a catch phrase, and a myth in this province, because industry appears to have little incentive to take a wider, ecologically-based view of the forest, government must assume the leadership role in facilitating the necessary shift.

  We believe it is possible to have a sustainable forest, while continuing to utilize its resources in a balanced manner. What so far has been lacking in making sustainability a reality is not so much the necessary knowledge, but rather, the political will.

  With these considerations in mind, the Red Mountain Residents Association respectfully urges the B.C. Forest Resources Commission to consider undertaking a review of the Ministry of Forests basic philosophy, and their traditional relationship with industry, in order to assess whether in fact these are serving the public's long-term interests.

1.3 Sustainability

Regarding the practice of sustainable forestry, we offer the following specific suggestions: ... MAY0290.MM [Pg 83]

- MS. PARKER: Each of you can see the comments. You might be interested especially in the fifth point which dealt with economics, because that's on everybody's mind I'm sure. It was the toughest question for people to answer, because of course it was complicated.

  sustainability, balance, were reported again and again. Unchecked growth, lack of knowledge, quality of life as weighed against economics, and alternatives to current logging practice, were mentioned by several, with apparently similar concerns, but coming from different points of view, and with somewhat different responses or suggestions, somewhat different solutions. MAY0290.MM [Pg 115]

- We must preserve park land. Old growth forests not only make beautiful and valuable park land, they also produce mushrooms. The mushroom industry adds valuable income to this area of the province. This industry also needs regulation if it is to be sustainable. Hot springs are a very special natural occurrence and should be protected by a buffer zone of trees. MAY0290.MM [Pg 128]

- My plea to you all for a sustained forest economy, can only be achieved through the maintenance of a working forest. It is time for the government to define that forest, to ensure that adequate planning can be undertaken to ensure a sustainable future. MAY0290.MM [Pg 149]

- The Brundtland Commission, the international group that spent three years coming up with a very comprehensive report on the state of the world economy and the environment, recommends that the world's preserved areas be tripled, and they say that preservation is an essential ingredient of sustainable development. Without that, you just can't achieve sustainable development.

  So, the idea is to not look at each area like South Moresby and Carmanah, and then try to come up with a 50/50 solution. That isn't going to work.

  What we have to do is look at the whole province, and figure out which are the... MAY0290.MM [Pg 162]

- ... at once it can't be sustained, can it? I mean, if we're -- like, the forests that I've seen up in the upper reaches of the valleys here in the Kootenays, and what I just drove through going down to Carmanah, indicate that that logging can't be sustainable, because most of the logging has occurred in the last ten or twenty years. And, so, that's just unrealistic to expect that that level of logging can continue. MAY0290.MM [Pg 180]

- We ask that the Ministry of Forests be instructed to encourage and facilitate experimentation in alternative harvesting and silvicultural strategies.

With regard to site productivity and soil conservation, sustainable forestry and protection of other resources demands the long term productivity of forest soils and ecosystems be maintained or enhanced. Access trails for logging, particularly cut and fill trails on steep slopes continue to degrade productive forest soils. MAY790.ED [Pg 76]

- ...from the resource so generously provided by nature. I see full recognition of the importance of the forest resource to the people of B.C. I see land use decisions based on fact, not emotion and media hype. I see sharing, not reservation for an elite few. I see a sustainable, constantly improving resource, which can contribute to the total future well-being of all B.C. citizens. Thank you. MAY790.ED [Pg 91]

- ... The purchase of land would include the purchase of each and every tree. There should be a set value for the age, size, state of health and type of tree. The forestry department and the consumers of the forest could start thinking of a totally sustainable forest industry. The Lower Mainland was forested and very, very little was reforested. The companys could go into the Lower Mainland and lease, reforest and keep the balance of nature. There are many so-called farms that are not producing much in the Richmond/Delta area.

The people are waiting to become wealthy by selling their land to a developer. The whole area should be green. Add to farm agricultural, sustainable forest. The Langley/Abbotsford/Bradner area could also be kept green in this way. The barns would be in the trees rather than on absolutely useless land. MAY790.ED [Pg 97]

- ... Canada's contribution to our submission, which I think is shared by the other organizations is that it is both possible and necessary to establish in B.C. a large and vigorous forest industry that leads the way in environmental standards, that fully accommodate conservation needs, that is genuinely sustainable, that provides good employment for increasing numbers of British Columbians, that provides needed products for the world, and by doing so, go a long way towards our obligations to produce the equivalent of the physical goods we consume. MAY790.ED [Pg 123]

- Now, I'd like to discuss one aspect of the CPU's concerns about sustainable forestry that is often overlooked. As trade unionists, we are committed to sustaining jobs of our members and the communities in which they live. We want to see our communities thrive in the future for our children and our grandchildren. This stands in stark contrast to the interests of the... MAY790.ED [Pg 125]

- The large integrated forest companies that control most of British Columbia forest lands under long term tenures are not in the business of assuring a healthy future forest, but relatively short term profit. So their interest in sustainability is suspect, though, of course, they will pay lip service to the latest rhetorical fashions and public concerns. A case in point is MacMillan Bloedel. Allow me to quote from a recent article by Professor Julion Dunster of Simon Fraser University.
  "It would certainly be a mistake for the government... MAY790.ED [Pg 126]

- ... and I think we can say this on behalf of all three organizations -- that the matters will be resolved by the courts and there is a very grave risk that the courts, in the way of courts, will find solutions that are not politically or economically sustainable, and that's a very grave risk that we're all operating under. MAY790.ED [Pg 137]

- ... over 14 percent over that period of time, or if you look at all of the technical literature which talks about under which circumstances these treatments are practical, you will see that monetary policy as it is practised in Canada mandates irresponsible forestry. It mandates exploitive agriculture. You cannot have sustainability at 14 percent. MAY790.ED [Pg 152]

- We would emphasize that an ecologically responsible and sustainable forest industry will depend upon the public's understanding that there is no single formula that can apply to all of the timber types and all of the terrains across this province. MAY790.ED [Pg 154]

- The real central core problem is how can five billion people, rising to 10 billion people, find the physical resources out of the world in a way that's sustainable, in a way that leaves a physical environment that's got some integrity to it, and conserves valued life forms and so on? MAY790.ED [Pg 158]

- You have been charged with an important and difficult task, and the ramifications of your decisions will be felt throughout B.C. and ultimately other provinces and countries. You must protect British Columbia's land base and ensure that we use our natural resources wisely to guarantee a healthy, sustainable future for our children and generations to come. MAY1090.AS [Pg 49]

- I believe that government agencies have attempted to downplay the significance of such an increase on both the local environment and the community.

1.3 Sustainability

Our communities depend on the long-term sustainability of our forests for jobs as well as wildlife, recreation, water and other environmental quality. MAY1090.AS [Pg 95]

- ...influenceable by the Ministry, with the Forest Service then having the role to follow through on it and to perform research and other functions but not setting the allocations or the AAC's?

MR. MELENKA: If it stands the test of wise resource use that's going to ensure a sustainable development and we can pass on that type of wise resource use to our children and their children, certainly I would subscribe to that.

COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: Okay.

MR. MELENKA: But it has to stand the test, Roger. MAY1090.AS [Pg 183]

- Today, opinion polls identify the environment as the single most important problem facing British Columbia, and forestry as a major concern affecting the environment. There is unprecedented public interest in protecting the environment and managing the resources of the forest for a sustainable future.

Our forests are an essential part of a healthy environment and a sustainable economy for British Columbia, and must be managed on that basis.

The Ministry of Environment is pleased to present this submission and would welcome any opportunity to provide further, more detailed information as required.

The goal of the Ministry of Environment is to encourage a sustainable environment, curb environmental degradation, and ensure that environmental management can meet the changing needs and priorities of the many users of our resources. This goal is outlined in Ministry publications, examples of which appear in Appendix 1, which I will table at the end of this.

In addition to these Acts, the Ministry of Environment plays a key role in the administration of the sustainable Environment Fund Act, which has implications for forest lands.

Accordingly, the new sustainable Environment Fund, established by the government, provides $1 million to implement a variety of resource management initiatives, including increased funding for monitoring and assessing the impact of development on fish and wildlife, and integrated resource inventories.

The sustainable Environment Fund provides for 14.1 million to allow government to acquire more park land, fish and wildlife habitat, improve environmental standards, and develop standards for new industrial development. MAY1490.AS [Pg 5-26]

- So, we have this task force set up, which is chaired by an independent mediator, and which has representatives from Tofino and from the forest industry, and from a wide variety of the users. And the attempt is there to try to come up with a sustainable development strategy for the Clayoquot Sound. I think that model is, is a different model than has been used in the past. MAY1490.AS [Pg 39]

- The big question that will affect the guiding industry, I think, will be social acceptance of it, as opposed to whether or not there will be animals around in the foreseeable future. Because if we make some of these changes that sustainable development says we have to make, we're probably going to be able to ensure that some of ... MAY1490.AS [Pg 51]

- For example, this year, as Mr. Dalon indicated with the sustainable development, we have five times the dollars that we had last year for inventory, for wildlife and fish. So we expect that we'll be able to make a big jump in the next couple of years. MAY1490.AS [Pg 54]

- Part of this paper, and the monies that we've obtained for, the $5 million for the sustainable environment fund, will allow us to get some more resources, to do a few more of these plans. MAY1490.AS [Pg 65]

- We have internally, a Deputy Minister's Committee for sustainable development, which tends to grapple with some of these values. But we do it by having our own ethical and philosophy code within the Ministry of Environment, which we are, which I am very strong on. So that we have our own Ministry ethics and principles out there,... MAY1490.AS [Pg 71]

- It seems to me that that is a balance where someone is going to have to try and determine what level of local input you'd be provided, at the same time maintain what is called, now, sustainable development, whatever that means in detail.

  It seems to me, though, for that balance to be struck, someone either in government or a combination of government and public, has to set some basic principles and criteria which constitutes sustainable development. And they provide the basis against which local input can then be judged. MAY1490.AS [Pg 76]

- But it's that kind of criteria that has to be laid out, and therefore if a local resource group, or local board or whatever you said, said we want to cut half the watershed in five years, you would say that's not possible, because the basic principles of sustainable development says that you can not cut more than 30 percent, over 25 years, or whatever that figure that is. MAY1490.AS [Pg 77]

- The mission of the Ministry of Crown Lands is to serve the people of British Columbia by managing and allocating public land to ensure access for industry, commerce, settlement, recreation and conservation uses, in a manner that is sensitive to environmental needs and sustainable development. MAY1490.AS [Pg 100]

- What was the purpose of this park? If the purpose of the park was to protect, for example, a particular habitat, or association of plants and animals, what's the condition of that? Is it in good shape? Is it sustainable in the future? Where are we going with it? So, we don't just set it aside and say, "Job's over, must be okay. The fact that we put a boundary around it, means that it's fine.", isn't adequate. We have to know, on a continuing basis,... MAY1490.AS [Pg 187]

- The points that we would like to bring to the Commission are outlined below.

Number one, long-term sustainability. One of the major conclusions of the World Commission on Environment presented in the report, "Our Common Future", was that all resource development should be demonstrably sustainable.

The Commission concluded that unprecedented social and economic disruption could occur if current trends continue. This means that continued development of resources must occur without further damaging the world's atmosphere, water and soils.

We recognize that the forest industry is a very important component of the economy of the

And the third point, we feel that traditional methods of yield prediction that may have served foresters well in the past, may not be adequate to address the question of sustainability in a future that is expected to be substantially different from the past. And I would like to refer here to an article published by Dr. Hamish Kimmins in the B.C. Naturalists 1989 called sustainable development and forestry in British Columbia, and that is the article on which that comment is based. MAY1490.MM [Pg 6]

- The Strangway Commission describes anthropocentric and bio-centric as two competing resource management ideologies, and proposes sustainable development as a bridge allowing both sets of values to exist harmoniously. I disagree.

  The anthropocentric value system is fundamentally flawed because of the very temporal bias of man. Its time frames and value systems are distortions of reality, and therefore lead to the abuse of, and in our era ..

  This is our part of the global change that must be made. Recognition of forests as anciently valuable, too valuable intact to be wasted, is a start. Recognizing that our management history has been a serious abuse of the forest is a start. Recognizing that sustainable development will only be possible after bio-centric management has restabilized healthy ecosystems is a start. MAY1490.MM [Pg 88-91]

- MR. HENDERSON: Disturbing economic equilibriums isn't very much fun either, but I think you have to – we have to get back to a place where the forest is going to be there for a long enough term in the future that we can have a sustainable development. I don't think at the way we're going that those communities, those interior communities and my community, Gibsons, which is dependent on forestry, I don't think they will be able to survive the end of the forest if we keep on going the way we're... MAY1490.MM [Pg 94]

- In terms of population, if we can't get to a place where we protect our environment first and then have a sustainable development economy on top of it, China, India, other more – very much more populous places, we can't expect them to do that.

  And as I tried to indicate, this is a global problem and there has to be solutions found for it. MAY1490.MM [Pg 95]

- MS. McGINN: Yes, yes, and I think we have to. I think that for us to be able to protect the environment, if that's what we really want to do, then we have to change our consumer patterns.

  I don't – I – sustainable development is I think a little bit of a misnomer in that we cannot sustain the rate of development as we have it now. We – we must look at the way we use our natural resources and we must – we must make sacrifices for a quality of life as an... MAY1590.MM [Pg 30]

- It is my observation that through well-developed education programs and through the proper dissemination of information to the public, people will begin to understand and support the concepts of sustainable development and integrated resource management. MAY1590.MM [Pg 40]

1.3 Sustainability

- The centralized control by the provincial government of the timber industry in British Columbia has policies, cutting licences and permits that have not only been competitively unfair to smaller players, but has neglected the long-term sustainability of aboriginal and non-aboriginal lands and communities.
  ... the Reverend Peter Hammill (phonetic, one of our national spokespeople gave this advice to the Alberta Pacific Environmental Review Board. Quote: "The thrust of the Brundtland Commission to integrate economics and ecology in the decision-making and law-making process, to improve the quality of human life, is not a new concept. sustainable development is a framework for the integration of environmental protection and development strategies that have been practised by aboriginal peoples in this country for thousands of years. MAY1590.MM [Pg 56-57]

- But the – the amount of and type of logging that's going on in their areas is not being consulted with properly. So, what they're interested in is for their own sustainability, that their cultural practises be looked after. Together, they realize that the province relies on its timber fibre for a sound economy. But what they want is a fair shake. They have not had that. MAY1590.MM [Pg 62]

- We accept the Brundtland concept of sustainable development. It's only through some north/south transfer of wealth that the developing world's population growth can be curtailed, its living standards improved, and environmental degradation halted. And if B.C. is to participate in this process, this means forest development in B.C. so that we can... MAY1590.MM [Pg 107] 1

- We share the view and desire of the B.C. public for a healthy and environmentally sound forest industry, and are fully committed to work diligently and with enthusiasm towards the successful implementation of a plan for integrated and sustainable use of the forest.
  Our 75 members in the consulting foresters are men and women professionally trained and licensed to manage the public's forests. We are bound to the Code of Ethics of our registering body, the Association of British Columbia Professional Foresters, and the Foresters Act. MAY1590.MM [Pg 119]

- Then the last one of the principles is resource sustainability. And this is perhaps one of the areas where there are some new ideas that are appearing. sustainability of natural resources; does that mean the resource capital that we were provided with, like, the total forest that we were given, or is it sustainability of natural resources plus manmade capital? MAY1590.MM [Pg 180]

- ... about Indian education. We have had an advisory committee of chiefs and elders on culture, heritage and language, which has presented its report to Cabinet.

1.3 Sustainability

We have had an advisory committee on Indian economic development, which provides advice to the Cabinet Committee on Native affairs, and Cabinet Committee on, now, sustainable development. And we have the Premier's Council on Native Affairs, which hears Indian concerns about very large policy issues, including the land question, and has heard from probably ten or so tribal councils now of the 30 tribal councils. MAY1590.AS [Pg 13]

- One of our directors in our ministry is also on the board of the University of Victoria's Alternate Dispute Resolution Program, and we participate actively in things like the Clayoquot Sound sustainable Development Task Force, lend staff time to that, and we do a number of those kinds of things to try and resolve those kinds if disputes. MAY1590.AS [Pg 17]

- ... just every single one of these three or four reports and Commissions have been completely ignored and the coast forest remains as a source of quick cash return. Just cash in a little more area, one after another. It's not a really great effort as far as creating a sustainable situation. MAY1590.ED [Pg 35]

- MR. EHRLICH: What we do want to say to this is that, if not a -- maybe sustainability is out the window here, which is really a drag.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: We don't know.

  MR. EHRLICH: I can't assume with everybody else that the forests were being looked after --

  COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: But in fact, if the sustainability, as I understand it, was the new Forest Act changed that, so that --

  MR. EHRLICH: Yes, that's true. MAY1590.ED [Pg 41]

- Whatever is best for each community, it is vital to ensure a sustainable environment for this and future generations, and most of all, it is important to take into consideration the following points:

  Identification of critical watersheds.
  Identification and preservation of critical wildlife habitat.
  The impact of long-term recreational use versus short term gain of logging.
  The genetic diversity of each area must... MAY1590.ED [Pg 43]

- The Ministry of Forests is not managing the land and it's resources in an ecologically sustainable manner, with any regard for public concern. The effectiveness of the options paper will be measurable by resulting action. MAY1590.ED [Pg 113]

1.3 Sustainability

- The Ministry has several challenging and potentially competitive functions assigned it by the Ministry of Forests Act. To find a workable synthesis, the ministry has developed policies, procedures and resource management goals to implement integrated resource management. Our intent is to achieve sustainable development. MAY1790.AS [Pg 6]

- Forest Act. Under the Forest Act the Ministry of Forests shall: classify and inventory forest land. That's contained in Sections 2 and 4.

  Determine the Allowable Annual Cut, the AAC, considering the rate of sustainable timber production based on, one, forest composition; two, rate of forest re-establishment; three, required silviculture treatments; four, appropriate standards of timber use; five, requirements for other resource uses; six, the short and long-term implications of alternative rates of timber harvests; seven, the nature, capabilities and timber requirements of timber processing ... MAY1790.AS [Pg 8]

- In summary, Mr. Chairman, and Panel, the Ministry of Forests' mandate is to serve the people of British Columbia as stewards of the province's forest and range resource by growing and managing and protecting healthy and sustainable forests and rangelands. MAY1790.AS [Pg 9]

- Mr. Chairman, with respect to, for example, timber, we have quantitative objectives, such as the AAC, and we have qualitative objectives, such as resource sustainability and soil productivity maintenance.

  With respect to range, we have quantitative objectives which include AUMs, and we have qualitative objectives, such as rangeland stewardship. MAY1790.AS [Pg 25]

- The second broad topic I would like to discuss today is that of a comprehensive forest inventory. It's been very popular lately with all government groups and other agencies to use the buzzword "sustainable development." This has been, of course, from the Bruntland Report. That's where it was derived, and everybody seems to think that's the way to go. And idealistically it is the way that we have to go. But I also feel that if we are to achieve sustainable development we have to have a better idea of what we have in the way of forest resources.

  The present AAC calculations that we're using in British Columbia are based on obviously outdated data, and in some cases I think it is suspect in itself. With new data we'...

  The whole reason I push for a new inventory and AAC calculations is the fact that I personally can see a few TSAs where there is going to be problems in sustainability. And I am not saying that I have done a huge amount of inventory work myself, but just in seeing these TSAs and seeing what is available and seeing what our company is trying to chart, it's obvious to me that there's going to have to be a...

THE CHAIRPERSON: Neil, could you summarize, so that we have a chance for questions, please?

MR. FINDLAY: Yeah. I've got a couple more things to go over here.

I feel that the truly sustainable AACs as we see in B.C. today need not be impacted heavily if we are to conduct a vigorous stand tending program. FRDA 1 entered into this. It's helpful in eliminating some of our backlog, but I feel that we must push strongly for an increased commitment to... MAY1790.MM [Pg 134]

- One other element I think is most useful to learn about. In Washington, in order to provide a voluntary forum for the various interest groups concerned with maintaining a sustainable forest industry in the state, a sustainable Forestry Round Table has been convened by the Commissioner of Public Lands, the State Forest Practices Board, in the Timber/Fish/Wildlife participants. There are 38 members on this round table. Everybody is included, and they have a steering committee of five. MAY1790.MM [Pg 163]

- Their concern is simply to safeguard the livelihoods and lifestyles of that region, and for centuries prior to non-Indian settlement, and during the gradual build-up of non-Indian settlement over the last 150 years, an economy has developed there that meets all of the criteria for sustainable development. MAY0490.ED [Pg 7]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Just a second, Howard, if you would. Someone pulled the switch.

  MR. PAISH: It's happened to me before. As I was saying, timber extraction has always been a part of the West Chilcotin sustainable economy, and the members have no problems with it. MAY0490.ED [Pg 7]

- Keep in mind that current data identifies B.C. as the third largest North American tourism destination, after California and Florida.

  Tourism is much more of a sustainable growth industry than forestry. We should be trying to diversify our economy, rather than making it a one horse economy, whose future rests solely on the health of that one horse. MAY0490.ED [Pg 64]

- I realize we need the forest to provide our economic base, and support sustainable logging and mineral development. But, am concerned that as our population grows, there will be great pressure to sell forest lands for housing and recreational developments. MAY0890.AS [Pg 93]

- MR. GOODWIN: Okay, well, I would say, first of all I would say that we probably aren't smart enough to figure it out ecologically, from an ecological standpoint, because we don't know enough about that forest. I would approach it from the other end.

  sustainable development has been defined as meeting the needs of the current generation without endangering the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The pivotal point there is "needs".

  I think that in order to decide how much of that cedar forest we're going to have to log, we may have to have a look at our lifestyles and decide what's important to us. What is sustainable? How much do we need to live happily, to share with our families, to have wonderful, warm communities with not a lot of drug addiction, and things like that.

  And if we come at it from that end, then we may find there isn't going to be a conflict between a sustainable use of that material, and meeting our needs, because our needs may well be different than we think they are now.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me just dwell on that example a little more.

  MR. GOODWIN: Sure.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: If we wanted to assure sustainability for future generations, shouldn't we be concerned about returning some of that land to productivity?

  MR. GOODWIN: Well, the land is productive in an ecological sense. We don't see it as such, because we're not making money off it, or you know, gaining something from it. ... MAY0890.AS [Pg 112-113]

- ... the Kootenay bands have devised an economic development strategy geared towards maximizing the potential for permanent employment opportunities for band members, increasing band revenue, and achieving economic independence, while ensuring that the most valued aspect of traditional and natural culture are preserved, and natural resource usage does not exceed sustainable yield levels.

  All bands currently have forestry management programs in place. In the East Kootenay region, the forestry sector is the second largest employer. The region has 2.6 percent of the total regulated forest area, and contains two percent of the volume of mature timber in British Columbia. MAY0890.AS [Pg 179]

- 6. Local community land use plans should be developed. A community based sustainable development plan would address all aspects of current and future developments. Members of the community are the people who have the greatest interest in perpetuating healthy forests and forest resources. MAY0890.AS [Pg 184]

- And that's why we're so concerned that that program continue, because right when we can begin to see that there is some real potential for some financial independence on a sustainable basis, now the whole future of the whole thing is up in the air.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Thank you.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Roger? MAY0890.AS [Pg 191]

- And I would say that the only way that we're going to be able to make integrated resource management work conceptually the way we have before, on a sustainable basis, is we get rid of economics as the driver, and we put preservation of water quality in there, and then we'll be all right, because the other values will flow from that. And it doesn't mean that economics has to be something of the past. It just means that it's going to be more sustainable.

  But, I think I would tend to favour closer to what the Americans have, what they call multiple resource use management, where the weightings are more equal, because then you get rid of the linearity of it.

  Economics tends to preclude a certain amount of other kinds of resource uses,

  So, if we're going to plan things, we have to have drivers that are more environmentally sound, I think, that can be fit into a more ecologically sustainable concept. MAY0890.AS [Pg 195]

- The role of the government of British Columbia as I see it is to provide rational and manageable regulations that will ensure sustainable development. MAY0990.AS [Pg 45]

- To maintain the quality of life enjoyed in our area it is imperative that industry has a continuous supply of timber. Therefore, a comprehensive inventory of all resources must be undertaken. Following this inventory, land use and sustainable development strategies must be implemented, allowing for economic development and environmental conservation. MAY0990.AS [Pg 67]

- Our forests can no longer be treated as growth industry controlled by large corporations seeking short-term profits. They are a common property resource and must be managed in a way to provide sustainable harvest levels while ensuring forest ecosystem diversity and stability. There is a list of recommendations which I feel would help achieve this end. MAY0990.AS [Pg 78]

1.3 Sustainability

- They practiced a true form of sustainable development, and thus have a valid claim for consideration in any realignment of provincial land and forest policy. MAY0990.AS [Pg 116]

- I think one of the most basic land management decisions, is the definition of the forest lands that are physically and ecologically capable of producing sustainable crops of trees or fibre. What is the extent of the operable land base? MAY0990.ED [Pg 16]

- Government has had to do a better job of monitoring the industry, in order to ensure that this is the case, and if not, appropriate action needs to take place. Government also needs to show that sustainable development in this province can be a reality. MAY0990.ED [Pg 97]

- I submit that I am the best example of sustainable development. My resort can be perpetual. I use these trees and maintain these forests to a small degree. Most cabin owners have even had to put out fires they've found along the way. MAY0990.ED [Pg 121]

- MR. LEE: Okay, and that aspect of our Institute, we believe may be redundant. As you know, one of the questions asked at the round table, was whether or not there shouldn't be a sustainable Development Institute in the province.

  And, we in this Institute agree, that that job could probably be done better through that system, and probably would be more believable, or a better organ to do the job.

  And I know, that the round table is going to recommend to government, that that sustainable Development Institute go ahead. MAY0990.ED [Pg 131]

- I think that the government has an obligation not to promote any kind of a political popularity, to cater to any particular interest, but rather it has to provide the best overall sustainable standard of living for the people of the province. MAY0990.ED [Pg 134]

- I think to achieve an environmentally sound, sustainable economic climate, there has to be a comprehensive land use policy, for the province. I don't mean a valley by valley decision making process, or drainage, by drainage, where we have all this conflict and controversy. I don't think that's going to end up with anyone happy. MAY0990.ED [Pg 135]

1.3 Sustainability

- The second issue that we've discussed in our concerns, was the rate of the annual allowable cut. We have some concerns over what appears to be a massive rate of deforestation in our province. We feel that in order to ensure that the forestry industry continues on a sustainable basis, that an extensive reinventory of the remaining timber is required, and that this should be done on a valley by valley basis. MAY0990.ED [Pg 152]

- Some of these suggestions may not be considered economically practical or economically viable, but I would like to stress that decisions about the future of our forests, must be based on economic sustainability, environmental protection, preservation of land with exceptional and unique recreation or cultural values, and not just short-term profitability of a particular method.

  Our suggestions are, number one, the provincial government should commit to increased protection and preservation of wilderness and semi-wilderness areas. Especially, those areas which have unique recreational, cultural... MAY0990.ED [Pg 155]

- ... Challenge Coastal brief, examines the existing provincial forest policy system. Our analysis reveals that a number of critical flaws have developed over time.

  Today, these flaws seriously hinder our attempt to regain public confidence, and inhibit our efforts to become a globally competitive industry, that firmly embraces the concept of sustainable development. MAY0990.ED [Pg 168]

- Fletcher Challenge supports the basic premise of government monitored land management, that underlies our provincial tenure system. But, we must adopt some new measures and reduce onerous regulations, if we are to provide sustainable social and economic benefits to present and future British Columbians.

  We need:

  1. A renewed committed government and industry partnership.
  2. An appropriate inventory information, enabling government and industry to manage the forests, with the goal of sustainable development.
  3. A climate where superior stewardship... MAY0990.ED [Pg 173]

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- ... Certainly, to manage forest lands that are already on lands in trust. There are a set of ecological criteria that are set on each property, and I think that that's a key aspect, that that ecological criteria has to be sufficient that it guarantees ecological sustainability of the lands. You know, both for forest production and for watershed maintenance, and all the rest.

If that sort of criteria is site specific for community forestry, right, then why not. And particularly if the local citizens are involved in the actual on site monitoring process, then so much... MAY0990.ED [Pg 194]

- The Canadian Institute of Forestry national office recently produced a policy paper on sustainable development which refers to the Brundtland Commission 1987 report "Our Common Future" which the Commission is no doubt aware of.

The Canadian Institute of Forestry paper states that the touchstone of the Brundtland Report is a philosophy of development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Also in the Canadian Institute of Forestry policy statement, sustainable forest land management is defined as management which ensures that the use of any forest resource is biologically sustainable and will not impair the biological diversity of the use of the same land base for any other forest resources in the future.

We urge the Commission to bear these two prime concerns in mind when making recommendations on "The Future of Our Forests" to the Minister. We must meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations and we must ensure that the use of our forest resource is biologically sustainable.

Therefore, on the basis of these two prime concerns, the Vancouver section of the Canadian Institute of Forestry respectfully requests that the Commission take into consideration the following proposals in composing their final recommendations.

(1 We propose that an updated forest inventory be undertaken for British Columbia. We are given to understand that the most recent inventory for much of the Crown lands is obsolete and fail to see how we can determine if we are over-cutting, under-cutting or even what the sustainable cut should be if we do not have a reliable inventory.

(2 In the same vein, we need more growth and yield studies. Without reliable information on the probable volumes of second growth at various age levels, it is again not possible to state with any authority what the biological sustainable cut should be. MAY890.ED [Pg 7]

- MR. MCMILLAN: Well, they certainly go a long way to addressing mine. Very clearly, the forest is a resource that should be utilized to create employment and generate wealth for the province, but it has to be done in such a manner that it is sustainable and on-going. MAY890.ED [Pg 21]

- ... So be it with the forests, only it's trees and usable acres. I would respectfully suggest that before you can assess the effectiveness of the tree farms as a form of tenure, you will have to apply litmus test to sustainability of the timber resource on the tree farms, ultimately developing a comfort zone around the rate of cut, considering remaining old growth inventory, rate of regeneration and all other factors.

I would suggest it would be a relatively easy exercise to do similar tests for all other forms of provincial tenures. Please don't shortchange yourselves. Before you can make quantitative or qualitative recommendations, you have to know the whole picture and the common denominator is developing a sustainable AAC.

In the second instance, the citizens of B.C. are demanding assurances that the forest resource is a sustainable resource or if in fact the resource is not on a course of sustainability, chart or make recommendations to achieve sustainability. Again, the common denominator is provincial AAC. The so-called silent majority out there is confused with all the tugs, pulls, claims and counterclaims swirling around the forest resource. MAY890.ED [Pg 49]

- ... As Mr. Romer of B.C.'s Ecological Reserve Program states, and I quote, "Through a public ground swell of opinion, the people of British Columbia have come to the conclusion we can't go on logging as we have in years past." The people of B.C. want a sustainable resource fulfilling many values, including a sustainable and vital logging industry. In their wisdom, they reject the claims of extremes on issues. They distrust the Ministry of Forests as a sense that for too many years service in Forest Service has meant service to the industry, not themselves, the owners of the resource.

The industry has its own burdens of credibility and education. The times require an independent body such as yourselves to develop an AAC which gives confidence and comfort to the citizens of the province that a sustainable resource is being maintained, and all other decisions are value or use decisions. I hope you see your way clear to make a sustainable consensus AAC your initial priority.

1.3 Sustainability

Uncertainty of sustainability of the forest resource has bred distrust and introduces emotions working against establishing a consensus multiple use program. MAY890.ED [Pg 49-50

- ... The in word today, of course, is sustainable development, but always, people start equating development with growth. Growth means bigger; development means better, and if we get serious about sustainable development, it means doing far, far better with the resource base that we have. MAY890.ED [Pg 133]

- Prior to this Commission formulating any position or recommendations on tenure, it is the recommendation from North Island Citizens for Shared Resources that a formal review of each existing tenure system be completed. The emphasis should be on how has this tenure system affected the sustainability of the resource. MAY0890.MM [Pg 41]

- To offset the misinformation and to help assure our citizens that our forest policy is based on sustainable yield, we suggest that an immediate inventory be carried out of all land in the province.

  The inventory should be structured to show:

  (1 Total productive forest land.

  (2 Total unproductive forest land such as high altitude areas that will never be logged, marshlands, lakes, ecological reserves, farmland, et cetera. MAY0890.MM [Pg 123]

- We hope to access the valley with a back haul to Port McNeill. No development is required in the estuary. Logging will be done by our own crews from Port McNeill and Port Hardy. Harvesting rates will reflect the public advisory committee's view of sustainable development.

  Deer and elk winter ranges are in place. Fish creeks are categorized, planning zones defined, bedrock maps, recreation sites preserved, a proposed -- et cetera, et cetera. MAY0890.MM [Pg 137]

- In the written brief that I supplied the Commission with, it was mainly made up of Canadian Institute of Forestry's national position paper on sustainable development.

  In today's presentation, I'd like to just touch on a few of the points that were presented in the paper, and I'd like to centre my comments around a challenge of sustainable development.

  In doing so, I would also like to touch on the role that I feel that public education in forest policy will need to play in the future for sustainable development.

Now, the concept of sustainable development is not a new one, but it's been made sort of the current rage due to the popularity of the 1987 U.N. Report, "Our Common Future", more commonly known as the Brundtland Report. In the report they call sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Now, it's simple -- it might seem like a simple concept on the surface, but it actually begs a multitude of questions. First we can ask ourselves what resources...

...or what resources are to be sustained. Are we talking wood, are we talking trees, are we talking cavity-nesting birds? There's a multitude of resources that we affect in our development, and we need to determine what these resources have to be.

Now, we have to ask ourselves does sustainable development allow for any environmental degradation. If a hectare of forest land produces fewer resources in the year 2090 than it did in 1990, does that mean that we failed in our goals of sustainable development.

We also need to know or determine what is required to meet future needs. Can future resources differ from present ones if they serve the same function. Is a glass of water from a second-growth forest any less valuable than a glass of water from an old-growth forest. Are we concerned with having mystic old-growth forests as a resource, or are misty second-growth forests sufficient.

sustainable development also begs a time frame. In our local area here, the glaciers pretty well scrape this area down the bare bones 15 to 10,000 years ago, and we have forests today. Does that mean that that's a suitable time frame for sustainable development?

Decisions have to be made whether is forestry with a 400-year rotation less acceptable or is it more acceptable than forestry with a 50-year rotation.

In my mind sustainable development also implies that we have a knowledge of resources, what resources we have, and that we have a knowledge of ecological processes. What inventories do we need? Are inventories of trees, fish and wildlife, scenic views; is that sufficient? Do we need inventories of old-growth fungi? This question has to be answered.

We need to understand our processes better, you know, how fast do our young forests grow? What habitat changes can wildlife adapt to? And I feel our ability to judge our success at any form of sustainable development is going to require answers to some of these questions so we can judge how we're doing.

Anyway, accepting sustainable development as a future policy really can't wait for all these questions to be answered. If we waited for questions, to questions being answered, we'd probably never do anything in life.

The Canadian Institute of Forestry as a national organization endorses sustainable development as a future yardstick for forest development, but it does strongly recommend a number of steps be taken to ensure that such development achieves its goals. MAY0990.MM [Pg 66-68]

- The public and the media are suspicious of things they don't understand, and unfortunately, forest management, whether sustainable or not, is something they don't seem to understand.

  There is a strong need for the public, for politicians, for the media and forest managers to all get involved in forest education either at the giving end, at the receiving end, or in a lot of cases probably at...

  Public education on forestry issues is central to policy development. The education of the public and the others I mentioned are needed so that there's a balanced viewpoint that in the end will result in a balanced forest policy.

  If the fine-tuning of the concept of sustainable development can be turned into policy and the public can gain an appreciation of forest issues, there should be greater success in formulating forest strategies which can stand up in the long term; possibly involving changes of government and changes of leadership in government. MAY0990.MM [Pg 69-70]

- I personally feel that the legitimate interests of the general public in forest use has been addressed in the concepts of the multiple-use concept where practically everyone agrees to, and it must be taken care of, of course, when integrated forest management, which has to be sustainable. MAY0990.MM [Pg 78]

- It seems that everyone is talking about the sustainable development these days. This is not a new concept in forestry. I know that the phrase includes two very important components, sustainable, meaning renewable and implied continued survival and development, which suggests use and meaning -- and means much more than straight preservation.

  The World Commission on the Environment and the Economy defines the concept as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

  We live in a developing world. It is our nature as human beings to develop things, and the people in our area are doing their very best to make the development sustainable. It is in our interest to look after the forest through a well-planned, well thought out management schemes. MAY0990.MM [Pg 111-112]

- ... and environmental needs and objectives. It results in assigning resource use, management emphasis based upon relative merits of various resource uses, identified social and economic objectives, and the ability of the land to produce continued benefits. It's a goal – its goal is resource stewardship guided by the principle of sustainable use. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 18]

- An example is the Western Strathcona Advisory Council wherein four Indian bands are represented, along with 23 representatives from provincial government ministries, municipalities, forest licensees, union and public groups.

  The council's task is to recommend a sustainable development strategy for the area generally known as Clayquot by December 31st, 1990. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 47]

- The purpose of British Columbia's school system is to enable learners to develop their individual potential and to acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to contribute to a healthy society and a prosperous and sustainable economy. MAY3190.MM [Pg 17]

- The basic change needed in the management of forests is to shift from a short-sighted profit motivated outlook to a long-term sustainable success outlook. We know there's wealth in our woodlands, but we can no longer afford to keep cutting like there's no tomorrow, extracting the maximum profit from a given stand, and taking it for granted there will be another one around the bend. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 51]

1.4 Tenure

Summary:

The second set of transcripts were searched for "tenure", and 559 occurrences were found. These were then divided into three groups, within 1. Comprehensive Land Use Plan; 2. Forest Land Management; and 4. Economics. This division is artificial, in that they overlap to a great degree.

In both 1.4 and 2.3, there is a concensus that area-based tenure is a better system than volume based tenure. Area-based tenure promotes better stewardship of the resource.

Security of tenure is a paramount issue; long term security will lead to better management. Security of tenure should be based on performance; there is a need to assess and control management of the forest.

The Province should promote a range of forms of tenure, with encouragement of alternative forms of tenure such as community based tenure and the woodlot program.

A new tenure system must reflect the other values associated with the forest.

Examples of comments related to Tenure:

- This view should take into account the full range of forest values, how the forests might be managed to protect and enhance those values, and the total economic impact of the forests to the province; (2) to review the effectiveness of tree farm licences as a form of tenure; (3) to recommend ways to improve public participation in forest planning and management; and (4) to review and recommend ways to improve forest harvest practices, focusing on clear-cutting and associated forest practices and their impacts. MAY1690.MM [Pg 2]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: How would you structure a more effective public involvement local input group?

  MR. McGILLIVRAY: Well, as I say, I think there's a couple of -- a couple of directions. I suppose on the radical end of it, the Sunshine Coast Regional District would love to have the tenure to the forestry, the forests in our local area, and we would manage it. As I say, I think that would be a pretty radical proposal.

  I think a proposal, however, which -- from which that there is already precedent set, has been the relationship between the Sunshine Coast Regional District... MAY1690.MM [Pg 28]

- SZAUER: How do you answer their counter-argument then -- by "theirs", I mean the major companies -- that in order for them to make those massive investments that they have been making over the last 20, 30 years in sawmills, pulp mills and all the other things, they need that security of tenure, that secure timber supply to justify 200, 300, $500 million investments?
  MR. SPENCER: I would deny it.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Why?
  MR. SPENCER: I would deny it, because the basic resource is there. If it is offered on the basis of a rational plan, I believe that free enterprise will throw... MAY1690.MM [Pg 95]

- Alienation of industry from government, the lack of faith in tenure arrangements, the lack of area based tenures, vacillations in policy and wishy-washy planning have led to lack of industrial leadership and participation. If we are to resolve these issues, then we must have a policy tenure arrangement which provides strong industrial leadership.
  Lack of industrial interest in modifying harvesting practices lack the incentives to spend more money on Crown lands because of the tenure system. MAY1690.MM [Pg 177-179]

- Times change, needs change and people change, and I think that's something that we have to realize when we're dealing with the land tenure. Of course as local politicians our mandate is (A) to provide good roads, good schools, good hospitals, and to provide a stable economic base for the people that are paying the taxes out there to support us. MAY0190.ED [Pg 18]

- When you ask the question about local input as to the issues of forestry and land tenure and land management, and you mention regionalization, I think we would agree with regionalization depending on what that word, regionalization, means. I would not want to see Prince George become the masters of our destiny. So that's a big word, in our opinion. MAY0190.ED [Pg 22]

- Another thing that's been of great concern to trappers and specifically the B.C. Trappers' Association, is improved tenure for other resource users. Two years ago at our Prince George annual convention, our association served notice on the forest industry that we were seeking legal action against the forest industry to be recognized to have tenure in the forests. MAY0190.ED [Pg 32]

- ... Do you feel, then, we should upgrade the Forest Service to handle all of the responsibilities and hire more forest staff to take on those responsibilities in different types of tenure?

MS. BROWN: I don't feel that we need to hire more foresters. I feel that we need to hire more biologists, ecologists. We have a staff in Williams Lake in our -- in Williams Lake staff we are very fortunate that we have one fur technician who's the only... MAY0190.ED [Pg 34]

- COMMISSIONER PEEL: So you're saying in essence that one needn't necessarily tie full access to timber supply on a tenure basis, to wood supply for a processing operation? You can still have your pulp mills and your offshore lumber operations, but they're getting more of it from an open market? Is that what you're suggesting?

  MR. CONDIE: Yeah, I would suggest that. Like I say, I think that'... MAY0190.ED [Pg 141]

- The second issue I would discuss is that of tenure. And I'm aware that your Commission is addressing TFLs, but I feel that it should be expanded to examine all forms of tenure in the province.

  The public, I feel, has the concept that tenure held, no matter what the size of the licensee is, gives us the rights of a land owner, and that's very far from the truth. That relates back to the education question I brought up.

  There is a problem that Evans Products is experiencing in the form of tenure right now, and actually it's quite evident in this town. We own eleven timber licences. Now, these are a remnant of a bygone tenure that was awarded between 1870 and 1912, and gives the holder ownership of the trees that stand on the land.

  There was changes recently made where an expiry date was attached to the tenure, which virtually meant that you had to cut to the boundaries to realize your full investment. Now, that does not meet the integrated-use mandate of the Forest Service, and the company's position that has been that we would prefer to either be paid cash outright in certain areas where... MAY0190.MJ [Pg 41]

- That's a fairly small problem in terms of the tenure question in British Columbia, until you examine the number of these timber licences that are out there, and the fact that some of them are probably in extremely sensitive areas. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 42]

- I think the policy setting process in tenure over the Crown lands should come more directly under the influence of popular consensus. For too long now the timber resource has been the hostage of the harvesting industry. I'm not saying we shouldn't harvest, just that we need to adopt a more balanced outlook and more sensible... MAY0190.MJ [Pg 53]

- MR. DEANE: Well, I was thinking – what I was getting at, at the moment, as I understand it, a tenure is a geographic area. It's a bit like a land title.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Tree farm licences are.
  MR. DEANE: Okay, that's what I had in mind.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: And woodlot licences, yes.

  MR. DEANE: Okay, I was picturing that you take the whole region, and after it's... MAY0290.MM [Pg 50]

- ... to large multinational corporations, and I believe it's something like four of the major groups control about 80 percent of the cut in the province.
  So, what we're really urging you to do is to look at some major alternatives, some alternatives which include major revisions to the tenure system. MAY0290.MM [Pg 158]

- ... We could generate way more jobs than we have now in B.C., and we could see that going maybe to 200,000 jobs from the 80,000 jobs we have now. But it's going to require major changes in the tenure, it's going to require the resolution of the land use conflicts, particularly between wilderness and forestry in the very near future, in the next couple of years. MAY0290.MM [Pg 159]

- As to the questions in the brochure, number one, community economic dependency. A large number of our towns and regional districts are, in most cases, 75 percent to 100 percent dependant on the forest industry for their livelihood, giving them income for their respective tax incentives. The present large tenure holdings of timber lands held by a few multi-national companies are not in the best interests of these local communities.
  Local regional districts would be better qualified to supervise and manage tenures within their geographical boundaries. The same foresters presently in the employment of various multi-nationals would transfer their employment, but in no case are they absolved of their responsibilities as a profession.
  This change of ownership of a tenure does not mean that there should be any restriction on fibre supply to the manufacturing plants presently located within the jurisdiction of regional districts or communities. The local communities would have the ability to harvest various geographic drainage areas, working within and with the various environmental groups and special interest... MAY790.ED [Pg 18]

- You talked about the separation between manufacturing and harvesting, and that's sort of central to your log market philosophy, et cetera. The companies will tell us, the banking industry will tell us that without tenure, without secure tenure, that financing for processing facilities is simply not available. Would you like to comment on that?

MR. LEE: Yes, I've heard the same story. Except I know that in this province right now, there are facilities going ahead without tenure.

We take a look at every other jurisdiction in the free world, and we see that they have that separation between the forest land and manufacture. We look to our neighbours in the south, the United States.

For instance, Mr. Chairman, Canadian Pacific will tell you, I'm sure, that in Canada they don't have security of tenure, that they cannot build converting plants.

I would say that you should ask Canadian Pacific, if that's the case, why they have a 40 percent investment into a new mill going into Washington without one stick of tenure. I've asked them myself and they say, "But the system down there is different".

Yes, it is, but it's the same thing when you take a look at the agricultural community. You say that the banks will lend money on milk quota, but they won't lend money... MAY790.ED [Pg 66]

- ...suggested that area based tenures should only provide 50 to 80 percent of a processing facility's need and that the rest should come from some form of market, and we've heard very ardent pleas for 100 percent of a processing plant's needs coming from an area based tenure, to virtually the other side around, which would have a totally active log market and processors would not have their production facility requirements tied to tenure at all.

  Is it your view that some form of – at least modified form or partial form of the log market should be encouraged?

  DR. STRANG: Yes, otherwise the small business program will die. If a few majors have complete control of all the wood supply, then there is no... MAY790.ED [Pg 110]

- These are all objectives that have to be firmly enshrined in legislation and policy, and vigorously enforced by a fully restored Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Fish and Wildlife.

  The notion that tenure holders that derive their revenue entirely from timber harvest, can be expected to give satisfactory consideration to other values, like fish and wildlife conservation, et cetera, is patently absurd and has to be dispensed with. MAY790.ED [Pg 122]

- Two, the power of large holders of timber rights must be offset by the active presence and input of public institutions, unions, Native groups, environmental groups and community interests. tenure rights should be contingent on and connected to, job guarantees, pre-determined minimal expenditures in research and development into new products and forestry practices and firm commitments to produce high value added products. MAY790.ED [Pg 124]

- Tenure is the very issue that brought all three unions together. We're faced with the fact that British Columbia's forests are controlled by not only our province – out of province landlords, but now offshore landlords. That gives us great cause for concern.

It is the unanimous recommendation of our organization that no tree farm licences or pulp harvesting agreements be granted, pending the resolution of such problems as the lack of strong enforceable links between tenure and jobs, as well as size of tree farm licences or pulp harvesting agreements. Changes in the tenure system have to be developed and implemented, with a view of enhancing not only employment stability, but the legitimate aspirations of all British Columbians who work in the forest industry. MAY790.ED [Pg 129-130]

- Not just as in the way that it is done now so that the people can comment on a five year plan or a ten year plan after it has been published by the tenure holder. They have to be involved in the planning of the thing.

In respect of the other values, if you set up a system in which revenue flows from only one of the values, and then say to the tenure holder who gets revenue only from the timber, that "we want you to give suitable consideration to these other values", that's kind of the height of naivete, in our view. It's a total misunderstanding of the kind of processes in which we've lived.

And that management agreement should be subject to independent public audit. And if they do not manage that, they should lose tenure. What would your reaction to that be?

MR. PERRY: That sounds like the kind of reform that we're all talking about but it has to be, I guess it is invoked on the understanding that if the tenure holder gets no revenue from these other conservation, fish and wildlife values, then the provisions designed to ensure that the other values will get sufficient consideration have to be very strong, and strongly enforced...

COMMISSIONER PEEL: Just one other question: We're also hearing a reasonable debate around the issue of, do the major processors have to, in fact, have tenure, or can in fact the harvesting be separated from the processing?

Now, the companies and the banks will argue that without tenure, they can't get financing. Others will argue that there's an active log market and access to fibre, and they can in fact get financing, if that's the rule. What would your position on that be?

MR. PERRY: Let me just point out that the pulp mill at Castlegar is doubling its capacity, though it does not own a single tree.

Corporations that are active in British Columbia and that represent to commissions routinely that you can't conceivably build without tenure lasting at least 20 minutes, own pulp mills in the United States in areas in which they don't own a single tree.

COMMISSIONER PEEL: What would be your position? Major supply coming from secure tenure, or an active log market?

MR. HENDERSON: I must say that we're pretty well split on this issue. We certainly don't have a joint proposition. On the one end of the spectrum, you have mills like Castlegar, on the other end of the spectrum, you have Fletcher Challenge... MAY790.ED [Pg 148-149]

- MR. CAMPBELL: My name is Jim Campbell, and I submitted a very short brief to you, and the subject of my brief was tenure.

I'm also a businessman; I own my own business. I'm an independent-thinking person. I'm not crazy about big government and big business, so that's the angle that I'm pursuing the whole question of tenure from.

As far as I'm concerned it doesn't really matter how the wood is grown or who grows it or whatever. The conversion plants get the wood; they need X number of cubic metres a year to run their operations.

But I think that one of the main things that this Commission can do is recommend to Cabinet that alternative tenure forms be explored wherever possible, to promote things like community tree farm licences, to promote local economic development over and above corporate interests, and they don't have to be mutually exclusive; I want to stress that.

... the capital to build the conversion plants, the pulp mills and the sawmills, be guaranteed a supply of wood. But does it make sense that they also control the land base where the wood is grown? And when I say control I realize that in fact forest licences are only tenure forms that allow them to harvest timber; they do not actually control the land.

New forms of tenure must be developed that will promote forestry practices which take into account the biological and ecological limitations of a watershed area. Not a timber supply area, not a management unit, but a watershed. Amendments to the Forest Act are required, and boy, this is a long list, and again it'...

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And to that end you said that there could be alternate forms of tenure to satisfy both the local small economic involvement, which we certainly need, and the larger companies. Could you expand on that?

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. I'm looking in my own back yard, and I see a little community like Yahk, which was based on the tie hacking industry back in... MAY1090.AS [Pg 67-77]

- You know, that's -- if the whole ball of wax goes down the drain with the annual cut being reduced, then the other concerns become academic. But on a working -- on a day-to-day working basis, sure, we're looking for some of the tenure that's handed to the big companies to be handed on down to the smaller contractors, and that is happening.

There's Bill 86, and we're sort of sitting back waiting, seeing what's going to happen with that. We'd like to see that pursued a little further,... MAY1090.AS [Pg 91]

- So someone once said that if you're going to control the future you should invent it, so I have a proposal to invent the future. We need to address the problem of the type of tenure that exists on these areas that I'm addressing specifically, these low-elevation sites that are vital for forage for livestock and wildlife and we need to change the tenure on them so that those uses can be primary, and then we need some money to proceed with treatment. MAY1090.AS [Pg 108]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: You seem to be very strong on area-based tenure.

MR. GRAY: Very much so.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: And you mentioned that you've had three tree farm licences for quite a long time.

What do you say to people who tell us that -- well, you know the whole interior was developed basically without area-based tenures -- there's a few tree

... And if it was possible to do that, why is it so important now that you have an area-based tenure?

MR. GRAY: I think that a couple of things have happened, firstly, the opportunities to just keep expanding either through increased utilization or moving a little farther away from the mill and having what probably was perceived as a pretty bountiful supply of timber resource. We have now recognized that the best management and the best utilization on a finite and somewhat shrinking land base, then we have to utilize that forest land as best we can.

And my impression has been that if you have an area -- or my experience has been, rather, that if you have an area-based tenure, you're going to have a stewardship and an incentive to the, to the licensee to maximize the usage of that area.

MR. GRAY: Well, I think that you have to take a look at the principle of the security of your tenure and the security of any investment that you might make. And certainly up until a few years ago when the reduction was made in the allowable cut, that we had the strong impression and belief that those areas that we were managing under tree farm licence were, in fact, we...

We are saying, though, that there has to be more involvement by the individual communities in what happens. Again, going back to the working forest and the stability of the tenure system, we think that if you have a secure tenure and an area-based tenure, then you can promote the community stability that goes with it. But as far as the approval and the licensing, I don't think that that can be done at a community level.

COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: We keep hearing that we should either go watershed, municipal, like as a starting place... MAY1490.MM [Pg 106-108]

- Development of an efficient tenure system which meets the needs of the forest industry while protecting public interest in their resource has proven difficult. Evolution of this has produced, to the best of my knowledge, the most complex tenure system in Canada.

A given area may be composed of a jigsaw puzzle of different tenures, each carrying a specific set of responsibilities and requirements. This can create an operational administrative bottleneck, which simply isn't necessary.

Also, the present tenure system, with the exception of TFLs, does not provide a long-term land base with the corresponding security needed to foster corporate investment.

I agree with the MOF proposal of roll-over existing forest licences to tree farm licences. However, these must be awarded only to those licensees possessing proven track records of outstanding forest management.

With a vested long-term interest in security of land base, I feel that progressive companies would embark on a management program second to none. Also, I'd like to think that simplification of the tenure system would reduce bureaucracy between government and industry, and enable paper-bound foresters to concentrate on operational duties, and I mean government and industry foresters. MAY1490.MM [Pg 114]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: You stated there's a fragmented tenure system over there and that woodlots play an important role. What percentage of the annual allowable cut would you see as a goal for the Province of B.C. in the woodlots?

MR. ANDERSON: This is an important question, it's also a complex one. I think we have to...

...But I would say we should -- we could, for example, target in the next -- well, I wouldn't be prepared to go that far -- but, why don't we think about even 25 percent as a goal. Because there are certainly enough areas that could benefit from this type of tenure structure.

COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: What area base would you feel would be a self-sufficient unit on the coast for a woodlot, like, for a one-man woodlot? Would it be 400 hectares, like, just roughly some kind of an idea?

MR. ANDERSON: Well, this is going to depend on local markets to... MAY1490.MM [Pg 131]

- Without an overall plan for land use, these disputes have spilled over into criticism of the forest tenure system, forest management practices, and the milling and marketing of forest products. All of these are directed towards reducing the present cut in order to leave more land for potential preservation. MAY1590.MM [Pg 105]

- ... Until we get the land allocation question solved in this province, where we know in the industry how much land we're going to have to manage -- now, I don't think a lot of the other things you're talking about, tenure systems, are really that important. MAY1590.MM [Pg 110]

- ... tenure holders, pulp leases, timber licenses, TSA areas, TFLs, must reflect broad environmental decisions. MAY1590.ED [Pg 46]

- I think maybe European forest practices present a more appropriate model of forestry. Scandinavians are supposedly getting three times the jobs per cubic metre than we are.

  It's suggested that we could remake our type of tenure pattern in B.C., to model their land ownership pattern, which ensures that no one sector will ever totally control the production or the manufacturing of forest products. There's a system of balances there that prevents monopoly. MAY1590.ED [Pg 115]

- MR. ADDISON: You are correct that that has happened, and there has been considerable improvement in the discussion in the planning process amongst all resource users. There is an open door policy for the tenure holders from all sectors to participate in our local planning, and more and more people are realizing that opportunity and getting in on it. Concessions are made in the lay-out of cut blocks to accommodate other resource users.

  There are circumstances where, over time, an area that was mature forest, and the trapper was the only user, will, in the sequence of events, become logged and progress to younger age classes. That is part of this overlapping land use tenure system that I was talking about, with reference to the ranchers.

  Each resource user, in an integrated use environment, has to expect interactions with other users. By being there first you benefit, perhaps, from the short-term opportunity. But, over time, integrated use is where we're heading. MAY1790.AS [Pg 126]

- ... in my submission are forest land base withdrawals; the need for a comprehensive forest inventory for British Columbia; and the need for increased commitment to stand tending. A fourth topic which I did not write on but I would like to go over today, time permitting, is that of forest tenure, which I feel is a very important topic. MAY1790.MM [Pg 131]

- In order to establish successful forest farms – and I'm not talking about forest farms that would cover the entire region – I'm talking about specific areas that might now be within a TFL or might now be within a forest licence or some other type of tenure that we would say we want to maximize forest products from that particular area without impeding the other values. In order to do that I think we need land base tenures and we need a system of equity in the forest crop. MAY0390.ED [Pg 31]

- I just want to summarize the forest tenure recommendations I would have for the Commission is that we have another look at those tenures and see how we can provide some more incentives for conservation and enhancement of all our resources. Maybe we can experiment a bit and, you know, for something even radical, we shouldn't necessarily... MAY0390.ED [Pg 45]

- ... held on the various tenures by farmers and ranchers should be reassessed for its capabilities, and the decision as to its overall best use be arrived at in consultation between the above three ministries, and the license holder.

  The onus to request changes from existing status should lay with the tenure holder, in many cases only some modification of the tenure may suffice.

  One of the most important issues, is long term and secured tenure, transferable to heirs, and to new owners in the case of ranch sale. MAY0490.ED [Pg 39]

- MR. KOCK: Well, when I talk, basically, I, I, thought there is more area of British Columbia, should be handed over in some form of tenure, either long-term lease, or woodlot, or a combination to people that have the capability and the interest to reforest and to keep it in forest. MAY0490.ED [Pg 44]

- Thirdly, holistic storageships should include tenures for ranchers, tourist operators, and other traditional users. These tenures should have the same status as harvesting permits. And, of course, any restructuring of the tenure system to provide equality, will have to settle native land claims as part of the process. MAY0490.ED [Pg 82]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: David, well done. I do have a couple of questions. The first one would be, what tenures did you have in mind when you, essentially said, tenures for local residents?

1.4 Tenure

MR. NEADS: Well, one of the real problems that exists at the moment, is that a logging tenure overrides all other tenures. A grazing lease that's been in place for 75 or a 100 years, you have natural boundaries, you have water access, you've worked to improve your meadows and so on and so forth. A cutting licence comes in and puts a road through... MAY0490.ED [Pg 84]

• COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: So, you're basically suggesting that the industry be, the link be severed between its tenure, and the forest. And the forest be harvested by someone else, and then that product sold to the mill in town?

MR. HAMPTON: If the mill so wants to stay in business and do that, yes, that's exactly it. MAY0490.ED [Pg 92]

• On behalf of Weldwood, I'd like to express our appreciation for being invited today, to appear.

There are three major issues as a corporation that we see. We're looking for stability for our company and our employees, we're looking for security of tenure, and the opportunities to be innovative in increasing yields from a diminishing land base. MAY0490.ED [Pg 101]

• The East Kootenay Environmental Society has four broad areas of concern. Number one, tenure and community stability; number two, land use planning and AAC calculations; number three, harvesting and silvicultural practices; and number four, community involvement.

tenure and community stability. The East Kootenay Environmental Society presented a seven page brief opposing the roll-over to tree farm licenses at the Nelson Forestry Information Session on March 6th, 1989.

Subsequently, we also presented a brief to the Regional District of East Kootenay. I enclose both of these briefs for your consideration, which I did previously.

The previous Minister of Forests, Dave Parker, stated that with more tenure security, the logging companies would have increased commitment to manage the land. Our committee is concerned about the perceived need of forest companies to have more proprietary interest in what is now public lands, before they will manage the lands properly.

The Forest Committee of the East Kootenay Environmental Society, believes that the Ministry of Forests and the logging interests, have lost the public trust through past performance. At the heart of these concerns is the tenure of the land, since the type of tenure will determine whether ordinary citizens can have input into decisions about public lands. MAY0890.AS [Pg 55-57]

- And that if there was a land based lease, a land based tenure, there would be great incentive to do good forestry. But, when I'm talking about harvesting only, it's to make the public aware that it is only to do with forestry. Because in our area we've had a number of private tree farms, and people are very sensitive... MAY0890.AS [Pg 100] 2.3

- Point four, tenure, TFL forest licence. Although I understand that the TFL provides a secure tenure for a forest company, and this is very important, I am somewhat compelled to say that I feel a review of the TFLs in place, and the benefits and disadvantages must be made. MAY0890.AS [Pg 122]

- The current tenure system may not be perfect, and some may argue it should be replaced. I think that within the existing system there is enough room for improvements to address any public concern. The improved tenure system should ensure sustainable harvesting, and be flexible enough to allow for unusual situations, such as insect infestations, fires, diseases, necessitating adjustments to the allowable annual cut. MAY0890.AS [Pg 146]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You expressed the opinion that long-term tenure is important to the forest industry, so they can reap the benefits of their forestry practices. But, how can the -- if that long-term tenure is given to companies, how can the public reap the benefits of recreation and wildlife privileges, grazing, water rights, and water protection, all at the same time? Do you see a conflict here?

  MR. WEBB: I don't see a conflict with the recreational needs on the wildlife, and things like that. When a forest company has tenure, they have tenure over the trees on that land. The forest is still open for anybody else to use.

  MR. WEBB: Well, I always looked upon it as the role of the Ministry of Forests to oversee the company. They issue a long-term tenure.

  As I said before, I believe that the companies should demonstrate that what they're doing is sustainable, and I think that however the Forest Service wants to get that back, whether they have people going out just spot-checking, making sure that they are indeed doing what they say they'MAY0890.AS [Pg 201-203]

- How appropriate or inappropriate is the tree farm licence system that we currently have, and the TSA system. Do you have any thoughts on that?

  MR. MYERS: Yeah, I do. Actually, I think the tenure system is one of the weakest links and that, you know, the TFL, as far as I can see, doesn't really go far enough. It's a stab at it. I think if you look at the -- I know people don't like gates when they drive up to...

So that if we could somehow, like, what I think, I guess not to get off the track about what the tenure system is, I think if we get into -- if we examine what Sweden's forest tenure system is like, like I heard the fellow that was interviewed before the ABCPF convention, from Sweden, who was one of the guest speakers there, and I would have to applaud everything he said.

And he reiterated my sort of feelings about the tenure system, where the -- you know, where people do have a chance to go out, but the forest industry really does have control over the areas they're managing.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Okay, and I guess the tenure, the TFLs is an attempt to do that. You said it didn't go far enough. I gather then you mean that it still doesn't give industry the security that it needs?

MR. MYERS: That's right.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: For incentives to practice forestry?

MR. MYERS: That's right. MAY0990.AS [Pg 137-139]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Just one point. Within a large tenure holder, any large tenure holder, how do you see yourselves co-existing with the Small Business Program, and the independent small operator, and is there -- in your opinion, is there room for that particular segment of the industry?

MR. LANG: Yes, there is. And there has to be. And there has to be an expanded...

Remember, Crestbrook is small by the -- large by the area, but very, very small in the context of forest products companies. And in relationship to the usage on a tenure, I don't know whether people realize, but Crestbrook has lost 25 percent of its allowable annual cut in six years. And we have twelve, thirteen hundred employees that have been kept there.

You know, we can't continue, as nice as it may be, to have erosion of tenure of allowable annual cut, and be expected to keep the same number of people employed. And that's not a threat, it's just a statement.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just a fact.

MR. LANG: It's a fact of life. Remove the tenure and we don't have it.

Now, some of that has gone to the Small Business Program. And probably ten percent of that, or half of that 25, which is fine. There's employment created there. But, I'm left with a quandary.

... enough, more than enough, if we make the land base available for forestry, to have the continual growth. I mean, expanding growth, but the continual maintenance of a company the size of Crestbrook, and an expanding role for the small business.

But, not at the expense of the removal of tenure from the Crestbrooks, or the other larger ones, into the small ones, and then us be expected to maintain the levels that we have.

1.4 Tenure

I've got a very serious dilemma that's facing us in the near future. MAY0990.AS [Pg 185-187]

- But the other point that now concerns me, in terms of the motivation of a tree farm licence or a land based tenure, is that they were originally structured when there wasn't so much allocation of the timber base. Now you go throughout the whole of the province, and you now have the timber supply areas, and they are nearly 100 percent allocated.

So, I think because we have allocated on a volume basis, the bulk of the timber supply, the allowable cuts and timber supply areas, I think it is very difficult to now go and extract a land based tenure.

... And we do not have precise enough data, and our concern is, that if we proceed in fully congested areas, to try to extract a land based tenure, someone is either going to slide down the pole or slide up the pole over time.

And we just do not have the facts to do that. So that, if we look to tree farm licences and adding to those, they're a fine motivating, driving tenure. They are not locked in cement, but they need to be carefully looked at, so that you can overcome the difficulties of extracting a land based tenure from a fully committed volume based tenure, there's significant volume, or information problems in that. MAY0990.ED [Pg 35-36]

- ... use as a case in point, the Quesnel tree farm licence, and I made the point to the then Minister, we don't want to slide up the pole and we don't want to slide down the pole, we want to end up equal.

We totally support the land based tenure, and when that can be done without fear of inequitability to the remainder of the people, we're all for it.

COMMISSIONER BURNS: Okay. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Barber. MAY0990.ED [Pg 51]

- The increased concern by the public and local governments on the management and use of their watershed lands, identifies the need for a special tenure to be provided by the Forest Act, as a suggestion. The tenure could be described as a Watershed License, whereby the prime objective is to manage the lands for water supply purposes, as opposed to commercial work.

- From a forest technical point of view, the tree farm licence, I believe, is a tenure, which provides for high standards of forest management. Also, this tenure is well suited, for the evolving, more complex, integrated resource management issues of the present time, as it is area based forest management.

It allows for identification, planning and management of all associated resources of an area. Also, it should contribute to community stability. The professional forester, in particular, is challenged by the longer term of this tenure, and thus by his or her opportunity to practice forest management on a given forest area, which is a very long-term process indeed.

However, I really contend, that for technical aspects, there is no reason to change the TFL tenure, which has a good record, and which can be easily adapted to changing needs of society, through legislation.

I believe large, there's room for large TFLs, and there's room for small TFLs. The mixture of sizes is beneficial to society. Again, the most important aspect of it is... MAY0990.ED [Pg 87]

- So be it with the forests, only it's trees and usable acres. I would respectfully suggest that before you can assess the effectiveness of the tree farms as a form of tenure, you will have to apply litmus test to sustainability of the timber resource on the tree farms, ultimately developing a comfort zone around the rate of cut, considering remaining old growth inventory, rate of regeneration and all other factors. MAY890.ED [Pg 49]

- I'll just go over a few main points in my brief. I centred on tree farm licences as a form of tenure. I feel that a lot of the problems we're going to encounter in the future, especially involving forest industry funding, intensive silviculture, maintain proper inventories, calculating annual allowable cuts, et cetera, could be alleviated by adopting the tree farm licence as a form of tenure on a broad basis.

we have to create a situation where that investment will occur. I think a lot of it can be fostered within the industry if somehow we come to a system where there's some security of tenure.

The time that it takes to grow a commercial forest has to somehow be factored into the tenure base. It's not going to be an incentive to invest money in a small tree if there's no real guarantee that you may see some of that come back to you. I think if that sort of security was built into the system, the level of voluntary investment would go up considerably.

The role of the Ministry of Forests should be one of monitoring, auditing and enforcement, and I think that should be strengthened. Even with the tree farm licence form of tenure, they have a very important role to play. They can facilitate public input and they act as a knowledge base to scrutinize plans. MAY890.ED [Pg 54]

- The second major component in our vision of the future is the area base tenure. In our opinion, the future of successful sustained yield forestry in British Columbia will be dependent upon long-term area base tenures. Area base tenures are needed to foster a sense of stewardship for the management unit to encourage high standards of forest management, to allow long-term planning of operations and...

The Ministry of Forests should implement a comprehensive education and information program to increase public awareness of forest and tenure policy and economics and silvicultural practices in the forests of B.C. Local forest dependent communities have expressed concern about the waiting given to the views expressed by the urban majority in the process of making land use decisions. MAY890.ED [Pg 77-78]

- Prior to this Commission formulating any position or recommendations on tenure, it is the recommendation from North Island Citizens for Shared Resources that a formal review of each existing tenure system be completed. The emphasis should be on how has this tenure system affected the sustainability of the resource.

Particular questions that should be addressed are: which cutting rights have resulted in the largest amount of backlog, not satisfactorily restocked or non-commercial cover? Which tenure has resulted in the highest level of integrated management? Which tenure has resulted in the most accurate and complete forest inventories? Which tenures have provided for the greatest worker safety? Which tenures have generated the greatest amount of basic and intensive silviculture investment?

... That new funding be provided to re-establish the Ministry of Forestry as the leader of the industry. That a formal review of each tenure system be completed as previously outlined. And that completes for North Island. MAY0890.MM [Pg 41-45]

- In order to ensure community stability by providing long-term employment, it is essential to provide the local forest industry with security of tenure.

Tree farm licenses are the dominant form of tenure present on the northern end of Vancouver Island. Presently this tenure system is not trusted by the public and TFL renewals are being delayed.

This, in our view, is primarily the result of media misinformation and a lack of public education in our forests. The tree farm license is an excellent form of tenure and encourages good management practices. MAY0890.MM [Pg 51-52]

- The area-based tenure allows for more flexibility to provide for other resources. A volume-based tenure often requires operations to concentrate in one area which can lead to conflicts. MAY0890.MM [Pg 95]

- ... They're always looking for research dollars, which are difficult to get. Do you feel you should have a fairly major role there?

MR. GREEN: I guess that's why I believe strongly in the area-based tenure because you do develop a sense of stewardship. Where I work, we have people who have been there for their entire career. They know the area and are very close to it. MAY0890.MM [Pg 99]

- Area-based tenures. In many of the media reports about the deliberations of this Commission, there has been many attacks on the tree farm licence as a tenure, saying that the public interest has not been protected in two areas; integrated resource management and employment. MAY0990.MM [Pg 89]

- The difficulty we have in dealing across the spectrum of interests expressed by these bands is that the -- a lot of the forests are under tenure to other licensees. As we discussed in the Small Business Program, there is more interest in having a source of either forest use on a broad spectrum or timber use as one component of that spectrum, than there is availability of forests or, one end, timber.

So it's difficult to come to terms with those who wish tenure, because the land is not available without taking it away from somebody else.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Given the nature of the Indian communities throughout the province, are they part, or if they are not, should they be part of the Forest Service's referral and planning process?

MR. HOLLETT: Yes.

MR. LEVY: Thank you, Mr. Hollett. I would say not specifically. They have brought to government, to the Premier's Council on Native Affairs and to your Commission, recommendations regarding specific types of forestry tenure and increases in the FRDA program, but they haven't specifically brought forth recommendations on how to increase Native participation in planning. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 53-54]

2. Forest Land Management

Thematic Overview

Resource planning and operations should be conducted by means of an integrated, structured process at a local scale that allows for direct community or local involvement. Integrated planning with local sensitivity is required in order to recognize the diversity of circumstances in the various regions of the province.

The actual practices of forest harvesting, silvicultural treatment, reforestation and stand tending must reflect what is ecologically and economically sustainable. For example, maintenance of biodiversity, maintenance of soil integrity, balance with other resource values in the same area or region, security of timber available to communities with conversion plants, and security of environment to tourism based communities must all be taken into consideration.

The public comment shows an increased concern that forest land tenures should encourage a greater degree of stewardship than now appears to be the case. They should be renewable only on the basis of demonstrated economic and ecological performance, and they should also provide for a better balance of corporate, community and individual ownership.

The actual practices of forest harvesting, silvicultural treatment, reforestation and stand tending must reflect what is ecologically and economically sustainable. For example, maintenance of biodiversity, maintenance of soil integrity, balance with other resource values in the same area or region, security of timber available to communities with conversion plants, and security of environment to tourism based communities must all be taken into consideration.

Related Issues

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

- The resource ministries should be combined into a new ministry with an integrated mandate. Some form of multidisciplinary local and regional control should be developed which allows for more effective integration of objectives.
- Integrated planning models from Sweden, Washington/Oregon in the United States, and B.C. and Alberta in Canada should be studied for their applicability.
- Concerns for access to wilderness, impact of grazing, impact of ATVs, access to animal habitat, and hunting pressures are among the issues requiring comprehensive planning.

- Intensive forest management is intended not only to produce better future crops but also to derive higher values for AAC during the current liquidation of old growth: more monitoring of the reality of these claims and the results on AAC should be conducted and reported to the public.

- There are not enough foresters in the local areas to provide for effective monitoring and management of current practices.

2.2 Management for Sustainability

- Is the current AAC actually sustainable? Should it be calculated over much smaller management areas than is now the case?

- Forest management practices should be more explicitly related to the maintenance of biodiversity and should be integrated with the preservation of wildlife habitat and wilderness.

- Large scale clear cutting is destructive of almost all other immediate timber values and ecologically unsound as currently practiced. This practice is compounded by large scale slash burning with resulting pollution and loss of nutrients.

- There is too much waste wood created and left by current large scale industrial forest harvesting practices.

- Use of herbicides and pesticides in the management of land and the preservation of products is seen as a major environmental issue requiring a much higher level of scrutiny and control than is now applied.

- Reforestation is held to be inadequate, insufficiently tied to the amount of wood extracted, incompletely monitored, and too dependent on monoculture.

- Intensive forest management is intended not only to produce better future crops but also to derive higher values for AAC during the current liquidation of old growth: more monitoring of the reality of these claims and the results on AAC should be conducted and reported to the public.

- NSR land is inadequately accounted for and must be reclaimed. An immediate inventory of all NSR land is required.

- Forest management practices should be more explicitly related to the maintenance of biodiversity and should be integrated with the preservation of wildlife habitat and wilderness.

2.3 Tenure

- The mechanism for allocation of TFLs, the regulation of opportunity to trade in tenures, and the degree of supervision of practices in inadequate.
- Volume based tenures should be replaced by area based tenures and these should be smaller with local management.

2.4 Local/Community Control

- More tenures like woodlots or community TFLs should be created which allow for family and community levels of forest management.

Results of Transcript Review

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

Summary:

The second set of transcripts were searched for Integrated Resource Planning/ Management, and 289 occurrences were found.

There is strong and consistent support for integrated resource management/ planning. However, there are greatly differing views of what this means. Some respondents feel all values should have equal status, while others appear to support the view that logging should be paramount, with other values considered where possible (given secondary consideration).

Integrated resource management must involve all the resource sectors, and all resource users must receive equal consideration in the planning and decision-making process. The benefits of integrated resource management are seen as considering all values and all resource users; providing coordination between ministries; and resolving some conflicts before they escalate.

Prerequisites for integrated resource management include complete inventories for all aspects of the forest, and a provincial land use strategy. Public involvement should be an integral part of the process, especially local/community involvement.

Ideas regarding the needs of integrated resource planning/management include: legal authority in all resource acts to ensure total integrated resource management; a timely process; an ecological approach; and public education.

Regarding who should be responsible for integrated resource management, there was disagreement over whether the process should be based in the Ministry of Forests, or with a department of integrated resource management or an independent board. Local forest management boards were also suggested.

Examples of comments:

Integrated Resource Planning/Management - 289 occurrences

- The Wildlife Federation therefore would recommend that there be legal authority in all the resource acts to provide the reciprocal linkages to ensure total integrated resource management; in other words, a package, an overall picture.
  The second item in planning for integrated resource management, it's not likely to be efficient without complete inventories of fish and wildlife. The Ministry of Forests has some timber inventories, but the fish and wildlife inventories in the province are really scant. And we're not likely to achieve good management with a barely sufficient documentation of such ... MAY1690.MM [Pg 14]

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

- I think my presentation can basically be summed up in – I feel there's a serious need to develop a land-use strategy for the province, and that this strategy is based on the principles of integrated resource management. I think that a lot of the resource land-use conflicts that we are experiencing today are being dealt with in a very poor manner. They're being dealt with on an individual basis, rather than a sort of provincial- level plan, and I think as a result of that that the ... MAY0190.MJ [Pg 11]

- My fourth point is that I believe that integrated resource management should happen in a timely manner. There have been countless reports and reviews by people looking into land settlements, landscape management, integrated use, the whole wide array of different concerned parties.

  What is important is that things are done within a reasonable length of time. MAY0290.MM [Pg 101]

- Further concerns brought in front of the Regional District were integrated resource management and planning. Each provincial ministry tends to undertake its responsibilities independently, and with inadequate attention to overlapping responsibilities, and opportunities for greater coordination. MAY0290.MM [Pg 171]

- I think the area that needs to be taken out of its hands is the decision on of what use the land is to be used for, and that would be best in a department of integrated resource management or an independent board. MAY790.ED [Pg 167]

- If there were such a plan in place, and if there were local input in terms of both the planning and management activities on an integrated resource basis, in your view, would that help resolve a number of the current kinds of disputes that we have out there?

  MR. DUFFY: Definitely, I think it would. Community involvement and public involvement -- it insures that any interests that are left out are put into place. MAY790.ED [Pg 168]

- I believe that integrated resource management is one of the philosophies that should drive the development and use of our forest resources, and the people of this province should be willing to pay for it. MAY1090.AS [Pg 38]

- ... the diversity of old, unmanaged forests must be carried over into the new, managed forests. Their structural diversity supports a wide variety of plants, insects, animals and birds, many with specialized habitat requirements.

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

The Ministry of Environment believes that these important shifts will require increased emphasis on integrated resource management in the coming decade. We are committed to participating fully in the development of new approaches and procedures for the practice of integrated resource management. Our forests are an essential part of a healthy environment and a sustainable economy for British Columbia, and must be managed on that basis. MAY1490.AS [Pg 6]

- ... the Ministry of Forests has jurisdiction for timber allocation and the management on approximately 86 percent of the land base within the province. As the Ministry of Environment has responsibility for the management of water, fish and wildlife resources on all land in the province, we are involved in integrated resource planning of forest lands through a hierarchy of corporate arrangements. These include legislation, working plans on Tree Farm Licences, and strategic plans on Timber Supply Agreements, Five Year resource Plans, and cutting permits. The Ministry processes in the order of 8,000 forest management referrals annually. MAY1490.AS [Pg 9]

- The proportion of staff time involved in field work related to resources on forest lands has remained similar during the past decade. In addition, I guess this takes into account an addition this year. In the Environment fund there is 5 million which is devoted to integrated resource management, and about 20 FTEs which will be devoted to integrated resource management within the Ministry.

...

Accordingly, the Ministry had recognized the need for additional staff in this area, and had prepared an issue paper to cabinet requesting staff and funds for integrated resource management. Consequently, funds have been identified in the Sustainable Fund, which I just mentioned, for this purpose. We have -- Cabinet has approved five million from this fund for integrated resource management, and as I said, an additional 20 FTEs.

...

The Ministry supports an increased focus on integrated resource management and community watershed planning. -Ministry of the Environment, MAY1490.AS [Pg 25]

- ... I guess that tells you that we think that there are some inadequacies within our legislation. I mean, one of the, just, I mean it's true I think that, to say that because we are placing such an importance on the idea of integrated resource management, I think we can't survive without going the route of integrated resource management.

And there's, it's no where legislated that there has to be integrated resource management. I think the Forestry Act talks about that they would be based on integrated resource management, but there's actually no, it doesn't compel anyone to use integrated resource management. So, that's one area we look at. MAY1490.AS [Pg 34]

- So, presumably, if there were a stronger concept, and stronger process for integrated resource management, that would solve some of the problems before they got to the dispute resolution mechanism, I would hope. MAY1490.AS [Pg 41]

- MR. O'RIORDON: Can I follow up on that, just for a second. Because I think that's an important question. The point of integrated resource management means that several Ministries or sectors of society have to have an input.

  For example, we have set wildlife management targets for places like the east Kootenays, actually specified the number of elk and moose that we would like to see, and habitat requirements to support their population. The impacts of that decision alone, are large, not only in the forest sector, but also in the agricultural sector, because the habitat requirements affect both forestry and range land.

  So, an integrated resource planning process then, must begin to marry the interests of forestry and agriculture and wildlife, in resolving that kind of issue. And you can replicate that kind of issue around the province. And you can bring in the amenity values, or watershed values. So, it's very important that we have all sectors involved, and have a mandate to become involved in integrated resource planning, not just environment and forestry. MAY1490.AS [Pg 42]

- ... I don't want us to get too carried away, though, with the integrated resource management. We think it's a very important aspect of our Ministry, but I'm not under the illusion that that is going to solve all of our conflicts. In the sense that, I mean, integrated resource management, I think, will be very useful in terms of things like, sort of more, less value ladened issues, such as slope stability and degradation of soil. Those, I think, integrated resource management will handle very well, as well as, sort of habitat for moose.

  Where it won't handle conflict is if, in the final analysis, if you're doing integrated resource management, someone has to make a decision between whether you're going to cut a certain tree, which is going to allow the, I don't know, a marmot to exist within this habitat. So then someone's got to come down to what is the value of the marmot versus the other.

  That's a conflict which won't be, I don't in my estimation, necessarily be resolved by integrated resource management. That's a conflict that's going to be there. O'Riordan MAY1490.AS [Pg 46]

- We will also be asking for more resources. We're not, you know, we asked for a certain amount of money for integrated resource management. If we do a good job this year, we definitely are, and I think the emphasis, as you talked about, is going to be towards integrated resource management. I think government has made a commitment to that end, and we will be asking for more resources next year as well. So, as we increase our resources, we expect to see a, we hope to see and expect to see a concomitant output from those increases in resources. MAY1490.AS [Pg 57]

- But I can assure you, that Fish and Wildlife have a high priority within the Ministry, for sure. And integrated resource management is another way of expressing, really, that high priority. Because without, obviously without a habitat, no habitat no animals, no animals no fish and wildlife, so, it's a high priority. MAY1490.AS [Pg 84]

- We feel that perhaps the most important impediment to successful integrated resource management in forests in British Columbia is the lack of a clear land use strategy.

  We need to decide on a provincial level what our goals are for fibre production, for wilderness, for other resource values. And we have to remember as we are making these decisions, that these are long-term decisions. Once we harvest our old-growth forests, for example, we do not have the opportunity to change our mind on that type of a decision, so we must be cautious.

  In terms of policies and procedures, the Ministry of Forests has some policies, such as the integrated resource management policy and a recreation policy, which can be used to achieve successful integrated resource management. However, to date, clear objectives and clear procedures to address these policies have not been developed. We feel that this is essential to good forest management in British Columbia.

  We feel that integrated resource management decisions must be made jointly with the steward of the resource; in many cases, the Ministry of Forests, and the public. Therefore, the public must be informed about the capabilities of the resource, the benefits and costs of various options, and this information must be presented in a value-neutral fashion, ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 55]

- Onto the issue -- second issue of an ecological approach, an ecological classification system has been developed and is used in resource management in British Columbia, and the Association of Professional Biologists heartily endorses this concept. This framework should be further used as a tool for integrated resource management in the future.

  An inventory of all resources is needed to ensure equitable analysis. Currently, we have a good handle on timber, fibre resources, but a very poor handle on what type of wildlife we have, what habitat it requires, and this equitable inventory is essential for comprehensive analysis.

  ...

  Thirdly (sic), we feel that currently the government has not provided sufficient resources to successfully manage forests for integrated resource purposes.

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

The Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment are understaffed, and without sufficient staff to carry out the planning and to ensure implementation, successful integrated resource management cannot be achieved, despite the best of intentions.

We believe that different types of expertise will be required in these agencies in the future.

Specialists in wildlife, hydrology, recreation, will be needed at the district level in the Forest Service, because many of the decisions require on-site expertise. MAY1490.MM [Pg 57]

- MS. HAMILTON: Well, I'm not entirely convinced that we would have to see tremendous losses in our standard of life to accommodate other resource users in many cases. I think in many cases we can, through better planning, we can allow for true integrated resource management. We can still have fibre production and we can have wildlife values, we can have recreation.

  We can, by paying attention, greater attention to aesthetics, in many cases, still have fairly high levels of timber harvesting, and yet satisfy the public need for enhanced visual landscape. MAY1490.MM [Pg 64]

- MS. HAMILTON: Not necessarily. Certainly the consideration of having a super-agency that is responsible for making land use policy decisions and for ensuring that this integrated resource management occurs, is a very viable idea.

  I think at the -- currently, the structure is set up right now such that there are district foresters working at the community level who, with some additional expertise and training, I feel would be quite competent to carry out integrated resource management, but presently they lack some of the skills that they need to do, so. MAY1490.MM [Pg 64]

- It is my observation that through well-developed education programs and through the proper dissemination of information to the public, people will begin to understand and support the concepts of sustainable development and integrated resource management.

  When people can see and understand what good forest management is, they can provide valuable criticisms and recommendations on the future of our forests. MAY1590.MM [Pg 40]

- And also, John, I think, from a planning point of view, in integrated resource planning which we're deeply involved in now, we need more information than just trees. We need to know soil types. I mean, we're doing all this work in soil disturbance on the slopes -- steep slopes of the interior. We need more information on where the habitat, wildlife habitat -- MAY1590.MM [Pg 69]

- A planning process by whatever name must ensure that all resource users receive equal considerations in the planning and the decision-making process. We would insist that this be a major objective of the ministry.

  The integrated resource management planning is an onerous task, even for an agency as large and experienced as the Ministry of Forests is in public involvement. Assurances that mineral exploration and development will be permitted in provincial forests must be reinforced by direct involvement of both the Mining Association of B.C. and its constituents, ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 165]

- One of the recommendations that we made here, is that we -- point number five, the Minister of Forests should further encourage local participation in the integrated resource management planning process, and set up a local forest management board, that will include representatives from each community in a district, and which will advise the district manager on integrated resource management issues. That's the emphasis that I would like to make at this point. MAY1590.ED [Pg 99]

- Legislation enacted in 1978 assigned the Ministry of Forests the explicit mandate to ensure the integrated resource management took place on provincial forest land. The Ministry has several challenging and potentially competitive functions assigned it by the Ministry of Forests Act. To find a workable synthesis, the ministry has developed policies, procedures and resource management goals to implement integrated resource management. Our intent is to achieve sustainable development. MAY1790.AS [Pg 5]

- "Does your ministry have any role in the planning process for forest land use allocation?"

  The Ministry of Forests plays a lead role in the planning process for forest land use allocation. This lead role stems from the ministry's mandate for integrated resource management as described in Section 4c of the Ministry of Forests Act, which states: "...plan the use of the forest and range resources of the Crown, so that the production of timber and forage, the harvesting of timber, the grazing of livestock and the realization of fisheries, wildlife, water, outdoor recreation
  ...
  coordinated and integrated, in consultation and cooperation with other ministries and agencies of the Crown and with the private sector;".

  To carry out its mandate, as assigned to it in 1978, following the recommendations of the 1976 Pearse Royal Commission, the ministry has developed policy, procedures and protocol agreements on integrated resource management. The ministry policy is set out in the ministry's Policy Manual. Ministry procedures are set out in the ministry's resource planning Manual. The protocol agreements between the ministry and the other agencies are set out in the

Inter-agency Agreement Manual. And we will table a number of documents with you at the end of the session, Mr. Chairman.

integrated resource management, or IRM, is a process for identifying, assessing and comparing all resource values as a basis for making decisions on land allocation and resource use. The Ministry's IRM process, as applied to provincial forests, is described in the brochure entitled "integrated resource management of Provincial Forests", which we have attached as Appendix I. The IRM process, therefore, is the fundamental context within which the ministry identifies and values the various resources, and the framework within which the ministry addresses resource trade-offs and conflicts between users. MAY1790.AS [Pg 13]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Wes, are you saying single use, or are you saying non-timber use?

MR. CHESTON: I'm saying both, because provincial forests have been designated as areas which their primary purpose is for the cropping and managing of trees.

THE CHAIRMAN: So, integrated resource management in your definition, then, automatically includes timber use. It would not include integrated resource management for, say, recreation, watershed, fish and wildlife, et cetera?

MR. CHESTON: All within the – yes, it does, but all within the context that those areas have identified that their primary use is for the growing and cropping of trees, and those other uses are secondary to that use. MAY1790.AS [Pg 33]

- The Ministry is developing, in consultation with other ministries, a comprehensive Analytical Framework for integrated resource management, or AFIRM. This framework will further assist planners and managers in balancing the values and integrating the management of all forest and range resources. MAY1790.AS [Pg 61]

- resource planning requires making choices between conservation and uses of various resources. Evaluation of these choices is accomplished through the Ministry's integrated resource planning process, and we discuss that fairly deeply under question 2.b. This process provides the opportunity for all agencies and affected parties to table both quantitative and descriptive valuations of the resources under their responsibility.

There are a number of quantitative techniques which are available to support this planning process. MAY1790.AS [Pg 123]

- (4) Practicing integrated resource use. A key or cornerstone to effective resource use is responsible integrated resource management.

  All forest resource values, including fish, wildlife, recreation, raising, water, soils and timber must be formally recognized and incorporated into every day resource management planning decisions. MAY1790.MM [Pg 8]

- Okay, my presentation today will be based on my written presentation submitted to the Commission earlier this spring. To begin, I would like to state that I am in favour of integrated resource management in regards to our forest, with the forest industry remaining one of the principal users of the resource.

  I strongly believe that the integrated resource management can be achieved, and is more than just a catchy phrase we tend to hear so often. MAY0890.AS [Pg 69]

- 3. The government must adopt a forest management policy which reflects true integrated resource management, which is conducive to enhancing the multiple use of the forest resource. The hierarchy of today's integrated resource management plan must be abolished in favour of tantamount treatment for all resources of the forest.

  Government must refrain from advocating policies which foster biases in favour of development and industry. MAY0890.AS [Pg 183]

- MR. CHOQUETTE: I just want to add that there really is a difference, not only just in the values, but in the whole perception of reality.

  Western civilization has the ability to be able to compartmentalize things, and that's what integrated resource management is all about.

  Whereas, the traditional native view is a holistic one, where you don't view reality as being a series of isolated parts, you view it as all being one. MAY0890.AS [Pg 194]

- You can't deal with hydroelectric power without thinking about the climate and the stresses on the rocks. And we're beginning to realize everything really is interrelated, and that's why I think we really have to take a look at integrated resource management as a management strategy, because it's got hierarchy built into it, and it's not a hierarchy. You can't make one thing more important than the other if you're not going to have those conflicts built into it.

  And I would say that the only way that we're going to be able to make integrated resource management work conceptually the way we have before, on a sustainable basis, is we get rid of economics as the driver, and we put preservation of water quality in there, and then we'll be all right, because the other values will flow from that. MAY0890.AS [Pg 195]

- Economics tends to preclude a certain amount of other kinds of resource uses, and you can't have true integrated – you know, you can't live up to the philosophy of integrated resource management if one resource use overrides all the other ones.

  And, unfortunately, with logging, I'm not against logging, but unfortunately with logging, the way that it's done now, the machinery aspect of it does tend to preclude a lot of other things. MAY0890.AS [Pg 195]

- That's why I'm saying we need to put a moratorium on it till all these values are recognized, and then preserve what we should be preserving, and let's try to come up with an integrated resource management plan to deal with the rest of it. MAY0990.AS [Pg 38]

- The practical application of this concept, supports a review of the appraisal process within the watershed lands, to recognize the additional costs for managing Crown timber. This would assist in providing the necessary revenue to practice environmentally sensitive, integrated resource management strategies within the watershed land, while meeting the principal mandate of ensuring and maintaining high quality drinking water.

  The increased concern by the public and local governments on the management and use of their watershed lands, identifies the need for a special tenure to be provided by the Forest Act, ... MAY0990.ED [Pg 55]

- From a forest technical point of view, the tree farm licence, I believe, is a tenure, which provides for high standards of forest management. Also, this tenure is well suited, for the evolving, more complex, integrated resource management issues of the present time, as it is area based forest management. MAY0990.ED [Pg 87]

- The working force where we harvest timber also has important non-timber resource and values. Therefore, integrated resource management has been the management philosophy at Englewood Division since the Bentley/Prentice families acquired C.F.P. and its private timber holdings in the area in 1944. Protection of these other resources and values is a major part of our activities. Englewood Division is Canadian Forest Products Limited, MAY0890.MM [Pg 103]

- Research on the TFL has been ongoing since 1961. Currently, the major project is determining growth and yield for the immature stands. management of the non-timber values and resources through integrated resource management is an important part of our planning and activities. These include wildlife, fisheries, recreation and landscape, among others. MAY0890.MM [Pg 107]

- In conclusion, the existing old growth and second growth forests are Englewood's future. We see the future forest managed under a long-term area-based tenure with a forest policy that encourages intensive silviculture.

  integrated resource management with a well-informed public will also protect or enhance the non-timber resources and values of the forest. This will sustain a healthy environment and forest industry, employment and community stability. All of us need to work together and plan cooperatively to make this vision a reality. MAY0890.MM [Pg 109]

- Now, the real frustration. Even with eleven years of public involvement, even with Cabinet approval to proceed with integrated resource management, even with a follow-up committee involving all pertinent government agencies and two elected officials as public representatives, the valley has been targeted by preservationist groups. They don't like the decision. MAY0890.MM [Pg 137]

- I don't mind saying it at this place now; that I've seen things take place that I'm not very proud of. But I think that the ministry still has to be the one that should be the leader in this integrated resource management playground. I think we have got the expertise. I don't believe that we need an amalgamation of ministries. I believe that we can select biologists, wildlife people and so on, from the various ministries to make up very good composite planning teams that can address the problems of a ... MAY0990.MM [Pg 130]

- MR. PEARSON: Yeah, I do. I believe that there's a very desperate need for an integrated resource management plan for this province and that I think the parameters have to be set out by government. And then, I think, from there we can formulate some kind of a path that we're going to take. MAY0990.MM [Pg 130]

- MR. HOLLETT: Mr. Chairman, Members, in our previous discussion, specifically answer 2, specifically answer 2(b), we talked about integrated resource management, and we have filed as an appendix a brochure on integrated resource management, which attempts to, in lay language, explain the concept, and it explains the regional goals and the planning framework. And I would encourage you to consider this and suggest improvements in the spirit in which we are discussing them. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 19]

- In our own Ministry research program budget, which includes the branch plus the research that's going on in the regions, the budget is $13.5 million. And before I – a couple of weeks ago, I said that it was approximately a third of that budget goes into integrated resource management research. I should explain that that's not just the component that deals with the impact of harvesting on wildlife, fish and the other resources, and -- looking at some of these studies, but also some of the forest management practices that impact on wildlife. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 66]

- The Wildlife Federation therefore would recommend that there be legal authority in all the resource acts to provide the reciprocal linkages to ensure total integrated resource management, in other words, a package, an overall picture.

  The second item in planning for integrated resource management, it's not likely to be efficient without complete inventories of fish and wildlife. The Ministry of Forests has some timber inventories, but the fish and wildlife inventories in the province are really scant. And we're not likely to achieve good management with a barely sufficient documentation of ... MAY1690.MM [Pg 14]

- Further concerns brought in front of the Regional District were integrated resource management and planning. Each provincial ministry tends to undertake its responsibilities independently, and with inadequate attention to overlapping responsibilities, and opportunities for greater coordination. MAY0290.MM [Pg 171]

- I think it is unacceptable that over three quarters of the Province of B.C. be in the hands of a singly mandated department. It is imperative for the quality of decisions that the perspective that's taken on land use planning comes from an integrated standpoint rather than forestry, and then everything else as a secondary issue. MAY790.ED [Pg 164]

- We must expand the concept of local resource planning groups to all areas of integrated management. We must be actively involved in public groups representing each resource use. We must have good working relationships with resource users and with the government agencies managing their use. MAY1090.AS [Pg 60]

- We must expand the concept of local resource planning groups to all areas of integrated management. We must be actively involved in public groups representing each resource use. We must have good working relationships with resource users and with the government agencies managing their use.

  To aggressively pursue resource planning groups will require sponsorship and funding by the Ministry of Forests. It will also require large increases in the administration of planning costs for the company. Under the present appraisal allowances, increased costs are not available. The administration of planning allowances providing appraisals must be increased to allow us the ... MAY1090.AS [Pg 60]

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

- Everyone must have equal opportunity to provide input on forest management. We must provide unbiased information equally across the province to encourage and solicit decisions and recommendations on our forests.

  I am, by no means, suggesting that education will eliminate the controversies that exist in the management and planning of our forest resource, but I am suggesting that right now more often than not, the forest industry is placed in a position of arguing with the radical and relying on the already converted. We can no longer afford to be in that position. MAY1590.MM [Pg 36]

- A planning process by whatever name must ensure that all resource users receive equal considerations in the planning and the decision-making process. We would insist that this be a major objective of the ministry.

  The integrated resource management planning is an onerous task, even for an agency as large and experienced as the Ministry of Forests is in public involvement. Assurances that mineral exploration and development will be permitted in provincial forests must be reinforced by direct involvement of both the Mining Association of B.C. and its constituents, ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 165]

- "Are any standard values commonly used for planning purposes? If so, what are they?"

  Our answer; in its resource planning and decision making processes, government recognizes that both quantifiable and non-quantifiable resource values must be considered.

  Several planning processes are in place to address the complexities inherent in multi-resource planning to ensure all pertinent resource values, both quantifiable, and non-quantifiable are considered.

  These include: various inter-Ministry plans such as resource management plans for timber supply areas and integrated watershed management plans on a local scale.

  Structured inter-agency review and evaluation processes for major project proposals, such as the new Major Project Review Process. MAY1790.AS [Pg 62]

- (4) Practicing integrated resource use. A key or cornerstone to effective resource use is responsible integrated resource management.

  All forest resource values, including fish, wildlife, recreation, raising, water, soils and timber must be formally recognized and incorporated into every day resource management planning decisions.

  As we are all well aware of, there is more and more demands being placed on our land base. Certainly, compromise must be made for the system to work. MAY1790.MM [Pg 8]

2.1 Integrated Resource Management

- We must create the mood of public opinion in which a commitment to long-term land use planning and control and intelligent resource management is seen as a priority. It will have to be every bit as hard to build a subdivision, or even a five acre hobby farm on forest land, as it is now to build a high rise condominium in a provincial park. MAY1790.MM [Pg 173]

- I think if we're going to manage the forest in a truly integrated fashion, everything from production forest right through to wilderness, recreation, then we require a much more holistic approach to the inventory of that resource.MAY0990.ED [Pg 17]

- COMMISSIONER PURDY: The integrated use concept, of course, has been discussed and kicked around. And how do you feel about that, the land use planning strategy that involves integrated use of the forest lands?

  MR. GREEN: Well, it's a key part of our operation, and in my particular job I spend an awful lot of my time doing that. MAY0890.MM [Pg 99]

2.2 Management for Sustainability

Summary:

The second set of transcripts were searched for sustainable/sustainability, and 315 occurrences were found. These comments were divided between 1. Comprehensive Land Use Plan and 2. Forest Land Management. The following summary applies to both sections.

There is a general consensus among the respondents that the issue of the sustainability of the forest resources must be addressed. On one hand, the public at large (private individuals, interest groups) see the issue of sustainability and sustainable development from the perspective of the Brundtland Commission. It is believed that the issue can best be dealt with in the context of a provincial land use strategy in which all forest resources receive equal value and weight. Particular concerns for the preservation and maintenance of forest resources such as wilderness were also expressed. The need for the government to develop a sustainable development plan for the Province is important (Government must ensure quality of life for future generations).

The other major concern identified by the respondents (mainly individuals connected to the Forest industry) is the issue of sustained yield. These individuals focussed on the need to improve existing forest management techniques and harvesting techniques, and to explore new tenure arrangements and new rotation systems to ensure the long term sustainability and economic prosperity of the industry and the Province.

The concern about how to reconcile the idea of economic growth and sustainable development was also raised.

Examples of comments:

- The sustainability of the forests, and the use of the dollar that comes from the exploitation of the forestry resources of this province, I would plead that first-call on those dollars be for preservation of the resource. We have a big backlog in silviculture. APR3090.MJ [Pg 36]

- ... Instead, the forest lands could be given out to private individuals as woodlots, to be managed as a sustainable yield unit. These people would then sell the logs to the processing companies. APR3090.MJ [Pg 47]

- If the lower figure is true, 300,000 cubic metres, we are currently cutting more than twice the sustainable yield for the district. Even if the upper figure is true of 600,000 cubic metres, we are still over-cutting in that district. APR3090.MJ [Pg 120]

- One of these is the fact that although we are being told by the Ministry of Forests that our timber supplies are sustainable, we are also being told by registered professional foresters that we are rapidly running out of wood. APR3090.MJ [Pg 167]

- And we don't seem to really have a clear idea of what a sustainable yield is as a result of the ministry's attitude.

In particular, I think originally we had in 1984 56 million cubic metres as being the sustainable yield estimate by the ministry, and now it's up around 75 or 79. How did that happen in six years? Well, apparently, they discovered all kinds of new wood up in the north that they used to think was useless.

A simple arithmetic will make it clear that if that's their definition of sustainable yield that's on a provincial basis, that means we're going to run out of wood in the south pretty soon, and we're going to have to move all our operations -- many of our operations to the north, and a lot of mills and -- will be shutting down... MAY1690.MM [Pg 37]

- To me, it would make sense to have regional areas that are run as a union -- units, sustainable yield defined on the basis of watersheds not larger than about 10,000 hectares; watershed by watershed, and that you don't log beyond the sustainable yield in that sense, and that you have the series of criteria according to which people are paid. MAY1690.MM [Pg 42]

- What would I change? Boy, I would get a lot more precise on exactly what I wanted my foresters to do in terms of maintaining the ecological values inherent in the forests, in terms of maintaining sustainable yields within sufficiently small areas, 10,000 hectare watersheds maximum, for example, in terms of what -- how much allowable soil degradation was permitted; not more than, let's say, 5 percent of the productivity of an area should be affected by a combination of road building, slash burning, and so... MAY1690.MM [Pg 45]

- The second part of the answer is if we go to a sustainable yield basis, watershed by watershed, for example, in southern B.C., the -- and if we also preserve a sufficient portion of the wood -- of the forest area, there's going to be a major draw-up in the timber supply. I don't know what it's going to be, anywhere... MAY1690.MM [Pg 48]

- In my written submission, I have made a few suggestions of a technical nature, which I hope will be helpful to the Commission in considering how some of this might be done. I might mention at this point that we hear a lot about sustainable development, but I have some problems with that concept. There is no historic precedent that I can think of, for management of natural resources on a sustained basis in a large region. MAY1690.MM [Pg 168]

- As trappers we are the eyes and ears of the forest. We have been so for the past 300 years. We believe that our industry is truly sustainable only if habitat can be protected. Thank you. MAY0190.ED [Pg 34]

- MR. QUAEDVLIEG: Oh, I think it could probably be reduced almost 50 percent. You mean overall or on a rate of harvest?

  THE CHAIRMAN: I mean to maintain a sustainable yield forever.

  MR. QUAEDVLIEG: Well, looking at the Mackenzie TSA right now and what has been harvested, all the easy, accessible blocks or the flat areas have been harvested. The steep slopes have been left; the swamp areas have been left; a lot of the creek areas or along the... MAY0190.ED [Pg 55]

- In your view given current forest management practices, is the wood supply currently coming into this community sustainable?

  MR. PHANEUF: Well, that's a very difficult question for me to answer, Mr. Peel. I think there's a lot of people that know a lot more about stand management calculations, et cetera. I can only see and believe what I read.

  I read that we're in good ... MAY0190.ED [Pg 67]

- The predictions of industry falldown clearly demonstrate the need for higher standards of regeneration capability, if we are to achieve a real sustainable yield. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 51]

- I would like to see the woodlot program expanded, as it represents a form of tenure that is conducive to good management. Crown land under the long-term care of land owners or citizen groups that live right there, is more likely to be looked after in an ecologically sound and sustainable manner, since these people have to live with their forests. It's part of their neighbourhood. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 55]

- The small business sector in general should be provided with some help, perhaps reduced stumpage rates. It's becoming an all too common complaint that small business and woodlot operators are barely able to make ends meet, even though they demonstrate a good example of what sustainable logging should be like.

2.2 Management for Sustainability

The sooner we adopt a more conservative and sustainable program in our forests, the less we need to fear drastic economic and environmental consequences in the future. We can really make a difference in the legacy that will be passed on when our generation is finished logging. Let's make it a legacy we can be proud of. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 55]

- First of all, every valley must be pre-planned and set up as a sustainable yield. There should be no end in sight for the logging in any given drainage. MAY0290.MM [Pg 22] 2,2

- THE CHAIRPERSON: One more question. When John was asking you about sustainable yield of the valleys, you made a comment that said that it should be left to do naturally what it would do. Did you insinuate there no tree planting, but simply, natural regeneration?

  MR. HAMILTON: A lot of the areas in our watershed area are left to natural regeneration, seed... MAY0290.MM [Pg 29]

- Experience elsewhere has often shown that activities that have been forced to change to become environmentally acceptable, often become more competitive as a result. Those types of forest activities will respond and we'll have more jobs and better jobs.

  Most importantly, these better jobs will be sustainable for a longer term, and will be marketable the world over.

  Thank you. MAY0290.MM [Pg 47]

- The public must be made aware that technology and expertise currently exists to maintain and protect all resource values. Many changes have been implemented in the last few years to improve management, ensure sustainability, and integrate other values into development and harvesting plans. These plans are now being presented to the public for their input. MAY0290.MM [Pg 66]

- I feel we must concentrate on what has to be done to maintain sustainability and improve our healthy economy. I'm optimistic about our future, providing we focus on a few basic principles. Good, sound, forest management, integration of other values, and maintain a viable working forest. Education and interaction with the public. MAY0290.MM [Pg 66]

- For many years, Canadians have been depicted as hewers of wood and drawers of water, and indeed, unless we modernize our processing plants to world-class environmental standards and retain our ability to compete, our industries and communities will not develop and provide a sustainable future for us all. MAY0290.MM [Pg 149]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: – that is happening anyhow. I mean, regardless of whether you put this map on the table –

  MR. COPELAND: No, it's not. The employment is decreasing – the employment is decreasing. The amount of wood that's harvested is increasing. It's way beyond the sustainable long-term yield right now. MAY0290.MM [Pg 166]

- ... a piece of land, I think if you look at selective logging, it's more expensive, that's true, maybe by 30 percent. I've heard different figures on it. Depending on the terrain and depending on the situation, it will employ more people, and it will provide more long-term sustainability than clear-cut logging. MAY0290.MM [Pg 180]

- ... been sustained past two or three rotations anywhere in the world successfully. And so we can do it maybe once, maybe twice, but it's going to be a disaster in the long-run.

  And what we really need to do is to look at more environmentally friendly, or more environmentally sustainable forest methods.

  And one way to ensure that's done is to involve the local people in the local communities in the planning process, and get them involved, so it's just not the corporate balance sheet that tends to drive what happens. MAY0290.MM [Pg 180]

- ... on the B.C. coast. We are now experiencing and will continue to face in the future, a shrinking forest resource, unless we change our habits. This shrinkage is the result of the extraction rate of the old growth forests, the deficit in second growth, the resulting reduction in the sustainable level of the forests, the low level of effort in silvicultural activities on Crown forest land and the inevitable declines in production incomes and employment that obviously will result. MAY790.ED [Pg 54]

- We note the annual allowable cut on the coast, based on the long run sustainable yield estimates by the Ministry of Forests at 24.9 million cubic metres, an estimate that will which to be reduced after the year 2000.

  With the recent round of plant expansions by the major tree farm licence holders, the annual fibre demand of the coastal pulp and paper industry... MAY790.ED [Pg 54]

- Ideally, there should be no net loss in the productive capacity of the forest land base, beyond that allocated to roads and facilities. If we don't control site degradation, we cannot expect to have sustainable forestry. MAY790.ED [Pg 77]

- My main problem is, and always was, in my over 30 years of experience in this country -- and before that I am in Europe a little bit less than 30 years.

  sustainable silviculture is an ecologically based forest management, an absolute forest environment, which means choice in all conditions in such cases where only forests can be maintained for perpetual use. MAY790.ED [Pg 113]

- ...And more specifically, that it get enough from the sales of its timber to pay for the establishment of new and improved stands of timber to replace those harvested, the essence of sustainability. MAY790.ED [Pg 122]

- They have no loyalties to single industry communities. They make decisions on a short term, global basis. Their interest in sustainability of a forest economy is the sustainability of the return on investments.

  The largest forest companies in B.C. are simply pawns to be dealt away to finance takeovers or expansions into other industries and other countries if the price is right.

  Such firms are in the business of making pulp and paper. MAY790.ED [Pg 125]

- I would suggest that they would be reviewed and revised to make B.C. Forestry truly sustainable. Present practices -- the consensus from most forestry experts that I've heard that are not associated with the forest industry or the government is that B.C. forestry as presently practised is not sustainable.

  B.C. is Canada's largest contributor to global warming, through slash burning. The road construction and logging of steep slopes initiates soil erosion and the soil compaction from heavy logging use is truly not sustainable. MAY790.ED [Pg 164]

- He concludes his article by saying, "Rather than expending all of their energy trying to stop clear-cutting, I would urge the concerned public to challenge the forestry sector to come up with better methods of assessing the yield sustainability of the forests under management." MAY1490.MM [Pg 7]

- MR. WARREN: -- we're all in the same boat. First of all, I should explain who I am. I'm a sustainable development specialist with several decades of years -- several decades in the bush with Noranda and Falconbridge and Crown Zellerbach and Pacific Logging and so on.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Could you give your name to the reporter?
MR. WARREN: Yes, it's Royce Warren.

Over the past few years I have developed a workable sustainable logging methodology. It's called -- I call it SHOMS, S-H-O-M-S, sustainable Harvesting of Old-Growth Mixed Stands. It is not a typical, back-to-the-earth logging operation. It is hard core science, hard core economics, technology and ecology. And I will deal with these in order and sum up with some of the regulatory problems that have confounded the implementation of this.

But those are the kinds of rules and regulations that apply, that add overhead costs that a small company or a sustainable logging kind of operation cannot incur. Other regulations, taking the tops out. The butt is subsidizing the top. And in my view, leaving the tops in the forest, as long as the volume isn't high, if you leave the tops in the forest, you're probably doing more for...

Finally, my recommendation, and the only recommendation I'm going to make -- I'll make, is that I think the government should set aside several, not one, but several old-growth river valleys -- and I'm talking a bio-regional type of logging operation, not large, maybe 300,000 stems, for sustainable logging by small firms and by regionally based operations, possibly municipalities or regional districts or a combination of small firms and those local authorities. Thank you.

... of -- not the politics so much. The rules and regulations do not encourage it. The large timber companies have so much of the good land sewn up that there isn't a whole lot left. It would be asking a little bit too much, I think, to try sustainable logging on second growth or third growth timber land because, you know -- MAY1490.MM [Pg 135-144]

- Forest management consists of these two levels of planning, then; the strategic level, or analysis, which defines the level of sustainable resource use over time, and, as I've mentioned, the tactical level, where the allocation of and the practices on the resources are accomplished. MAY1590.MM [Pg 9]

- Things started to change in 1945, with Justice Sloane's report. What happened then is, I think, it was probably the first whispers of the environmental movement, in 1945, and there was a move towards harvesting timber on sustainable yield basis. MAY1590.ED [Pg 7]

- Sustained yields will be calculated on a creekshed or watershed component basis. Annual harvest rates will be set by the agglomerated sustainable yield of watershed units being actively harvested. Annual allowable cuts are currently based on the annual growth increment of entire forest administration units.

This policy allows the complete annual growth increment to be taken only from the area being actively logged. The result is drastic over-harvest of some areas, while... MAY1590.ED [Pg 23]

- Well, some of the things that came up in relation to this desire for an inventory, of course, was how you determine what is the sustainable cut for the area, if you don't know what's there. You know, it's totally meaningless, if you don't have the proportion of what's left, if you're taking each year. MAY1590.ED [Pg 33]

- In fact, lately there's been -- we've gone from a sustainable cut level in the Bella Coola Valley itself of 74,000 cubic metres, and for the past few years we've been taking 250,000 cubic metres out of the Valley; 180,000 before that. Obviously, that's three to four times as much that there's -- MAY1590.ED [Pg 36]

- The annual allowable cut must be reduced with honest, sustainable yields in force. Identified critical areas, which incorporate other groups interests, must reduce the volume of inventories, the annual allowable cuts, and sustainable yield figures. And I think wilderness preservation has to be included in pre-planning stages. MAY1590.ED [Pg 113]

- Speaking on tree farm licensing, I think it's apparent that it hasn't been working. It's evident by massive environmentally damaged clear-cut areas and increased foreign profits. Tree farms need to be planned and managed as sustainable resources, meaning a reduction of annual allowable cuts, a reduction of corporate control and profit, and the including of the public in decision making. MAY1590.ED [Pg 115]

- He will harvest a sustainable yield. If it takes a 120 years to regrow, to maturity, a tree on that land, he will harvest one, one hundred and twentieth, of the crop in any year. Obviously he isn't going to harvest a square grid and hack everything down, he will selectively harvest. MAY1590.ED [Pg 140]

- The question that I would have. Everyone talks about sustainable development. If it takes 60 years to grow a tree in the central coast, are we harvesting one-sixtieth per year of what this area can produce?

  And I'll leave you with that.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, Karl. Roger? MAY1590.ED [Pg 141]

- ...aren't existing. And I suppose, and I'm not trying to romanticize the idea of the family farm, but I think that the harvestability and the sustainability of a farm, if you don't take out of it more than what you're putting in, or what the system can bear.

And that's where I see a farm. Whereas in a TFL, if in 20 years you find that there's no timber left in the...

MR. OSMERS: That's right. But for the next 40 years, there's not cutting and there's no jobs. And that's why I say, if you want to talk about sustainable development, then you say, how many years does it take to regrow a tree in that given bio?

Be it 60 years, be it 200 years. If it's 60 years, cut one sixtieth. If it's 200, cut one two-hundredth. Not one stick more, because the minute you cut... MAY1590.ED [Pg 144]

- ... Pulp quality stands tend to have some sawlogs. In addition, the areas harvested would be reforested, which is a legislated requirement, and become part of the managed forest, leading to increases in the sustainable AAC.

Many of the PA holders have expressed the view that they would not have been able to obtain financing for their projects without a secure timber supply, which the PA provides. The evidence indicates that fibre using plants would be built at a much slower pace in the absence... MAY1790.AS [Pg 130]

- MR. HALKETT: Mr. Chairman, question 13.a:

"Has any consideration been given to managing certain forests on a longer rotation period to ensure higher quality fibre supplies in the future. Please discuss."

Historically, the length of a managed forest rotation has been set to ensure maximum sustainable yield. In technical terms, stands are cut when the mean annual volume growth culminates. Any application of financial considerations would tend to shorten the rotation because of the carrying costs for silvicultural treatments. MAY1790.AS [Pg 140]

- TSA and TFL plans are revised periodically and, as part of the planning process, the sustainability of the AAC is examined in light of new inventory data, or changes in other factors affecting timber harvesting. To ensure community stability in the event of AAC reductions, the model used to project the future harvest schedule over a 200 year planning horizon is constrained to a maximum decline... MAY1790.AS [Pg 143]

- Therefore, there is an opportunity to harvest at a greater rate today than will be possible under future sustainable production from that same land base. The decision on how fast to utilize that accumulated inventory is as much a social question as it is a technical forest management issue. An appropriate question would be to ask to what degree do we want to constrain economic and employment development today in order to extend the inevitable attainment of the long-run sustainable level. MAY1790.AS [Pg 162]

- From this set of assumptions applied to the inventory, a long-term harvest schedule is produced that usually displays a falldown over a few to many decades before reaching a long-run sustainable level.

Mr. Chairman, Appendix I, table 1, shows the harvest projections for TSAs on a regional basis. It shows the total current AAC, and LRSY, or long-run sustainable yield, and shows the estimated effect, estimated years to falldown.

Mr. Chairman, table 2 shows the tree farm licences, AACs, LRSYs, years to falldown.

Table 3 shows it on a TSA basis. MAY1790.AS [Pg 164]

- We might as well accept the fact, I believe, that most of our regenerated stands in B.C. are going to have to be spaced and/or thinned at least once per rotation. And we might as well move into that program.

Our biggest problem in B.C. with sustainability is the age class gap that we have produced, and I think that the strongest tool we have to alleviate that is stand density management.

All the problems that I have cited today, and they're not easy answers, but I think a lot of them can be eliminated through... MAY1790.MM [Pg 137]

- MR. FINDLAY: Yeah, I agree. I totally agree that the system in itself is taking into account these things. But in an empirical sense, when I go out and see several TSAs that we operate in -- and you can't honestly tell me that it's going to be sustainable with the cut we're dealing with there.

You know, you have certain problems like the Cariboo TSA, where you have huge areas of mountain pine beetle kill. What do you do in that situation? Nobody should even suggest, I think, that we're going to do sustained management there,

...seeing what a company must go through to chart new timber, and if you're in a forest licence situation where you try to find areas of unallocated timber to chart, and you're only supposed to have 15 years charted, it just doesn't to me add up into sustainability, when you see the troubles you have in finding new chart areas on the coast. MAY1790.MM [Pg 143]

- People took the timber off; sure, reseeded it; some of them did, some didn't. And then it's been left, when it should have been left in timber production in the first place, but in sustainable timber production. Again, I argue against clear-cuts too, myself.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: What do you think should happen to those lands, that were logged off and they're not being used for agricultural purposes?

MR. KOCK: If they don't produce a decent crop for agriculture, they should be replanted definitely,... MAY0490.ED [Pg 42]

- We must radically change our methods of timber harvesting. There must be a severe reduction in the size of clear-cuts and volumes of timber harvested, so that we harvest at an ecological sustainable level. Our production level should be determined by available supply and not by market demand. MAY0490.ED [Pg 49]

- There was one figure, before I ask the others for questions. You mentioned about a sustainable development in effective life for our forest, is 15 years, at the present rate.

  MR. SALLEY: What?

  THE CHAIRMAN: Fifteen. I've just got the highlights here. Sustained development is propaganda, and the effective life of the forest is 15 years with present forest practices. Did you really say that? MAY0490.ED [Pg 66]

- There's a worldwide concern over forest vitality, as evidenced by the emergence in many countries of holistic and new forestry techniques, which seek to manage forests in a truly sustainable way. MAY0490.ED [Pg 75]

- If this land base continues to be conceded for other resource uses, the AAC has been in an over-cut position. I strongly believe that there has to be a definite forest land base in which to manage our forests, or our sustainable yield will be very difficult to calculate, and in turn, carry out.

  Five, in order to achieve a sustainable yield, we must be confident with the process of AAC calculations. In my opinion, more detailed inventory data and research must be obtained in order to be comfortable with our cut allocations. MAY0890.AS [Pg 71]

- In order to maintain this situation and ensure a decent economic future for our children, I believe it's important to ensure that forest exploitation be done on a sustainable basis.

  The current tenure system may not be perfect, and some may argue it should be replaced. I think that within the existing system there is enough room for improvements to address any public concern. The improved tenure system should ensure sustainable harvesting, and be flexible enough to allow for unusual situations, such as insect infestations, fires, diseases, necessitating adjustments to the allowable annual cut.

Management plans should regularly be updated because the forests are a dynamic system, and forestry as a science continually evolves.

However, on the other hand, in order to follow forestry practices, as seen fit by the seller, the Province of British Columbia.

I sincerely hope that the Commission will make recommendations to the Minister of Forests that will reflect the economic importance of the forest industry in B.C., while ensuring that exploitation is done on a sustainable basis.

Thank you for hearing my submission. MAY0890.AS [Pg 146]

- I think that it is much better to give a company tenure over a certain tree farm, give them rights that they know that when they plant those trees, that they're going to be the ones harvesting them. That they can demonstrate that what they're doing is sustainable over the long haul, and leave them with or without always the fear that they're going to lose part of it for one reason or another, whether it be for environmental reason, or some other reason. MAY0890.AS [Pg 200]

- MR. WEBB: Well, I always looked upon it as the role of the Ministry of Forests to oversee the company. They issue a long-term tenure.

  As I said before, I believe that the companies should demonstrate that what they're doing is sustainable, and I think that however the Forest Service wants to get that back, whether they have people going out just spot-checking, making sure that they are indeed doing what they say they're doing, and supposed to be doing. MAY0890.AS [Pg 203]

- At present, we don't know how much is actually growing in the province to determine a mean annual increment. We just cut at a rate that we think is sustainable, but we don't have a real net growth factor of how much is growing out there. So, we should cut back on our liquidation of old growth forests until we know how much of it we have, site degradation from soil compaction and soil scarification reduces the fertility by... MAY0990.AS [Pg 90]

- ...so far, and you want to get the most use out of them. So, often it's a one pass cut system, where they go in and they clean out an entire high elevation valley, and road it quickly and then get out. It seems like that's not really sustainable. It's such a long regeneration period. MAY0990.AS [Pg 98]

- MS. STRONG: Okay, well, the explanation for the keeping the cut at the present level was going back to sustainability. The industry can sustain their -- paying their guys, and running their equipment at that level.

  And when guys get faced with lay-offs after a two or three year increase, they don't like it, and then they all scream because they're being laid off. So, that's been the reason, I think, why the cuts haven't come back down, because the industry gears up for a more higher production, and then they're able to maintain it.
  COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: So, you're saying this is production driven, and it's not sustainable in terms of the growth of timber?
  MS. STRONG: Yes, that's what I think. Yes.
  COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: So, eventually there will have to be a crunch that will come?
  MS. STRONG: Yes, there will be a fall-down, for sure. MAY0990.AS [Pg 107]

- In short, the giving to corporations of long-term control over large tracts of forests may tend to enhance share prices immediately, but do nothing for the sustainability of the forest resource. Rather, the onus should be on the company to rehabilitate a site to a standard prescribed by the Ministry of Forests, and be penalized for failing to do so. MAY0990.AS [Pg 121]

- ...is there, but it's almost died a death by neglect. There are some, I understand, in the area, but very few, and I think a lot of individuals feel that given control of, I believe up to 400 hectares of forest land, they could practice a real form of sustainable development of a given patch of forest. MAY0990.AS [Pg 121]

- For example, the pulp and paper industry in the Cranbrook district. I feel sustainable yield based on short-term rotations is sustaining mainly for wood fibre, and actively discourages managing forest land for any diversification of value added products. MAY0990.AS [Pg 147]

- And I also understand that the amount of land available now for the woodlots is 400 hectares, which I also think is a rather small area for a person to work with on an ongoing basis, to work with the sustainable yield.
  THE CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you, Ken. Bob, please? MAY0990.AS [Pg 149]

- MR. FERGUSON: Smaller cut blocks are the size. I feel very nervous about a large cut block, about the ability of the soil to sustain, to have a sustainable -- if we're talking in an 80 year term, I really feel nervous that 80 years down the road, perhaps in my lifetime -- I shan't see it, but the people who will inherit the forests will see the detriment of the land being overworked in a large cut block, Matter of fact, I -- from a business point of view, I would think small clear-cuts would be advantageous, but large clear-cuts, I don't feel the benefits are -- I feel the financial benefits are there, but the sustainability is not. MAY0990.AS [Pg 153-154]

- Third area, with respect to production forest, and this gets around to some your, some of the questions you've been asking. It relates to sustainability, and site degradation concerns. I think that the management of production forests inevitably involves some loss of productive capability.

  I think, most obvious is the provision for a transportation network, that involves essentially a change of use, an irreversible change of use from growing site to a transportation network.

  In my earlier brief, I didn't mention tenures. I tended to avoid that, but I would like to say that, my experience, as a soil scientist looking at sustainable use of forest land, from a wood production point of view, my experience suggests that area based tenures are, in fact, superior to volume based tenures. MAY0990.ED [Pg 19-21]

- The concerns in terms of sustainability become, when you start taking too much off a site, if your utilization levels are so high, whereby you're removing every last stick, and bark, and indeed Crown trails; it's when you have utilization at that level, that you really have to worry about nutrient depletion. MAY0990.ED [Pg 28]

- ... we are getting over this same time frame a 4 to 5 to 6 percent increase in our selling prices, but the cost of our raw material has gone up 20 percent.

  And I'm saying that, the structure of the industry cannot absorb those sorts of trends, and be sustainable in the short end or long-term. MAY0990.ED [Pg 39]

- Maintaining the forests in a healthy state, will limit the amount of disease present. In reducing or minimizing these natural catastrophic events, will provide a mechanism for protecting water quality. Having a balance age distribution will provide the basis for a sustainable program. MAY0990.ED [Pg 53]

- For example, if an area is to be logged, we would suggest that it would be more practical to log the entire watershed on a sustainable basis, so that the final logging in that area will not commence until the initial cut blocks have reached near marketable value. MAY0990.ED [Pg 156]

- I believe the forest industry should be looking at two specific long-term objectives. sustainable yield, at a profitable level, and also minimal environmental impact on a site. MAY0990.ED [Pg 162]

- ... I believe that unless we – if we don't take care of the nutrient base, our yields will continue to decrease and the forest industry will continue to have losses. And I just believe that it's important to contain these nutrient bases in order to provide a sustainable yield at a profitable level.

  The alternative message that I have mentioned before, will hopefully ensure that the nutrient base remains at a sustained level as well.

  Thank you.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ms. Lusk. I'd like to ask a couple of questions, if I may. MAY0990.ED [Pg 164]

- MR. LUCCI: – to the Nanaimo River. Okay, so that's our Nanaimo Lake operation, and that's about 68,000 hectares. It's been logged over a period of about 50 years. It still has a, it's a logging operation, that's on a sustainable basis.

  It's been on a sustainable basis for over, over 14 years now – no, 12 years, it's been on a sustainable basis. We certainly overcut in the early years, there. There is no question about that. That has been corrected. As far as the reforestation, we've done – I don't think there's very little NSR in that operation, that I know of. MAY0990.ED [Pg 185]

- And they're tailored, not only to site specific requirements of the land, but also to the requirements of each citizens' group, and of course, to the needs of the logging company to maintain a sustainable amount of wood fibre to keep their production going. MAY0990.ED [Pg 192]

- ...This is due in no small measure to a small group of dedicated Forest Service officers, and they can provide substantial data to your Commission in quick order for you to develop a consensus AAC leading to a sustainable resource. A base form which future choices can be made must be established. MAY890.ED [Pg 51]

- ... Dr. Garner suggested, because of the size of our resource and because we have many areas in this province where the growth rates are fairly rapid, we could probably get away with perhaps five or 10 percent of the forest area, and do very well in terms of producing a sustainable timber resource. MAY890.ED [Pg 120]

- ... What about deforestation as opposed to sustainable yield? What are stumpage and royalties? What are the facts about tree age, oxygen output and use? What makes up NSR? Inform the public as to the exact division of responsibility between the Crown and the companies that do the logging. Explain tenure. Explain the historical background determining how TFL'... MAY0890.MM [Pg 25]

- Our forests must reach a point of sustainable yield attainable only outside the realm of political time frames. A hard look must be taken at long-term commitment to keeping our forest industry healthy. MAY0890.MM [Pg 25] 1.3

- The way I understand some of our problems, is some people are afraid that we are over-logging, afraid that we will run out of logs. Some people do not understand what "annual sustainable yield" means. We must educate them, firstly British Columbians, secondly all other citizens of the earth who are interested.

  For you I would like to explain it as vaguely as I understand it. "Annual sustainable yield" means we are not allowed to log more than the maximum limit of timber annually. This limit is based on the growth of our second growth, so we won't log faster than what is being grown back. MAY0890.MM [Pg 68]

- MR. O'CONNOR: But knowing there's a lot of worry about overcutting this and overproducing in pulp, et cetera, that's where my inventory concern stems from.

  If we can monitor both sides of that like any business, we would know what the sustainable yield would be for the future.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, Michael, for coming this evening. MAY0890.MM [Pg 164]

- I have had some initial discussions with member Bands within the Kwakiutl District Council, and have learned of a number of people involved in the forest industry, either directly or indirectly. For instance, Donna Sues is undertaking, in my mind, a very sustainable forest management on Quadra Island on reserve land there. MAY0990.MM [Pg 56]

- On forest tenure, in this manner I would like to point out that the sustainable development of the resource, the economic and social benefits it produces in my area are best served by long-term tenures such as forest licences -- or tree farm licences, pardon me.

  The longer term tenures allow the forest company to maintain high silvicultural standards, giving it the confidence to make large... MAY0990.MM [Pg 112]

- Now, there have been two principles that have been guiding timber supply management. Those two principles are one of sustainable flow. In other words, we want to always have a sustainable amount of timber available for harvesting. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 93]

- Okay. The placement on the conveyor belt represents the age classes, and, of course, if you want a sustainable flow over time, then you want your trees, your forest evenly spaced out on this conveyor belt such that it moves down here that you've always got land with harvestable timber at the end when it reached the conveyor belt.

  The speed of the conveyor belt is really the...

... also emphasize this is a very simple model to describe the concept, what you want is an even age class distribution, and you want to have your conveyor belt or your harvest going at a rate equal to your growth. And then you're practising long-run sustained yield with a sustainable flow and you're maximizing volume. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 94-95]

- ... We have received some evidence that the current annual allowable cut, or, sorry, current production capacity, conversion capacity probably exceeds the annual allowable cut by anything from 10 to 20 percent and that the AAC itself may exceed the long-run sustainable yield, as they call LRSY, by as much as 30 percent. MAY3190.MM [Pg 49]

- Have the – has the Ministry provided information in terms of the possible impact on communities that would be impacted if in fact the long-run sustainable cut is some significant fraction less than the current cut with respect to communities? In other words, has the government been given the kind of long-term information that will indicate the economic impact on various communities, be they 15, 20 years out?

  MR. CUTHBERT: Every management unit is analyzed periodically. MAY3190.MM [Pg 120]

- ... And sometimes, yes, those long-term projections are that given the current situation, there will be what is called a falldown. There are some units where actually because of the age class distribution, we have more young stands than old stands that are growing, and in those cases, the long-run sustainable yield is higher than the current allowable cut.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I understand all the processes, and that wasn't what I was getting at. What I'm getting at is in doing that, are the economic and social implications of that potential falldown flagged?

  MR. HALKETT: Mr. Chairman, the –... MAY3190.MM [Pg 122]

- MR. CUTHBERT: John Cuthbert. I think I tried to answer that in a previous question. As I said previously, we do a projection on the long-run sustainable yield of each unit which is based on current conditions and a projection of what would happen if things don't change. And, of course, as we said before, things can change.

  That projection for the province which is often quoted was published in a 1984 resource analysis, and that projection was given the situation of 1984, the long-run sustainable yield for the province would drop to about 59 cubic metres -- 59 million cubic metres in 100 years. And that is the projection of the situation if it continued in 1984. MAY3190.MM [Pg 184-185]

2.3 Tenure

Summary:

The second set of transcripts were searched for "tenure", and 559 occurrences were found. These were then divided into three groups, within 1. Comprehensive Land Use Plan; 2. Forest Land Management; and 4. Economics. This division is artificial, in that they overlap to a great degree.

In both 1.4 and 2.3, there is a concensus that area-based tenure is a better system than volume based tenure. Area-based tenure promotes better stewardship of the resource.

Security of tenure is a paramount issue; long term security will lead to better management. Security of tenure should be based on performance; there is a need to assess and control management of the forest.

The Province should promote a range of forms of tenure, with encouragement of alternative forms of tenure such as community based tenure and the woodlot program.

A new tenure system must reflect the other values associated with the forest.

Examples of comments:

- At the same time, there are features of a tree farm licence that you can't change overnight, and there's the matter of tenure, and the matter of long-term commitments that have been made. Every time that -- I think this year is the first year that there was a really hard look taken at possibly reducing the size of TFL 23, because -- or not necessarily reducing it, but not giving such a long extension... APR3090.MJ [Pg 43]

- Mostly the tenures are for up to 25 years renewable. Unfortunately, most of them cover the largest requirements of the timber holders.

And, under this process, it encourages poor forestry practices and wasteful practices. But, it has been my contention since they existed that the maximum allowable cut to any tenure holder under the TFL licensing system, except where only Crown timber is available, 50 percent should be the maximum allocation. This would encourage, number one, good practices in forestry and recovery. It would also encourage a full and fair return to the Crown, allowing competition to exist.

Under the present system, if a tenure holder has 75 percent of his allocation, he gets to remove that timber, and he competes for the rest. Generally through the small business sales. And he has a third-party bid to sale, and he buys it, and he pays a very very high price for this. This is common... APR3090.MJ [Pg 141]

- Now, on top of that, he is inclined to cream his crop. The present tenure holder at Revelstoke, B.C., I will go on record, for 35 years, has been creaming the crop and has been leaving a great deal behind. This is not common knowledge, but I would like to go on record, and I will say it again. The present tenure holder in Revelstoke, of the Crown timber, under TFL 23, wastes timber. And when it suits them they cream the crop and they sell it out of the district. It's going on all the time.

  Now, having said that, that 50 percent should be the maximum allocation, at the same time, I would encourage longer tenure to have the timber licence holder better manage this resource. It's very difficult to grow trees in 25 years, and without a long-term resource, or term to more than cover and encourage the licensee holder to practice good forestry policy, on the hope that one day down the road...

  So, I would say, to encourage good forestry policies in the province of B.C. we should give longer tenure to TFL holders.

  The next thing I would like to address, under the system today there is no guarantee for any contractor who works for a TFL holder. Employees are guaranteed under the Forest Act, but it specifically omits the contractor. APR3090.MJ [Pg 142]

- You also, of course, suggested, built into that, a 50 percent timber allocation and they bid on the rest.

  MR. CAMOZZI: That's right.

  THE CHAIRMAN: I want to be sure I have this right. You would be not uncomfortable with a longer tenure for TFL holders, provided these other constraints were built in on a percentage of their timber allocation.

  MR. CAMOZZI: That's right.

  THE CHAIRMAN: And make them bid on the balance?

  MR. CAMOZZI: That's correct. APR3090.MJ [Pg 144]

- In particular, the TFLs were being promoted on the basis that, well, you know, we've got to have TFLs. Greater security of tenure means we'll be -- we'll have an incentive to treat the place better because we're going to be back, we know we're going to be back in the same area.

  Well, you show me a company which has -- which operates on 80-year business cycles. I haven't...MAY1690.MM [Pg 43]

- Since my issue, my recommendations today deal with tenure, I've also given you a recent review by Peter Pearse of tenure in Canada, so you can see where B.C. sits in comparison with all the other provinces.

2.3 Tenure

I believe the points I raise are quite complex technically, but are absolutely fundamental to the future of B.C. forests and there is very much public and even professional misunderstanding about them. MAY1690.MM [Pg 175]

- B.C.'s forests are much more complex, with 40 percent of Canada's timber supply. We have much more at stake than any other province.

  It's much more economically important, much more biologically important, much more in the public view. And we also have long traditions here of tenure and so forth, which have to be negotiated, and I don't hold up any other province as a model.

  I don't particularly hold the Quebec CAFs as a model to you at all. I think there are many problems with Quebec CAFs. I have an article which – published... MAY1690.MM [Pg 183]

- Increasingly, I think that the TFL holders think that TFLs are not the prize they once were. There's just a lot of hassle associated with them.

  I suggest that a lot of hassle can be avoided by renegotiating the type of area based tenure that they have, to get these things straightened out. Because if you don't, you have an alienated public and an alienated industry too, which isn't very good. MAY1690.MM [Pg 185]

- It's probably least attractive to the small woodlot owner, or the small private owner, and the most attractive to a major company that has a reasonably balanced age class distribution and some security of tenure and wood supply and so forth.

  History bears that out in North America that the most intensive silviculture practice is done by those organizations that are in that position and can rationalize it that way, because in essence, the wood you cut today pays for the silviculture that we do... MAY1690.MM [Pg 192]

- ... have applied to the Ministry for assistance to have a watershed management study done, and we feel if we can get assistance to have a proper watershed management study done – which we feel should be done everywhere – a lot of the problems that are created when the land goes for tenure for logging will cease, because we will have control over our destiny of our watersheds, which also protect fish enhancement, wildlife enhancement, et cetera.

  We believe that there's too many watersheds have been damaged because of improper management by our peers in this matter. MAY0190.ED [Pg 19]

- MS. BARNETT: No. Where we are coming from on this issue is, the Ministry puts up a certain sale and the criteria is value added, and the Ministry in our opinion could continue to be the holder of that tenure, not us as local politicians.

But we feel that if the value added product cannot be made locally when that sale is put forth, then we don't feel it should be going to Vancouver. Leave it standing there until the next time the tenure is put up for sale. MAY0190.ED [Pg 26]

- Integrated forest management cannot be achieved with clear-cutting as the major method of wood fibre extraction.

  I spoke briefly about tree farm licence as a form of tenure. We feel that the conversion to TFLs is an abandonment of the Ministry of Forests' legislated mandate to manage the forests of B.C. on behalf of the people of B.C. Tree farm licences is a single-use, timber-only exploitation of the forest, and we cannot as an association support... MAY0190.ED [Pg 31]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: You commented that the -- you felt that the ag leases were not being -- in this particular area were not maybe best suited for breaking out into an agricultural lease type arrangement. What is your opinion of the Woodlot Program as a type of tenure?

  MR. PHANEUF: The Woodlot Program initially -- well, let's put it this way: the Woodlot Program, I think to the people that have woodlots, is a very good program. There are a lot of people that deserve to have woodlots and should have woodlots that don't have them, but... MAY0190.ED [Pg 64]

- In terms of local issues, we must ensure that the forest management practices and prescriptions that we follow are based on sound knowledge and data and are applied uniformly to all forms of tenure. The Small Business Forest Enterprise Program should be regulated by the same guidelines as those applicable to other licencees. Of particular concern are cut control, forest harvest planning, and allocation of timber sales. MAY0190.ED [Pg 90]

- COMMISSIONER PEEL: Okay, just one other question. You suggested that you did not like the concept of pulpwood agreements as an area of forest tenure or access that overlies another area of forest licence. Can you elaborate on that a little bit?

  MR. DOUBEK: I think we must be careful that --when doing so that, as I mentioned, we're not putting more pressure on the land base. As a forest licence holder we prepare...

  THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. You don't have a tree farm licence in this particular area, do you?

  MR. DOUBEK: No, it's a forest licence.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. DOUBEK: It's a volume-based tenure.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is your -- I've asked this question before; this morning I asked it. Is there any NSR land in this particular area, or much of it?

MR. DOUBEK: There is very minimal backlog NSR Lands. We -- the two major licencees in this area have a very aggressive tree-planting .... MAY0190.ED [Pg 93-95]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I've only got one question. I'm a little curious. You mention that you need this type of a tenure in order to get finances. Now, in both Finland and Sweden we have about 274,000 woodlot owners in Sweden and about 280 something in Finland, and the companies only own about 25 percent. How come they can raise finances without tenure, without much tenure? Is it because they're closer to market, or what is it?

  MR. McCLOSKEY: Well, I don't know the answer to your question as far as Sweden's concerned, but in our case this is a unique type of agreement unlike, let's say, other P.A.'s that... MAY0190.ED [Pg 124]

- Companies should pay fines or forfeit their tenure for non-compliance. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 52]

- I would like to see the woodlot program expanded, as it represents a form of tenure that is conducive to good management. Crown land under the long-term care of land owners or citizen groups that live right there, is more likely to be looked after in an ecologically sound and sustainable manner, since these people have to live with their forests. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 54]

- ... stricter standards, where I say, you know, if somebody doesn't take care of that land and leave it in good shape, then they should lose part of their tenure somewhere else and give that over to a woodlot to better management practices. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 60]

- THE CHAIRPERSON: And what is your other form of tenure?

  MR. LOUWE: We have two forest licences, and the rest of it comes from private purchase, Small Business Enterprise Program, private land, and we have a little private land ourselves that we log.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: How would your company react to -- and although it hasn't been mentioned here in Castlegar, we've heard in other areas that perhaps that kind of tenure system that we know now should be abolished, and that the silviculture should be in the hands of the provincial government. How would your corporation react to a totally free log market? Would you --

MR. LOUWE: Well, you've asked two questions here. The free market and silviculture are two... MAY0290.MM [Pg 60]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Has any community been successful?
MR. McGEE: Terrace has obtained a less secure form of tenure known as the reserve. However, that's the only community who's been successful in achieving some form of tenure over their watershed. MAY0290.MM [Pg 77]

- And thirdly, we have a tenure system which requires only minimal expenditures by major tenure holders on Crown forest land. Expenditures insufficient to sustain a harvest at current levels and one quarter of the annual amount that they spend per hectare on their own private lands, as opposed to the Crown lands. MAY790.ED [Pg 54]

- ... that decision is made, that the more apt you are to get rational decisions, and therefore we want some form of decentralization of decision making and after having had said that, we believe that there also must be room for municipalities, regional districts to themselves to apply for area based tenure, and to be part of the management process and have a window into industry so that local people, locally elected people, know exactly what they're talking about when they speak. Thank you very much.
THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Jeffrey. MAY790.ED [Pg 62]

- ... you see the forest land base of this province managed,
and are we going to a bid system like the U.S. for access to logs, or –
MR. LEE: No.
COMMISSIONER PEEL: Okay?
MR. LEE: To some extent, but they do it sale by sale. We believe that area based tenure is the best form of tenure for management. However, we have some argument with the size of those tenures. We feel that the tenures should be downsized, to better reflect silvicultural units.
We believe that, as in some of the eastern European countries and Russia, who've found that state farming doesn't work, that the family farm is the most efficient producer of agricultural goods, we believe that the small family size tree farm licence or area based tenure is the most efficient producer of logs and looking after them. That means that you have to give them tenure on an area based status.
Now, the Crown corporation we see as taking over the duties of the Ministry of Forests to a great extent, of making that Ministry of Forests, or the Crown corporation arm's length from the political process as much as possible. MAY790.ED [Pg 67-69]

- ... Are you suggesting that the people that have those tenures should enter into a forest management agreement?

And if they did do that, is there any reason why they shouldn't have a public audit of that every four or five years, and loss of tenure if they're not living up to their management agreement?

MR. LEE: Absolutely. Yes. We feel that those area based tenures should have contractual arrangements with the Crown corporation to manage it, and there would be three things laying out the management requirements. MAY790.ED [Pg 69]

- Secondly, I see area based tenures. Effective forest management requires some form of long term secure tenure on a given area of land. It is only with this certainty of tenure and clearly defined management responsibilities and accountability for these responsibilities that we can achieve the level of forest management which is desirable and possible to obtain.

Some would argue that timber from all lands should be available to the highest bidder, that there should be no long term tenures. MAY790.ED [Pg 89]

- But let's talk about something else. Let's talk about tenures. I believe if we're to have a healthy forest industry, and I mentioned it's not a 15-year tenure or a 25-year tenure, we should be talking about rotations.

I don't agree that the Ministry of Forests should not be the stewardship of our forest lands; I don't disagree with that. I disagree that the Ministry of Forests should in fact maintain the stewardship of our forest lands and the productive... MAY1090.AS [Pg 178]

- MR. MELENKA: I agree with what you just said. I suggest, Bob, that we would have tree farm licences in the province under the current status of those tree farm licences and that we should extend those -- well, the tree farm licences are a 25-year tenure, and we should be able to maintain those types of tenures with a stewardship under the Ministry of Forests and an audit of our activities. There should be more responsibility placed onto the companies, and they will in fact do the job.

I even suggest going further. The tenure should be extended to the rotation of that particular piece of land. However, we can't get past the first stage tree farm licences, never mind going to a rotation type of licence. I think we'd better just do a bit of walking before we do the dash.

MR. MELENKA: Or ministers, that's right. However, I believe that the proprietorship which you would glean from a longer tenure would keep the graffiti off the walls. A one-year renter isn't going to spend a hell of a lot of time on his house that he's renting, but if he's going to be there for 25 years or plus, I assure you there'd be a different... MAY1090.AS [Pg 179-180]

- ... And, in essence, the Range Act, that is administered by the Ministry of Forests, is used for all new tenures, either under licence or permit.

A table that depicts the tenure portfolio, taken from the '87/88, annual report is attached, and we'll pass that on to you.

The Ministry of Crown Lands also has a protocol arrangement with the Ministry of Forests on grazing administration.

Essentially, the Ministry of Crown Lands is responsible for the administration of grazing leases under the Land Act, while range tenure, including range licences and permits, are administered by the Ministry of Forests. And we'll attach the protocol that's associated there also.

Question 3b, "Does your Ministry administer any resource development guidelines, objectives for quantity or quality? If yes, please describe."

The Ministry refers all Crown land use applications to government agencies for comment, including the Ministry of Forests. Recommendations of referral agencies regarding quality and quantity are often incorporated into the tenure document. tenure documents for all uses specify the quantity of land to be tenured, contain a sketch plan of the operation and specify terms and conditions of use.

Some specific land uses tenured by the Ministry, for example, heli-skiing, aquaculture, agriculture, or grazing, require a management plan to be prepared by the proponent that specifies improvements to the land, the nature of the use, the area to be used, and the nature of the operation. This plan forms a part of the tenure document and provides a basis for monitoring tenure performance.

Question 6a, "Does your Ministry collect fees from resource users? If yes, please describe."

Ministry of Crown Lands collects both administrative and user fees for the use of Crown land. Administrative fees are set by regulation and are intended to reflect a portion of the cost of tenure administration and management. Generally, land rental fees for leases and licences are a percentage of the market value of the land. Rental fees are paid annually, in advance, and are subject to periodic review.

Market value is determined through real estate appraisal methods, public competition such as auctioning or tendering,...

Question 6b, "Does your Ministry issue licences or permits for forest resource users? If yes, please describe."

Yes, the Ministry of Crown Lands issues licences and leases for land use, and reserves land for use within provincial forests.

Land Act tenure applications, and Land Act reserves, designations and notations of interest proposals within a provincial forest or within a tree farm licence, are administered according to the terms and conditions of the protocol agreement between the Ministries of Forests and Crown Lands.

Through enactment of these measures, the Ministry contributes to the management of such activities by establishing reserves and designations for wildlife habitat protection, heritage preservation, and recreational activities, et cetera. It is the responsibility of the agency, organization or association holding the tenure to the land, to manage the land for the significant resource or feature. The Ministry of Crown Lands administers the land tenure.

In general, if a non-forest use can be accommodated without fee simple disposition and with minimal timber removal, deletion is not required. A guide/outfitter base camp is an example of a Land Act tenure where deletion is not required. Where the land tenure will proceed to fee simple ownership, or result in the loss of productive forest land, issuance of the Land Act tenure requires removal of the land from the provincial forest. But you're quite right for transmission lines, for pipelines, and so on, the Ministry of Crown Lands issues the tenure document, whether it's a statutory right of way, or whatever it might be, for that use of the surface.

If there's a mine that's developed, a free miner has the use of the right of the surface, right to the use of the surface, but when it...

A good example, Mr. Chairman, would be the recent Light Guide Project that, using fibre optic – our Ministry was very much involved in the, working with the proponent and with the other agencies, in terms of the routing of that, and the tenure arrangements to cover it.So, we would work with the Environment, and Highways, and the other agencies, Forests and so on, in looking at a particular corridor. MAY1490.AS [Pg 101-123]

- Now, if there was compensation associated with doing that, then this would probably be involved in this timberland exchange thing that I mentioned to you earlier, where one would negotiate with the forest tenure holder, for the foregone value of that resource.

In effect, the Ministry of Crown Lands only deals with the tenure of the surface, or the sub, or the foreshore. So, under the Land Act, we can grant tenures for floating lodges, or permanent anchorages, or that sort of thing, that are attached to the foreshore, to the bed of the bay, or whatever. Or, we can give upland a tenures,... MAY1490.AS [Pg 132]

- ...to issue with our own Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Native Affairs, Minister of Tourism, Agriculture, and Fisheries, as well as the federal DFO, to try to come to some resolution of this issue that would permit that industry to operate, and allow us to provide the opportunities for tenure.

But we put the moratorium on because the issuing of tenure only exacerbates the problem. So, that's one very current one.

COMMISSIONER VICKERS: Yes. Because the reason I bring that up, and you've touched on the situation with the Haida getting involved with their own fishing regulations, and the other one was the –

MR. MACGREGOR: We don't comment...

COMMISSIONER VICKERS: Right. The other one was the Kitsumkalum First Nation in regards to tourism; I think they were trying to look at sports fishing. I don't know how you become involved in that.

MR. MACGREGOR: Well, again, as I say, we are generally involved in granting the tenure, and so we deal with other agencies and interest groups in trying to determine whether or not there's a conflict and, if there is a conflict, try to determine how that might be mitigated before tenure is granted.

One of the things we've been doing with these opportunity studies, is trying to identify, in advance, areas where there is opportunity for multi-use, for aquaculture, for log booming, for recreational use, or whatever. And areas where there is no, or there's limited opportunity. And, so...

... came to us and said, "We want to start a tourist industry, put up a lodge to service south Moresby."

They couldn't get any land, I gather you really already answered that though, you're saying under the moratorium.

MR. MACGREGOR: Well, if they were, if they were seeking tenure on land that would be outside of the new park area.

COMMISSIONER SHELFORD: It is.

MR. MACGREGOR: Yes. We – there are all kinds of interests expressed to us for tourism-related ventures that we have put a moratorium on granting tenure to until we can resolve some of the issues surrounding it.

There are some areas where it is, and, in that regard, we would certainly consult with the Ministry of Native affairs. We would probably consult with the band itself about any concerns that they may have with respect to the tenure.

I think it's quite common for our regional offices to deal with local bands, and so on, when they're dealing with the land use issues. Because quite often the bands themselves are also tenure holders, outside of the areas that are designated as reserve. MAY1490.AS [Pg 133]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think we'll have to answer it, because we've had the other accused, that in fact there's an advantage to take land out of forest tenure into agriculture tenure for tax reasons.

MR. EDGELL: We could certainly respond to that in writing if you'd like. MAY1490.AS [Pg 150] 4.4

- MR. WELLBURN: The last one I talk about is tenure, which is very similar. Some of the things in here, there's no perfect form of tenure, and we are stuck with the tenure we have, so we might as well stay with a mixture of short-term -- or short-term and long-term tenures, a mixture of big operators and small operators.

COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Yes. Could you please give me your opinion of the woodlots as a type of tenure? Like, we've had a lot of discussion, especially up in the Cariboo, about woodlots. Could you please maybe highlight, or do you feel that they're a sound type of tenure that could fit into the scheme of things?

MR. WELLBURN: Yeah, very definitely. But you go to Quebec where there's lots of woodlots, and you'll see good ones and bad ones, and that's true everywhere. They're -- good woodlots are a really good form of tenure; bad ones aren't. MAY1490.MM [Pg 22-24]

- Under the topic of tenure, I believe area-based tenures, TFLs being one example, are the most effective means to create an environment where we have sound management of our forest resources, providing a secure supply of wood to industry, and promoting long-term capital investment.

While Bill 70 provided for a guaranteed level of basic silviculture...

Coupled with the change in tenure structure, I believe we must have an increase in public awareness and involvement, and I'm thinking in particular of the large urban communities that I discussed earlier. MAY1490.MM [Pg 67-68]

- Secondly, the working forest must be administered under secure and area-specific tenures that provide opportunities for long-term investments.

Weldwood strongly supports the concept of area-based tenures. It is our very strong belief that the TFL tenure in B.C. and the area-based forest management agreement, the FMAs in Alberta, have provided the best level of forest management on Crown lands in Canada.

Once committed to long-term management for specific purposes, the working forest areas as defined geographic units can be managed under secure, stable tenure arrangements. These in turn can provide the incentives necessary to allow the silviculture investments to meet future forest product demand.

Weldwood feels strongly that it is the responsibility of the provincial government to provide access to Crown land under tenure. This Crown land is part of the working forest, and as such must be available for harvest. MAY1490.MM [Pg 101-103]

2.3 Tenure

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Do you feel that the woodlot program is a good type of area-based tenure, basically as a small --

  MR. BARBER: I would think so, yes. MAY1490.MM [Pg 117]

- We'd like to give some -- mainly make an argument that in B.C. we should very seriously look at considering a fragmented tenure system where we have a multiplicity of people involved in forest management at all different levels, and a real push for a look at woodlot forestry, and we're going to give some arguments as to how this can be successful based on the Scandinavian model. MAY1490.MM [Pg 122]

- We require incentives for incremental silviculture and not necessarily a review of the tree farm licence tenure system; that there is a process of making a rational selection of alternate harvesting systems besides clear-cutting based upon tree silvex (phonetic), site conditions and all the resource values. Thank you very much. MAY1590.MM [Pg 10]

- PROFESSOR REED: I don't know any place in the world where you have good management of forest lands without area-based responsibilities. I muse, though, on this... MAY1590.MM [Pg 98]

- This could very well be done by independent contractors. And at one time I had ventured before your Committee the suggestion of a tenure number seven, which would be, in effect, stewardship contract, not limited simply to replanting nor to thinning of the timber stands, but possibly extending also to management of the non-timber values. MAY1590.MM [Pg 99]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: You commented in your brief on community involvement in tenures, either -- whether it be woodlot or tree farm licences. How do you feel these types of tenure would or could function over time? Do you see the government playing an extension role, like, to get them on their feet, or could you elaborate on that a little bit?

  MR. WILLIAMS: I think it would be preferable if the government didn't provide an extension role. I think...

  THE CHAIRMAN: Would you believe or concur with the thought that perhaps community-based tenures would go a long way towards alleviating some of the myth that are circulating today, perhaps whereby municipal politicians who do have a tenure are directly answerable at a local level to the voters, and perhaps that might be one of the vehicles to alleviate some of the stories that aren't doing anybody a lot of good?

MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, that was very much behind our recommendation, I think that thought. And also...

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes, Ken, I will acknowledge that Mac Blo has had a really good reputation over the last 25 years that I'm aware of anyhow, in terms of their reforestation and silviculture practices.

If you were given the kind of freedom and the kind of security of tenure you are talking about, would you make any changes at all in terms of your public involvement and forestry practices as far as intensive silviculture and so on is concerned?

MR. WILLIAMS: I don't think we would make too many changes in our silviculture program. We feel strongly that,... MAY1590.MM [Pg 113-114]

- The second principle I've written down is the idea of area-based management. I think that this is – this is essential. I think it's one of the problems that has come from the evolving nature of our forest policy, that we have tried to combine a tenure system which was developed for access to timber harvesting, we have tried to combine that with management, and I don't think it works. MAY1590.MM [Pg 179]

- There has been a difficult problem. He has told me many times that – I think it's being worked on, but it's been difficult for Christmas tree farmers to get any kind of tenure on Crown land to grow Christmas trees. I think that was one of the major problems they had. MAY1590.AS [Pg 72]

- The third point I would make, is the two data bases which may not be regarded as part of the "Range Inventory System", must be mentioned. The Range tenure System, or RTS, is an inventory of tenure-related information. Currently utilized animal unit months, or AUMs, are recorded by both stock range and range units, and in some cases, by pasture, which can be directly or visually related to the administrative boundary information on the range overlay.

There is a standardized output and symbology throughout the province. tenure and improvement information is stored in standardized databases, which can be related to ground based information through reference to administrative boundaries and structural improvement symbols shown on the range overlay.

And the goal is also to develop a system to capture, store, display and analyze range vegetation information; and to move the Range tenure and Range Improvement Systems to the Forest tenure Administration System providing on-line data access. This data base should eventually be linked electronically to the graphic range information to provide a powerful analytical information base for planning purposes. MAY1790.AS [Pg 21]

- MR. ADDISON: I believe you're talking here about the purpose for which the land is managed, rather than who manages it and how they manage it.

I would just like to refer back to the tenure itself first, where the TFL is an area-based tenure, and many of the management responsibilities are carried out by the holder of that tenure.

On the forest licence, it's very much more the Forest Service taking the lead role in planning for the resource allocation and resource use. We interface with the public, and with the various tenure holders in that area, attempting to come up with feasible options that can then be selected as the land management goals for that area.

So, from our point of view, from a management and administration point of view, there are very significant differences to us.

But forest licences really do exactly the same thing in the cutting practices, don't they?

MR. ADDISON: The quality of forest management should not differ with the tenure. We are looking at basic stewardship of the resource across the entire forest land base. The tenure merely affects how that gets carried out. MAY1790.AS [Pg 47-48]

- There are also current not stocked lands resulting from recent harvesting activities. These include major tenure areas denuded since October 1st, 1987, where reforestation is the responsibility of the private sector. Estimates by forest region and site classification are not readily available, see question, if you would, question 24, which is later in the book. Small Business Forest Enterprise Program also has not stocked lands denuded... MAY1790.AS [Pg 175]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Yes, throughout the -- especially the Cariboo, we got the feeling that the -- the woodlots are very popular. What percentage of the tenure would you anticipate to be a goal to -- for the woodlot associations, as far as a percentage of the volume of wood or tenure?

MR. RENAUD: Let me look at my notes. Fred Marshall actually gave a specific figure in our last summary, or our last presentation, which you have a summary of.

And he was suggesting a figure of five percent of the forest tenures. I might add, he's suggesting 25 percent... MAY1790.MM [Pg 48]

2.3 Tenure

- Scott Paper Limited was awarded the first B.C. deciduous tree farm licence in 1985, and we support the continuance and expansion of tree farm licence tenures for the following reasons:

  Firstly, the security of tenure provided under the length of term of the tree farm licence agreement contributes to a company's ability to secure investment funds for modernization and expansion in a capital-intensive industry.

  Secondly, the area based tree farm licence agreement, with the opportunity for replacement based on good performance, provides companies with...

  From Scott Paper Limited's prospective, we think the people of B.C. also benefit from the tree farm licence tenure and for the following reasons:

  Firstly, the Crown has a formal opportunity to affect the management on privately held lands that are included in a tree farm licence which would otherwise not be the case.

  Secondly, the tree farm licence agreement is replaceable every ten years and at these replacement... MAY1790.MM [Pg 57]

- However, they are all strictly limited by a very short tenure, that is one year, two years – possibly, at the maximum, three years duration. And most of the problems that we have in forestry, particularly the significant problems in regeneration and timber stand management, by their very nature require a much longer period of continuing funding so that we can bring... MAY1790.MM [Pg 82]

- As a professional forester, I must support long term tenures and area based tenures, primarily for the fact that reforestation and silviculture occurs with this form of tenure. This has been proven around the world.

  And I would like to comment, just for a minute on tree farm licences. In my brief, I indicate that I believe the tree farm licences in their allocations, should probably be given due consideration to the smaller companies and communities, not necessarily the larger companies.

  The performance of tree farm licences? To a professional forester, it's very interesting in British Columbia that on this form of tenure, there is very little NSR backlog. Most of the intensive forestry outside of FRDA has been carried out on tree farm licences. And furthermore, you very seldom hear of any TFL licensee indicating that he foresees a falldown in his allowable cut. All the allowable cut comments are on TSAs. And these plots are fairly old which doesn't denegrate their use. It's just that they need updating. And perhaps we need a series of permanent plots such as they use in Sweden and Finland which are remeasured on a tenure basis. Talking about allowable cuts, I have to talk about the two issues, one is falldown and one is incentives. MAY1790.MM [Pg 88-89]

- MR. BURCH: I think since I left company employ, I've gone the other way and I'm not as strong on tree farm licences now as a result of 51 as I was before.

I have to say that an area based tenure, with enough incentive clauses allowed for under the Forest Act, is the best way to go to get better forestry on that little acre out there.

But the way it is today, the tree farm licences clauses are practically exactly the same as the forest licence clauses. They have the... MAY1790.MM [Pg 96]

- ... And the small business program today has established a target of 15 percent -- although it started off at 25 -- and it's working for the purpose intended and that is to allow, you might say, either a mill or a logger with no permanent tenure to acquire some timber.

So, when you ask me as a professional forester which would I prefer. I would prefer somebody with permanent tenure, with a responsibility to reforest land immediately after, which every contract in B.C. has now. And I've seen better forestry on those lands than I have on any competitive bidding sale. MAY1790.MM [Pg 101]

- All the problems that I have cited today, and they're not easy answers, but I think a lot of them can be eliminated through rolling over our volume based tenures into area based tenures. Such tenure gives the private companies a way of -- gives them basically incentive to do better in more intensive management.

I feel that if a company has given an area based tenure with a 10 year evergreen duration of the tenure, and if in the 10 years all these area based tenures will be scrutinized by an independent auditing agency, and if the companies are acting in good faith they will be renewed. And this way it allows the companies a stable wood supply, as well as giving the companies the...

MR. FINDLAY: Yeah, I know. That is exactly the fear that we're facing. And I feel that if all tenure in B.C. was area based tenure it then is then up to the companies to fight their own battles -- which they are already, and they're not getting compensated for it. If they have an area based tenure and it's then up to them to fight these battles, if they fight the battle and lose it and there's a park put into their area based tenure, well then, that's life. They have to deal with a smaller forest land base.

We are already seeing the companies waging the battles, and if they want to have the real incentive of fighting a solid battle, I think if they have their own area based tenure that they have to preserve, you're going to see people much more dedicated to seeing actual truly preserved, special areas preserved, and not any more.

And it's obviously -- you can't -- like I say, I've put down in my written submission, that 9 percent of B.C.'

COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Can you comment quickly on another type of area based tenure, the woodlot program. How does it fit in to society? Do you --

MR. FINDLAY: I feel that the woodlot licence program is in itself an excellent program. And simply the fact that it's an area based tenure, for one, to me means that it is an excellent idea; and two, it is fairly small and thus allows a lot of players into the game, which is the biggest fear in B.C.

I feel that I would like to see a dramatic increase in the number of woodlot licences in B.C., but it has to fall within the area set aside for the Small Business Enterprise Program. And it's hard to take away tenure from the larger companies to create wood lot licences, but in itself I feel it is one of the most valuable forms in theory of any tenure system we have in B.C.

Ideally, the whole underlying basis of my argument today is that if you have area based tenure, every company is going to do their own inventory to justify their AAC calculations for their area. As long as this AAC calculation can be audited by an independent body I feel that there is no need, the government won't even have to do it. The private companies themselves... MAY1790.MM [Pg 138-141]

- tenure forms. In InterFor's view, the more closely that tenure forms approximate private property rights the better will British Columbia's forest lands be managed. It is basic human nature to look after private property more carefully than common or rented property. Within B.C.'s tenure system on Crown land the tree farm license most closely approximates private property rights regarding the use of timber and the timber growing capacity of forest land.

Field investigations by the Commission will show that forest management in B.C. is best on private forest land; next best on tree...

It is understood that public opinion currently is not in favour of TFLs. It is our opinion that this is so because this form of tenure is not well understood by the public. A major role of the Commission must be to inform the public of the advantages and disadvantages of all tenure forms, as well as to make recommendations regarding their suitability for British Columbia. MAY1790.MM [Pg 184]

- On the question of tree farm licenses, as an Association, we have no problem with tree farm licenses, to provide long-term tenure. Provided that tenure recognizes the tenure and rights of other resource users. We believe that the right kind of TFL, with the right kind of management philosophy in practice, can better accommodate the diversity of uses, rather that we favour, rather than the short-term tenure, just for wood extraction that we have applied so far in the Chilcotin.

And on the question of tenures, it's worth noting that in pulp harvesting area 19 -- I'll barrel along Cyril -- in P.A. 19, where we, our Association, made a submission, there was one application, or... MAY0490.ED [Pg 12-13]

- Three. In all types of tenure, selective logging should be used as much as possible. And the main theme should be, to leave as much growing timber as you can, and common sense has to be used throughout. MAY0490.ED [Pg 91]

- What would your company do differently if the Government of British Columbia said, "All right, we'll give you a tree farm licence, or give you a more secure tenure to cover your harvesting rights.". Would your company be willing to do all those good things that people are talking about, to maybe enhance the timber yields in our forests?
  MR. RUSSELL: I'd like to think so, John. We've had a TFL, within our company in Quesnel, for 40 years. It was awarded in 1950. The record is quite good on that.
  To answer your question specifically, there are two things that have to, I believe, go first in hand with the award of an area based tenure: One of them is access; roads, good roads, which I don't believe, we often do not have good access development in our volume based tenure.

  And the second is an inventory. The TFL five has had, well, two intensive inventories, one in 1968 and the other one in 1984. The remainder of the area in the Quesnel TSA has had, almost nothing since 1968, '69. A few plots here and there. There's quite a...

THE CHAIRMAN: That's interesting. One question that's asked quite often, and maybe you can answer it for me. And that is, what is a major benefit to the people of British Columbia, for granting tree farm licences ahead of forest licences? And they're both non-competitive forms of tenure. What is the major benefit?

I mean, the one is area based, and the other is volume based, I realize that.
MR. RUSSELL: I'm convinced that you get a higher level of management, you get a higher level of cutting possible, and at the same time you're achieving... MAY0490.ED [Pg 129-130]

- ... Is there proper incentives for industry really practicing intensive incremental silviculture?
  MR. HALBER: The main incentive -- well, there's probably several, but two come to mind.

  The main incentive in the tree farm licences is that the tenure is renewable, and if the company operates in a proper manner, they will be allowed to operate on that land base with the evergreen clause in effect for perpetuity. However, if they do not, that tenure can be terminated after the period that it covers.

Secondly, by using increased intensive management on these areas, forest companies can actually increase their annual allowable cut by making these forests produce the amount of raw material at a more rapid and more efficient rate.

THE CHAIRMAN: So, you could see within a large tenure maybe a particular situation where a small operator could come in and do a specified thing, is that what you're saying?

MR. HALBER: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. HALBER: I guess the negotiating aspect is the percentage, what percentage that would be, and how it would be administered. MAY0890.AS [Pg 11-19]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What more has to be provided in order for that to occur?

MR. ZAK: Security of tenure, of course, is very important, and the tree farm licence, as you mentioned, is one that used to provide that security.

However, with the number of groups that are coming in and taking shots at the land base, and trying to make land alienations, and land withdrawals, we no longer have that security of tenure that we once thought we had.

If we can get into the inventories, and the natural land use strategy, then in fact we can revisit that and see where we stand after that.

But, you know, there is no security any more. Emotionalism guides legislation. MAY0890.AS [Pg 139]

- I never did think that was quite right. I think that it is much better to give a company tenure over a certain tree farm, give them rights that they know that when they plant those trees, that they're going to be the ones harvesting them. That they can demonstrate that what they're doing is sustainable over the long haul, and leave them with or without always the... MAY0890.AS [Pg 199]

- ... Forest lands in British Columbia are 94 percent owned by the public, while some 26 percent are owned by the public in Sweden. The balance of 74 percent in Sweden is privately owned, and a large percentage, 24 percent is owned by the forest industry. Obviously security of tenure, along with historic, economic and legislative items, is a major factor in Swedish forestry performance. I've taken the balance of statistics from a brochure prepared by the RPF Association's Upper Columbia Valley Public Awareness Committee, and I have copies here for your consideration.

And in clarification, I guess I'm saying that there should be tenure security based on performance. With tenure security there are increased benefits from increased silviculture activities which can ensure increased yield. MAY0990.AS [Pg 18]

2.3 Tenure

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You talked about tenure security based on performance. I gather you would be in favour of the continuation of -- and strengthening, perhaps, of a TFL policy.

  MR. MORRISON: Yes, basically I agree with that. I think that -- though hand in hand it is tied in with performance. MAY0990.AS [Pg 23]

- In terms of the tenure I agree with Wayne. I think it's necessary that we have long-term tenures in the province. Anybody who has a business needs to know what they're dealing with, and if that should be in the form of tree farm licences then I think it should go to companies... MAY0990.AS [Pg 29]

- MS. PATTERSON: I think industry is a very long-term. Companies are not going to move into an area and put millions of dollars into building a sawmill or a pulp mill to have a tenure for 25 years and leave. The Ministry may have a very long outlook, and I'm sure they do, but I don't think politically that they can do the job the way that the Ministry is set up now. MAY0990.AS [Pg 34]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: -- systems. Species associations. What tenure model would you like to see? I gather that you are not in favour of tree farm licences that allow corporations to manage on a long-term basis, provided they perform up to a certain standard, is that correct?

  MR. MacWATT: Well, I'm not completely opposed, but I can't... MAY0990.AS [Pg 126]

- MR. FERGUSON: Yes, I guess, first of all, thanks for the opportunity to speak. As stated in my submission letter, my main area of concern is, number one, tenure, and number two, allowable annual cut. I would like to address tenure first.

  As a local resident and community-minded individual, I want to see more of the local land base allocated under small business and woodlot programs. I feel the resource benefits should add directly to the local economy and provide stability through diversification.

  The second point I would like to make is on the calculation of the annual allowable cut. You will have to pardon me, I am a layperson at all this, but to my understanding, I find it somewhat appalling that the system does not allow anyone who holds tenure on the land base to manage it in any other means than maximum yield harvesting, based on the calculation of the allowable annual cut for that land base.

  And where tenure is used, it seems always to relate to the large operators. And a presenter told us of a --I thought it was rather unique, of a system of homestead philosophy, whereby a tenure would be granted to an individual, perhaps along the lines of what Roger was talking about, 1,000 hectares.

And if they practiced good forest practices on it, and it was done over a period of time, it would be awarded more tenure, and eventually awarded title. How do you feel about something like that?

MR. FERGUSON: Personally, I feel the onus has to be put on the individual. And the incentive to control the land, I personally view it as an opportunity to pass something down within the family. MAY0990.AS [Pg 146-157]

- I think there is always room for improvement. I think we'll have some mistakes. But, I believe that overall there is definitely an improvement. I think that it will get better. I think that it's essential that we have a stronger tenure in order that investments can be made, and significant investments, both people, equipment, and silviculture, in order to be able to ensure that we have a good, expanding, growing forestry, or forest in our area. MAY0990.AS [Pg 176]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: There is a motivation to do that, of course, if you have the appropriate long-term tenure, would you agree?

MR. LANG: Yes, there is.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What's the motivation, frankly, of a company managing that same tree farm licence for recreation, or managing for wildlife?

MR. LANG: I think it boils down to an acknowledgement that today we have to realize that there are no... MAY0990.AS [Pg 178]

- ... and there will be tenures, there will be something that is comparable to a tree farm in one form or the other. I'm not talking private land at the moment.

And once you have a private land, I believe that it is the obligation of the holder of that tenure to assure that it is for a multiple use. He has the obligation to be available for audits, for examination, and to assure that it is used. MAY0990.AS [Pg 182]

- The last topic I want to talk with briefly, or about briefly, is that dealing with land tenures, specifically tree farm license again.

I think it's an excellent tenure because it does provide us with the incentive to manage properly. I think that the local knowledge we develop as a result of being in a given area over a long period of time, is very valuable. I think it's good because we do provide community stability, through the TFL tenure.

It's also good because, we can have a trained workforce that knows how to operate in that area, and knows how to do so safely.

I would suggest that TFL's should be issued, but only on a merit basis.

And I also think that there should be some teeth in the Forest Service operations, so that non-performance on a TFL or any other tenure should be penalized. MAY0990.ED [Pg 137-138]

- Would you also, first of all, would you be in favour of an independent audit of forest management practices on area based tenures, and if the audit in fact shows continued bad management practices, would you be in favour of the loss of area based tenure.

MR. BOYDSTON: Absolutely. I think though, that it has to be addressed on an operator specific basis. If you have an operator, that as a result of an audit, is not performing, then I think something has to be done. MAY0990.ED [Pg 142]

- ... is much higher than that practised on the volume based tenures such as forest licenses and I believe this is in part due to the increased sense of personal or corporate responsibility derived from the long-term stewardship of a fixed area of land as opposed to managing a volume based tenure.

... role of an independent audit of forest management practices made public, say every four or five years, with respect to what is happening would be a reasonable way to go, with the range of penalties ranging from financial maybe to loss of AAC to, in the final analysis, loss of tenure?

MR. ALEXANDER: That would be a fair way to go, I believe, personally. I am not speaking from the company's perspective. I do not know what the company would feel about that, but personally I would not have any problem with that. MAY890.ED [Pg 35-37]

- Others are saying TFLs, in granting that area base tenure to major corporations, is sort of like the fox guarding the henhouse. Others are saying that even when commitments were made with respect to tree farm licences, it included replanting of harvested lands plus restocking of NSR lands, that those things were not carried out, that the management practice under...

COMMISSIONER PEEL: Okay. Let me just probe a little bit more on TFLs which are area base tenures. Is the phrase "tree farm" an adequate phrase today that is representative of that other range of values?

MR. TODD: That's interesting. I guess, the evolution of this tenure came about through the management of primary timber resource values, and since that time we've moved away to accommodate the other needs of other resources. All of these things are an evolutionary process; the change with greater awareness, more knowledge. I think we need a lot more research in certain areas as well.

2.3 Tenure

COMMISSIONER PEEL: If security of tenure for area base tenures is going to come about, would you find some form of management agreement that reflects managing to those other values and a public audit of how one is managing to achieve that agreement an acceptable process?

MR. TODD: Definitely. I think it's a public resource,...

... penalty for bad management?
MR. TODD: Oh, I suppose if it was -- it would be up to the decisions of the auditors, but I guess they could recommend a whole range of things, depending on how severe was the lack of compliance. They could -- right up to the loss of tenure. MAY890.ED [Pg 57-59]

- ... I spent a lot of time in Europe; in fact, I did quite a bit of work over there, and eventually this question of land ownership -- you asked a question earlier about private lands -- maybe far more community based ownership or some form of tenure that puts it in the hands of the community. MAY890.ED [Pg 142]

- COMMISSIONER PURDY: You spoke briefly about tenure and long-term tenure, and your preference is TFL's because you feel there is a better degree of husbandry or stewardship --

MR. BERTRAMM: Yes.
COMMISSIONER PURDY: -- attached to the TFL tenure. How long in years would you want tenure to be? Right now we understand fifteen, twenty, twenty-five years onTFL's. How long do you think it should be?
MR. BERTRAMM: Well, with the agreements I'm familiar with, the 25-year TFL's renewable every five years for a further 25-year period. I believe that's a pretty good system, and it allows for an update every five years in the management of that TFL.
And I think it's the best form of tenure because of that, and updating that every 5-year period allows for changes that come along as our society changes.
COMMISSIONER PURDY: How do you include small business in that form of tenure?

MR. BERTRAMM: Well, most of the TFL's, as I know them right now, have a clause whereby 50 percent of the volume logged is logged by contractors, in certain proportions stump-to-dump contractors and other phase contractors also qualify as part of that 50 percent. MAY0890.MM [Pg 17]

- The forest industry wants some assurance that they will have the rights to second harvest. By providing security of tenure, a company will be encouraged to provide good forest management above and beyond the required basics.

In addition, jobs will be created in rural communities by intensive forestry practices provided by the companies. Security of tenure must be based upon past performance and a method of auditing ongoing performance would have to be developed. MAY0890.MM [Pg 52]

- MR. GREEN: Madam Chairman, members of the Commission, ladies and gentlemen, again, my name is Wayne Green. We're proud of our forest management program at Englewood, particularly our stewardship of TFL 37 which is the backbone of the division.

We are a strong supporter of the area-based tenure system. The area-based TFL gives us the ability to plan for the long term. It provides stability for timber supply, our people and the local communities. The development pattern provides for year-round logging and dispersal of cut.

In conclusion, the existing old growth and second growth forests are Englewood's future. We see the future forest managed under a long-term area-based tenure with a forest policy that encourages intensive silviculture. MAY0890.MM [Pg 106-109]

- ... Do you think it should be a company responsibility, by taking on that TFL that they should then have to do inventories, fish inventories, wildlife inventories and mammal and insects or whatever?

It's a very broad thing, but do you think that the companies themselves once they take that tenure should have that responsibility as well?

MR. HOLMES: I think the forest is going to pay for that inventory in one way or the other, and whether that's done by the company or the government, that's to be worked out. If the companies are to do it and... MAY0890.MM [Pg 142-143]

- Companies definitely do not cut and run. They're not affected by Forest Service silvicultural budget cuts. There is an equal number or could be a sufficient number of contracting out from the TFL's if other forms of tenure were folded into a TFL, to maintain the same amount of small business that's presently being maintained.

I think that there should be a central information gathering system provided by the Forest Service to closely monitor wood or fibre output versus a future potential or growing stock to truly... MAY0890.MM [Pg 155]

- MR. McLEOD: When this Commission was first struck, it was mandated to look into the tenure system in B.C. and into the validity of tree farm licences, in particular. Since that time, other issues have developed and the mandate of this

Commission has expanded to encompass land use and resource allocation for B.C.'s provincial forests.

This submission, however, will concentrate on the TFL issue, as we believe it is -- as we believe it is an effective form of tenure.

tenure is an important part of this trend. The industry has acquired more responsibility for resource management in the last few years on the major tenures. This Commission can ensure that we remain on this track.

Long-term tenures lend stability to both the industry and the community.

Insecure rights and investment in resource management and development. Length of tenure and security are crucial attributes of tenure system for firms with investments in large processing facilities.

Where smaller firms without major investment in site-specific plans, tenure length is not important. Today we are asking for more value -- more value-added products from our forest industry as a way of increasing the benefit that accrues to society from our forest resource. This will require long-term investments in the facilities. These investments will be seen to be too risky unless tenures are of an equivalent length.

tenure and security also affects the firm's investment in forest management. Because forest rotations are necessarily long and are a barrier to profitability, tenure security is a necessity.

In a study on tenure and its effect on forest investment, it was suggested that if intensive forestry is linked to tenure security or taxation policies, firms will respond by investing more in forest management.

And evergreen tenures are, where extensions are dependent upon the firm's performance, are steps in the right direction.

The validity of TFLs in B.C. has been questioned by those of the opinion that as a form of tenure TFLs are tantamount to private ownership. They conjure up the scenario of government selling out the firm to big business. The facts are that while TFLs give a company some autonomy compared with other forms of tenure, they are still regulated by the Forest Service.

Long-term area-based tenures are important to the industry. They foster investment, security in both facilities and resource management. This is necessary if we are to see the increases in resource -- research and development, and in value-added products in the 1990s.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: You think that industry in all areas, if they expect the type of security of tenure that you're talking about, that they should show more leadership on the environmental front as well as the value-added manufacturing?

MR. McLEOD: I think they should, yes. I definitely think that -- but it becomes a chicken and egg thing if they're constantly being traumatized by shifts in forest...

And to give that away or put it -- sell it off or whatever, and the next generation is going to have the same opportunities as we do, are you suggesting that any of the tenure systems give the companies fee-simple title, or they would have title like a TFL where other uses are certainly entertained?

MR. McLEOD: No, I firmly believe that the tenure system that we have, and the province is maintaining control over the land, is the best system. I don't believe in selling off land into a fee-simple status would solve our problems. In fact, I think that it would probably create more problems. I prefer the tenure system.

COMMISSIONER PURDY: Throughout the hearings we've -- some foresters have indicated on long-term tenures they invest some money, but on private lands like in the States, they invest ten to one on their own property, and that's fair enough, that makes economic sense. But as a result of not being good gardeners, you might say, of the other lands that have been made available to them, public trust has deteriorated on behalf of the companies.

Do you see a change in that direction where if they had a different form of tenure, at least a more secure tenure system, that they then would be putting more dollars, silviculture dollars, in actively pursuing the other pursuits on the land base? I think the companies are changing their attitude about what they will do with the land, rather than --

MR. McLEOD: Yeah. I think the companies would -- will. And I...
MAY0990.MM [Pg 5-13]

- Now, the best way to improve forestry management, I feel, is through local commitment. And local commitment comes through area-based tenures, increasing the security also for money invested in intensive management and research.

So what I'm looking for in the future is some type of tenure similar to what we have now that provides some security, provides investment security.

The Small Business Forestry Enterprise Program reduces local employment.
MAY0990.MM [Pg 23]

- Pulp mills, which have recently been in the public eye, must be continually upgraded to reduce pollutants. But asking the mills to invest millions in these times of uncertainty is difficult. I don't feel they are being adequately protected in their tenure wood supply.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Greg, are you about to sum up so we have some chances to ask questions?

MR. YEOMANS: Okay, very good. Forest management. Area-based tenures must be expanded, such as the forest licences and the TFLs. We must encourage local commitment through these area-based tenures, and encourage...

I have nothing against small-scale operators at all. It's just that I think volume-based tenures are inherently weak, whereas area-based tenures protect local communities much better. There is more incentive to invest in an area-based tenure than there is in a volume-based tenure. You don't see the results of your work down the road. MAY0990.MM [Pg 25-27]

- You must have, you know, some means where they can obtain tenure -- tenured wood supplies. They're on small reserves, they're in an economic spiral. They need a lot of input, where they have tons of resources. They're usually in remote communities, and remote communities are dependent on the resources, and they have to be able to tap into that... MAY0990.MM [Pg 28]

- ... The fact is the company has been given rights to an area, and this has a boundary around it; it's an area-based tenure. It's in the long-term interest of the company to pay a lot more attention to the other resources, because we know the public is watching, they're wanting to see activity in areas other than timber. And those activities are going on. MAY0990.MM [Pg 92]

- On forest tenure, in this manner I would like to point out that the sustainable development of the resource, the economic and social benefits it produces in my area are best served by long-term tenures such as forest licences -- or tree farm licences, pardon me.

  The longer term tenures allow the forest company... MAY0990.MM [Pg 112]

- ...name is Bill Pearson, I'm with the Ministry of Forests here in Port McNeill. I spent the last 28 years in this ministry, so, which has now well more than half of my life, and all of it on the coast. And so I have some familiarity with forest tenure systems, and in particular, the two that we've talked about here today; the forest licence area-based, or volume-based system versus the TFL area-based system.

  And from my perspective, I believe that we have better management on the tree farm licence, for several reasons. MAY0990.MM [Pg 125]

- ... I just might add, Mr. Chairman, that the woodlot licence program is viewed by us to be a very good program. It leads to good management of the land. But I would also offer the observation that it is labour intensive for the Forest Service compared to other forms of tenure. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 45]

- MR. HALKETT: Mr. Chairman and Panel Members, question 21. Does the Ministry have a policy concerning community economic stability? Please discuss.

  The Ministry does not have a formal documented policy concerning community economic stability. The evolution of the forest tenure system to its current form or flex, however, an unwritten but very strong commitment to community stability.

Indeed, the dominant objective of long-term replaceable licences is community stability.

Most of the tree farm licences were awarded in support of an established or proposed manufacturing plant which in turn was to...

MR. HALKETT: I think any answer, again, would have to be very long.

Let's take a hypothetical case where there is a small community with a small processing plant. Let's assume it's processing into dimension lumber or something. Typically, that plant would not have tenure.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: That's right. Or very limited.

MR. HALKETT: Or very limited tenure. So they would be in the market.

The industry in British Columbia has developed historically over having a tenure system with a plant tied to a piece of land or a piece of volume. And as things change, not all plants that exist in British Columbia, as you well know, have a source of timber, either from a volume or from an area. So these people are out in the market, they're out in the marketplace.

To some extent, to the extent that they have a tenure, they have some market power so that they can cut the profile of their area, and notwithstanding the plant doesn't manufacture or can't use all that profile that's in the forest, they have some market power because they have logs. And they can trade or buy and...

If you narrow the plant right down to, say, a house building plant, which requires high labour input, but a certain size, specie and grade of logs, on average, having a tenure is not going to help that person because they need a certain profile, and the profile may or may not exist. And, of course, usually we require they cut the profile. In other words, they can't high-grade. If they're looking for a certain size spruce, they can't...

MR.HALKETT: I do not foresee any easy answer to a situation where the availability of timber is limited, the processing capacity of the plants -- which we'll get to in a later question -- is large, and you have a very active small business sector who on average do not have tenure for their requirements. MAY3190.MM [Pg 107-111]

- ... In other words, you know, why doesn't the Forest Service put in a clause on this tree farm licence or forest licence or whatever the tenure may be, compelling the licensee that they shall maintain a certain level of employment? Is that a future possibility as far as you can see?

MR. CUTHBERT: I think in some of our documents, tree farm licence documents in particular, and I believe some forest licences, we do require the... MAY3190.MM [Pg 120]

2.3 Tenure

- The Forest Service has complete and up-to-date records of denudation and subsequent reforestation activities on all vacant Crown lands and most forest tenures.

  The Ministry uses computer systems to track these activities on TSAs, SBFEP areas and on major tenure lands denuded after October 1st, 1987. Information for TFL land denuded prior to October 1st, 1987 is submitted in annual reports to the Ministry.

  The major licence silviculture information system provides information on harvesting and reforestation activities on areas harvested under major tenures after October 1st, 1987. Recent amendments to the Forest Act have legislated reporting by the major tenure holders, making this system the only source of information on these activities. MAY3190.MM [Pg 153]

- MR. HALKETT: So if I can carry that into your question, the size is still important in Sweden, but there is more of a market between the holders of the tenure, who are many, and the facilities that buy. MAY3190.MM [Pg 182]

- Indeed, it is discussed under question 12 financing of some major projects would not be possible for some interested companies or individuals without a forest tenure that provides security of supply.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. John? MAY3190.MM [Pg 194]

- MR. HALKETT: I think in the absence of a significant market, and by significant I mean in volume terms, between those who harvest and those who process, if you are the next person in and you are not given tenure and everybody else has got tenure, in relative terms you're at a disadvantage.

  So I draw history -- I draw upon history to say if there is 100 firms, 99 of them have tenure, people get used to it. And to talk about from a banking point of view wanting security, well, obviously lenders like security. And if 99 have tenure which becomes part of the security equation and then somebody comes up and says, well, the government has changed its policy and I do not have tenure, the banks will say, well, in relative terms you're a higher risk. And that, I would suggest, is the nub of the problem.

  Now, if history had given us 100 firms, none of whom had tenure, then I would suggest to you the banks when the 101st came in, would have got used to the risks and rewards of the previous 100. So I give you that, but it comes from a history perspective on it. MAY3190.MM [Pg 196]

2.4 Local/Community Control

Summary:

The second set of transcripts was searched for local/community control, and 44 occurrences were found.

A number of recommendations were made for local control (control, not input), especially local control of local watersheds, perhaps through local forestry boards.

There was some discussion of examples where communities do have control over local forestry; and there was a discussion of problems in local control excluding non-local groups with interests in the area.

Examples of comments:

- COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: Well, if you could do that, since, as I've said, you've gone a bit further than most people, bearing in mind that there is, as Bob said, this tremendous demand and hope and expectation for more, not just local input, but perhaps local control or participation, whatever you want to call it.

  The people in Victoria and Vancouver, in the large centres, many of whom use these areas, and have been interested in them for years, also expect that some of their interests in those areas will be taken into account in some way, ... APR3090.MJ [Pg 130]

- DR. FREEMAN: With regard to local -- are you talking about local input or local control?

  MR. SALMON: I believe some form of local control. I'm very suspicious of local input. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 19]

- As was stated earlier this morning by Mr. Mosher, the Vancouver and Victoria watersheds are under local control, and presumably are managed for the primary benefit of the water users. The well and spring users are vulnerable to up-slope disturbance in their water collection areas, but they may be buffered to some degree by distance from each other, and abundant percolating water. MAY0290.MM [Pg 73]

- MR. McGEE: In summary, it appears that by looking carefully at the legislation in place, leases could be granted to communities, which would give them a local control and input with legal standing to determine important issues in their watersheds.

...

MR. McGEE: Well, of course it could. The bottom line appears to be, to me, that if the community is in control of their own watershed, and if they're a rural British Columbia community dependent to a greater or lesser degree on the forest industry, they will be keen to preserve their own forest industry, and will take the responsibility themselves for allowing logging. MAY0290.MM [Pg 76]

- ... managing those watersheds as a community enterprise, and perhaps even including some limited timber harvesting, selected timber harvesting of those watersheds.

  Do you think that this would be in the best interest of the communities to have that responsibility?

  MR. SMIENK: Speaking for myself, I would think any time a community has direct involvement in control over its drink water and its watersheds, I would perceive that they would take the best choices for themselves, and I would see it be advantageous, yes. MAY0290.MM [Pg 175]

- We would also suggest that local forestry boards, elected at large and/or appointed from local interest groups provide ongoing public input, both in the creation and review of plans of both industry and the Ministry of Forests. Only by having local control will the public accept the risks inherent in forest management.

  Although it will often be difficult, populations in larger urban centres should be consulted regarding high profile local plans, forest policy formation at the provincial level and decisions on major parks and wilderness proposals. MAY790.ED [Pg 75]

- There has been a great imbalance of power and a major misrepresentation of democratic process. We desperately need to encompass a vision that enshrines local control and long-term accountability.

  The intention and essence of the previously- mentioned task force in Hazelton, and elements relating to the empowerment of community and locally-oriented forest boards, is a beginning in a process that should be legislated for all forest regions in British Columbia. MAY1590.MM [Pg 57]

- For decades, the money which flowed back into our community as industry wages seemed good enough.

  The impact which the loss of this wage base will have on our Valley's infrastructure, from small business to our education system, wants clearly to the need for a greater element of local involvement in, if not control over, those forestry and watershed management decisions to come.

  In addition, this community must begin to receive a fair economic return for its timber from forest companies. Money which should be earmarked for local economic diversification projects. MAY1590.ED [Pg 20]

- I wanted to ask you though, whether you've given any thought to a question that's bothered me, personally, as I've listened around the province. And that is, many people are asking for not just local input, but at least some measure of local control.

But very few people have suggested how local control could be married to some provincial policy or provincial input, because many of the areas, and maybe this area is one of them – there are a lot of other people in the province that have an interest in this area for one reason or another.

If it was purely local control, you might well have the situation that people are complaining of again, on another level, which would be, say, environmental groups, or some other groups from somewhere else, targeting, you know, this valley, this area, outside the established process.

And most people are looking for some way of bringing these processes together, but very few people have thought about how to do that. Do you have some thoughts on that?

MR. O'NEILL: All I can say is I'm not sure that a system of local control would always be better. It might lead to the same kind of problems that we were experiencing now. But, I think that the present situation, where there's very little, if any, local sustainable involvement in decisions that are made, it's not working and it's not healthy. MAY1590.ED [Pg 26]

- Number two, a community forest license, this is total community input and control. While difficult to implement, the concept of a community forest license should be considered for the Bella Coola Valley, in that there has been little benefit from the forestry industry. There is no control over future logging plans, there is no affordable timber supply to attract investment, and most of

...

would assist in the reduction of taxes, provide the needed funding for social benefits such as those recreational facilities that are sorely lacking in our communities, assist in the building of much needed schools, and other facilities that are necessary for a vibrant community that would attract future growth.

The control over a community forest gives protection to soil conservation, thereby preventing further erosion and flooding. This serves to also protect fisheries, wildlife and agriculture, and most importantly the protection of the community based water resources. MAY1590.ED [Pg 43]

- I would like to see the type of local control in which Whistler would have jurisdiction over the smaller valleys leading into this one. Example, Callahan, 90 Mile Creek, and Wedge Creek and others, as well as an area extending roughly midway towards Squamish and Pemberton.

The same types of boundaries would exist around other towns in the area. MAY1790.MM [Pg 207]

- MR. DUFOUR: No, we're -- we're promoting the idea that we have -- we implement more local community control of the resource base so that we would have -- we'd like to see something like community boards which is represented industry, Chamber of Commerce which represents a local business interest, loggers, environmentalists, people sitting on these boards with the power and authority to allocate timber harvesting areas and to ... MAY0390.ED [Pg 10]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes, I'd like to pursue your proposal a little more. We've heard a lot about your local participation, local involvement, local control, almost to the point where people -- when you say local, what does local mean to you?

  MR. BRACEWELL: Locally, there's no one who knows more about the values of a specific watershed than those who live there and those who earn their livelihood from it. MAY0390.ED [Pg 23]

- To the local level, at Port McNeill, MacMillan Bloedel has 131 people. It is our privilege to work on block 4 of TFL number 39 which for the past ten years we have been operating on an AAC, annual allowable cut, tailored for community cut control, to ensure continuity of employment and logs from the north Island. MAY0890.MM [Pg 134]

- Public involvement, from what I've seen, has worked poorly. Local communities are not protected from low-class over-cutting; cut management is conducted on a TSA and TFL level. Local communities have little control over their resources; decisions on resource are often forced by urban special interest groups. MAY0990.MM [Pg 22]

3. Public Involvement in the Integrated Resource Planning Process

Thematic Overview

A structured and predictable system of public involvement in the resource planning process is required to incorporate changing public values and to ensure that the potential impacts of resource use decisions are fully accounted for before operations begin. Participation at the local community and regional levels may be the only means by which the trade-offs between quantifiable market values and less tangible ones can be effectively addressed.

Related Issues:

- The urban public (along with their environmental groups) is too far away from the action in resource use areas to understand the impact of environmental campaigns on the livelihood of local communities which bear the brunt of changes demanded.

- Involvement of the public should begin at the earliest planning stages rather than after planners are committed to a restricted variety of options resulting from their own resource bias.

- Community Forest Boards or Commissions need to be established to formalize public participation at the local level.

- More emphasis needs to be placed on environmental education in the schools, both to increase environmental awareness and to increase understanding of the forestry industry.

Results of Transcript Review

Summary:

The second set of transcripts were searched for public involvement; 130 occurrences were found.

There is strong support for effective public involvement, and frustration by many respondents with current public involvement processes. There is a recognition of the need for the public to have real impact (as opposed to just being consulted); the need for public debate of controversial issues; and the need for more education, to result in informed public input.

Some respondents expressed frustration with non-local environmental interest groups; some wanted to have local public involvement, excluding non-locals (this, of course, will only lead to more conflict).

Examples of comments:

- There is also a problem with the ministries in their communications with the public. The Forest Service have a number of initiatives to try and bring out public involvement. They do not always work.

  The Ministry had a public viewing of their development plans here that was called an absolute failure in that 180 people showed up. APR3090.MJ [Pg 96]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: How would you structure a more effective public involvement local input group?

  MR. McGILLIVRAY: Well, as I say, I think there's a couple of – a couple of directions. I suppose on the radical end of it, the Sunshine Coast Regional District would love to have the tenure to the forestry, the forests in our local area ... MAY1690.MM [Pg 28]

- And there, the resource is the foreshore that comes under attack. And, of course, the Ministry of Lands was the key agency in terms of giving out foreshore leases, as some say like Christmas cards in those days.

  There was very little, in fact, we would say no public involvement at the local level. Sure, we were part of a referral list, but never listened to, and it was very frustrating. And we went through a process there not unlike what happened with the creation of the forest advisory committee in that we had a forum, we invited everybody in, ... MAY1690.MM [Pg 29]

- Public involvement and education. Input from members of the public at large must be considered when formulating a long-term strategy for use of forest resource, and short-time plans as well: the Five-Year Development Plan, pre-harvest silicates prescription processes, as well as demonstration forests and bush tours are all very valuable ways of both involving and educating the public about forestry activities.

It's essential that public involvement process be continued and expanded so that the public will have more input into the forest planning process. Very important. Controversial forestry issues such as clear-cutting, slash-burning and herbicide use, must continue to be discussed and debated. Programs should be maintained and/or expanded to ensure the information the public ... MAY0190.ED [Pg 90]

- The issue I wish to discuss first is that of public involvement and education, and like many industry firms, we're finding our management practices questioned, even in our own home town by our own employees. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 40]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: What's your idea of effective public involvement?

  MR. RUTKOWSKY: Well, I think effective public involvement is where the public is not merely consulted, but where the public has some real impact on the decisions that get made. MAY0290.MM [Pg 86]

- Further concerns expressed to the Regional District were involvement in TFLs. The Regional District presented a brief to the Honourable Dave Parker, Minister of Forests in March of '89, wherein the need for meaningful public involvement in management of the provincial forest TFLs was stressed. Some form of local involvement committee was suggested, and a recommendation was the holding of informational workshops and open houses, as well as public hearings. MAY0290.MM [Pg 173]

- MR. DUFFY: Definitely, I think it would. Community involvement and public involvement -- it insures that any interests that are left out are put into place. And not so much -- they can contribute to decision making, but they also make sure that the way of thinking in forest management isn't biased. MAY790.ED [Pg 169]

- MR. THOMPSON: I guess, the way I'd like to begin, is by emphasizing what we have, what we do in master planning isn't something new or unheard of before. It's very simple really. It's based on public involvement. A clear, government commitment to public involvement in the planning for areas that we have under our jurisdiction. And it's a simple system, where if there are differences to the particular situation we're dealing with, it's flexible. It goes through about the same standard of practice. MAY1490.AS [Pg 177]

3. Public Involvement

- Then public involvement, we would certainly welcome public involvement in our forest management decisions, providing that they're informed and understand the ramifications of some of the decisions that would be made.

  The public, I think, are quite confused with all the confrontation between preservationists and the industry and government, and I think it's developed a bit of ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 31]

- I'd like to touch briefly on the public involvement process. I am quite familiar with the Ministry of Forests' public involvement process and have participated in many aspects of it, and along with industry components of it. And there are definitely opportunities for the public to be involved.

  The problem is is that the public is not yet aware of those opportunities. MAY1490.MM [Pg 43]

- So this is typical of the public involvement program in that there is not adequate information being sent out in a user-friendly way as to how to use the system.

  And so that's one detail of why it's not working adequately. I could go on, but ten minutes isn't long enough to do so. MAY1490.MM [Pg 44]

- So, if I just reiterate what I have had a chance to tell you; one, that there is a need for a program of continuing education, such as offered by the Institute; two, that there is an increased need for proactive public involvement at the forest level of planning through the political arena; there is a need for comprehensive alternate forest resource management plans that delineate the trade-offs. MAY1590.MM [Pg 10]

- We recognize that public involvement in the land and resource use decisions is a necessary step. Fundamentally, we are managers, and the public are the land and resource owners who must ultimately approve a provincial land use strategy and plan. MAY1590.MM [Pg 121]

- Our third need, public involvement and participation and education. Present procedures for public education and public involvement are not working. This is often a result of lack of interest, unless a highly controversial area is involved.

  The controversy often arises after the opportunity for input has passed and planning is progressed to a point where changes are not possible or are difficult to implement. MAY1590.MM [Pg 142]

3. Public Involvement

- Four, improve existing public involvement processes, for example, the mine development review process, to ensure that full disclosures of information are provided for decision-making in all resource sectors. MAY1590.MM [Pg 167]

- So public involvement has to be meaningful. And I think in very contentious issues, and again from my experience, we should be treating information almost in the form of a hearing. MAY1590.MM [Pg 169]

- But in situations like that when people come forward to protest or to offer information for or against the project, the information has to be accurate, the people are duly sworn, and bring that information to the table in a very specific way.

  Too often -- too often public involvement is no more than a public protest, a place to howl and a place to disrupt. And I think that we have to change the format; that is, most situations where resource trade-offs are likely to occur, have to be done in a different kind of forum. MAY1590.MM [Pg 170]

- With respect to input, the ministry actively pursues input from forest users when management activities might impact these parties or their interests. This occurs through: regular planning processes in which public involvement is always required; secondly, special planning or management process or public events to respond to current issues as they arise, such as when the resolution of the issue cannot wait for a formal regular planning process.

  The second point on input is to provide better informed input. MAY1790.AS [Pg 10]

- The Small Business Forest Enterprise Program has tripled the volume of timber it has sold, and increased sales by nearly five times as measured in current dollar terms. There has also been a significant increase in planning and public involvement activities to facilitate the resolution of an increasing number of land use conflicts. MAY1790.AS [Pg 75]

- They're tailor-made for each conflict, and we don't really have a standard set of procedures that say when we're going to deal with these issues there is going to be a public involvement process at this stage of the event. MAY1790.AS [Pg 86]

- MR. HALKETT: I would say, my response would be, you improve that system of public involvement, and then you adjust your policy to that system. And I didn't want you to think I was going at it the other way.

The so-called $50.00 an hour slogan, which makes great headlines, is just a way to confuse the real issue. The real issue is: what is the public involvement process; how can society make choices. MAY1790.AS [Pg 86]

- (2) Public involvement in planning processes. In this province we have a system which is supposed to be adequate for public involvement. We complete managable working plans, five year development plans, preharvest silviculture prescriptions.

But if this system is supposed to be working, then I have a question as to why are we facing so many last minute crises that demand so much more intensive public involvement in this process.

Is the public interested in forest management in B.C.? You bet they are. Our experience in the process tells us the public is not content in only receiving an education about the forest practices. They demand an active part in the planning process.

We certainly agree with the public. After all, it is their resource and it is -- their involvement is essential if we wish to continuing operating in a public resource. More public involvement is preferable. And even at the much earlier stage, such as greater public involvement in the preparation of management working plans.

Why? It is here that the direction for the management of the resource are made along with commitments by the licensees. Input at this management working plan stage, at this early stage, can help address or recognize concerns and help reduce potential confrontation down the road.

Another area with regard to public involvement is local resource use planning. It is important and must continue to be used to obtain local input and bring together people who have different -- who have a direct stake in the outcome of the land use decisions. MAY1790.MM [Pg 6]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Now how many of these good things you are talking about is your company presently practicing, like public involvement? What is your company's public involvement process?

MR. LAING: Our public involvement process? It ranges anywhere from -- if you want to talk about the schools, involving with particular grades, Grade Fours and Grade Tens at school, not only in the classroom but also taking them out into the field.

It involves being involved in forestry open houses, such as we have in

...

another situation where there's a half a day spent in the forests and another half a day spent in the mills.

Those are just some of the areas which -- which we're actively pursuing right now. MAY1790.MM [Pg 10]

3. Public Involvement

- Some of the problems we identify with current forest management practices are: (1) There's a need for greater public involvement and more accountability by logging operations to affected communities. MAY1790.MM [Pg 19]

- ... do in order to become competitive in growing that second crop because it's the second crop that's going to ensure our ability to maintain our present status in the world as an economic producer of forest products.

  The brief steps to achieve this future forest would be increased public involvement. This is necessary because 95 percent of our forests are owned by the public and we have to have the public's mandate to manage them properly or we won't get to first base, obviously. There's been a number of suggestions made in other briefs that are fairly well thought out in increasing public involvement and I won't try and elaborate on those. One simple idea we had was to try and involve local communities to a greater extent in actual production of timber. MAY0390.ED [Pg 30]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: What has gone wrong in the public involvement process or what is lacking from the public involvement process? What would you do differently? How would you change the public involvement process to make it more effective, more meaningful?

  MR. CLINTON: I think we have to have a better system of public education in forest management. I think that has to – there's a number of fronts in which we have to do that. One, obviously, is schools, but another one ... MAY0390.ED [Pg 36]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: What does that tell you? Is there, what is wrong with our present public involvement process, that you think should be improved upon, or could be improved upon, and if so, how?

  MR. NEADS: Well, it just seems that there's too much distance now, between the decision makers and the people that they affect. MAY0490.ED [Pg 85]

- And, point seven, community involvement. It is important to have local input into the management of the resources. Community participation is a good vehicle, but should never be used as a judge and jury concept. More of that has to go into public involvement. It should not be made just as a token effort.

  An example is the pre-harvest silviculture prescription, or PHSP. In my opinion, this is a very important prescription and an important facet of the operating procedures. However, the way in which it has been implemented as public input is somewhat

  ...

  weeks to get public input. The general public doesn't know what a PHSP is. It was thrown into the public without any or very little information or education on its purpose or its function.

3. Public Involvement

I am confident that with a bit more thought, a better system to cover the public involvement aspect could be developed. MAY0890.AS [Pg 123]

- Single interest groups are past masters at locking up natural resources to suit their own selfish needs, and have the American scene to draw on for experience. Our newly established public involvement policy offers an open legal avenue for preservationist intervention. The public involvement privilege will no doubt be abused in the future by single interest groups.

  The Commission should guard against the recommendations of single interest groups and should only accept rational environmental input. MAY0890.AS [Pg 155]

- Then public participation, I think that issue has, in forestry, not been very encouraging. There were too many examples of poor attitudes towards public participation in government. I'm aware of effective examples now, of public involvement, and certain things are certainly accomplished much better, but further improved participation is needed.

  My recommendations are that we have to listen to public concerns. We have to invite the public for input, before and during planning processes. And again, I must say, that is starting. MAY0990.ED [Pg 88]

- To have a good land use strategy, the general public must play an integral part in the planning processes. They must be taught how to participate in the forest policy planning process and how to contribute to forest management decisions.

  A public involvement program should be put into place that allows the government to learn from the informed public, consider its views, and keep it informed on a continuing process. MAY0890.MM [Pg 54]

- Just for a moment I'd like to speak about public involvement at Englewood Division. Much of the public distrust of the forest industry is based on misinformation and misunderstanding. Public involvement in education is therefore an important part of our activities. MAY0890.MM [Pg 105]

- The residents of the local communities are the people who are the most directly affected by our activities. It is therefore essential that public involvement occurs locally and is not dominated by outside groups from urban areas.

  As we have discussed, our public involvement program has concentrated on obtaining input from local community groups. We are currently contacting these people to obtain their input in the preparation of management and working plan number 7 for the TFL. MAY0890.MM [Pg 106]

3. Public Involvement

- Some would suggest that the public involvement process has been a sham. I submit that this could not be further from the truth. The current plan for the Tahsish-Kwois is totally different from the first plans conceived in the early '80s. This is mainly due to public input and close working relationship with the Forest Service, ...MAY0890.MM [Pg 137]

- Now, the real frustration. Even with eleven years of public involvement, even with Cabinet approval to proceed with integrated resource management, even with a follow-up committee involving all pertinent government agencies and two elected officials as public representatives, the valley has been targeted by preservationist groups. They don't like the decision. MAY0890.MM [Pg 137]

- I think it's just a matter of the public becoming more educated in basic public involvement, and more educated and more confident in the forest issues at large. MAY0990.MM [Pg 10]

MAY0990.MM [Pg 11]
- ... I see a fairly steady and progressive change in the way we look at our forest industry, and a lot of it is due to the public involvement in the last few years. The forest industry is finally tuning into the fact that it's a resource-based industry and not just a timber management industry.

- Public involvement, from what I've seen, has worked poorly. Local communities are not protected from low-class over-cutting; cut management is conducted on a TSA and TFL level. Local communities have little control over their resources; decisions on resource are often forced by urban special interest groups. MAY0990.MM [Pg 22]

- ... to have an intelligent public get involved in resource issues, or to get the public involved in resource issues, they have – it comes with a responsibility on their part to be aware of what's going on in reality; not through what's said through the media.

  So, a public involvement program must have, as is basic, a willingness of all parties to be prepared to compromise. But they must come from positions of knowledge. MAY0990.MM [Pg 95]

4. Economics

Thematic Overview

The public perception of economic arrangements in the forest industry vary widely. People believe that more effective use of the harvested resource would occur if waste were turned to other uses, if the industry were diversified onto a wider range of manufactured products, if the small business programs were better supported and local communities had more control of tenured lands. The major concern expressed is the generation of well paying, secure employment opportunities. Harvesting for sustainable yields, environmentally benign management techniques and value-added manufacturing are seen by many as potentially creating many new jobs.

Related Issues

- Stumpage fees have to reflect true market value. Stumpage fees are seen to be an economic instrument which must also reflect employment and economic benefits to local communities and the deterioration of the forest land base.

- The capital of the forests must be maintained.

- There should be a competitive log market.

- Raw log exports should not be allowed. Value-added manufacturing opportunities should be encouraged by, for example, adjusting stumpage fees, dedication of 25% of the AAC to value-added manufacturing and/or a new form of tenure based on value-added manufacturing. The economics of value-added manufacturing, i.e. whether these products be produced more cheaply elsewhere, is not clear.

- There must be a balance between large operations (TFLs etc.) and small, locally or community based operations (woodlots etc.). One half of logs should come from non-tenured lands.

- Subsidies to new entrants into the forest industry should not be granted.

- Timber cut in a region should be to support the conversion facilities and the related jobs in that region.

- There are opposing views as to the ability of small businesses to properly manage tracts of forest land. Some argue that small businesses may not be able to give the land the same degree of expert treatment that a larger firm with professional staff may provide. Others suggest that small businesses have more flexibility and would be more responsive to community interests.

- Tourism and other non-destructive economic uses of forest land are sacrificed in the large scale clear cut process.
- Effective forest management strategies will need to be coordinated with federal jurisdictions i.e. native lands.

Results of Transcript Review

The results of the transcript review have been divided into three major topic areas as that is the extent of the major searches to date. The topics are as follows:

- 4.1 Exports
- 4.2 Employment/Economic Development
- 4.3 Value-added Manufacturing
- 4.4 Tenure

4.1 Exports

Summary:

The second set of transcripts was searched for export(s), and 174 occurrences were found.

There was strong opposition to the export of raw logs and wood chips, and strong support for more value added manufacturing. There was also some concern about export from one region in the province to another. There were numerous suggestions for utilizing the resource more fully, through more value added manufacturing, greater efficiency, less waste, and restocking NSR land.

There was some opposition to restrictions on log and chip exports, and several discussions of the legal issues and ramifications of restricting exports.

Examples of comments:

- B.C. accounts for 40 percent of all softwood lumber exports in the world, and 60 percent of all Canada's lumber. In the B.C. newspaper, it boasts that we export more softwood lumber than Scandinavia, America and the USSR combined.

  Does anybody wonder why? Do these countries know something that we don't? I think they do. I think they've robbed their land already and either have nothing left to share or decided to retain what little natural heritage ...
  MAY1690.MM [Pg 52]

- Other action we could take now is to ban all raw log exports, which is really nothing less than the export of jobs.

  We should continue the trend toward more value added manufacturing, as we hear so often, lower the allowable cut, and possibly link future cutting rights to secondary processing, although I'm having second thoughts about that one.
  MAY1690.MM [Pg 135]

- But these plants cause me some concern in that the OSB plant and the fibreboard plant require a new land base for fibre extraction. Already the Cariboo region produces approximately 1,000,00 cubic metres of raw fibre chips annually for export outside of Canada, much more than required to operate the two proposed plants.

  More fibre is left behind in present logging clear-cut that is considered waste and is either left on the ground to rot or is burned. MAY0190.ED [Pg 100]

- (2) that raw chips and forest waste be utilized in the region produced. There should only be export of value added finished products. MAY0190.ED [Pg 101]

- We would have to change the fact that we don't ever export any raw logs, not ever. I see poplar going down in container loads, load after load, under the bridge in Vancouver. All these ships are taking out beautiful, the best spruce and fir logs going to Japan. We're crazy; we're just shipping our future down the road. MAY0190.ED [Pg 114]

- 5. Maintain a healthy economy by figuring out how to do more with less. That is, explore secondary manufacturing, utilize the resource more fully. Ban the export of raw logs. MAY0290.MM [Pg 84]

- MR. RUTKOWSKY: Well, I would like to see an increase in industrial activity based on the forest. As I mentioned, I think there is lots of room for using the resource more fully. I think it's a crime that we export raw logs to Japan. MAY0290.MM [Pg 88]

- MS. MOORE: Well, we support an environmentally sound modernization of that pulp mill, because we know, as I just presented to you, that there is about 1.6 cubic metres of wood fibre presently being exported from this area, and in my view, that's an export of jobs from the West Kootenay area.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: You mean 1.6 million?

  MS. MOORE: Million, yes. And that's an export of jobs from the area. My understanding, and my knowledge is that the present pulp mill uses about 1.1 million wood fibre, and if we're already exporting 1.6, and the expanded mill will use only 2.4. MAY0290.MM [Pg 151]

- ... come from preserving these areas by replanting the NSR sites -- that alone would create more than 2,500 new jobs -- through more efficient processing of the wood, and particularly through adding value to the forest products that leave the country. And that would, of course, include an end to the export of unprocessed logs.

So, there is an opportunity to create a lot more jobs, if we do as well as the United States. We could generate way more jobs than we have now in B.C., ...MAY0290.MM [Pg 159]

- Export of logs and chips. We believe that export of raw logs should be banned absolutely. To keep exporting logs simply exports jobs for British Columbians. Port Alberni is a case in point. MacMillan Bloedel's reason for shutting down the pulp mill is due in part to a lack of fibre.

  Export of wood chips to the U.S. and Japan must also be dealt with. During the first 11 months of 1989, the export of chips totalled 1,332,000 oven dried tons. This amount of wood chips is enough to supply a 1,600 ton per day pulp mill. It's totally unacceptable to export resources that should be turned into jobs in B.C. MAY790.ED [Pg 130]

- MS. GIRODAY: Well, I believe that we have one of the richest timber resources in the world, and the statistics that I've seen -- for instance, even Council of Forest Industries statistics regarding the export of whole raw logs over the last 10 years, which has quadrupled to Asian countries.

  Statistics regarding the money that's accrued by our government and the money that's accrued by our society through the functioning of our timber industry, indicates to me that if we had more value ... MAY1090.AS [Pg 17]

- Number 15:

  "Does your Ministry have a policy on market concentration, either in terms of export market diversification or market control by buyers in international markets?"

  The Ministry's market development programs are designed to encourage increased market diversification to reduce the province's heavy dependence on the North American construction market. The Trade Development Corporation also plays an active role in the administration of the ... MAY1590.AS [Pg 89]

- The Forest Act requires most timber harvested in British Columbia to be manufactured within the province. However, exemptions can be granted allowing the export of logs. A fee in lieu of manufacture, commonly known as a log export fee, is attached to each exemption.

  1989/90 estimated revenue is $42 million from royalty charges and log export fees. For '90/91, estimated revenue is $40 million from royalty charges and log export fees, which together represent six percent of our total revenue. MAY1790.AS [Pg 70]

4.1 Exports

- B.C.'s having a controversy about raw export logs, exporting raw logs to Japan, and I can sympathize with them, and we should diversify our economics with further development of the wood supply we have. MAY0990.AS [Pg 80]

- To further promote a vigorous and healthy industry, which will return maximum value to the citizens of B.C., the ITMA believes that there should be a reduction in the amount of restrictions facing the free trade of timber products, including logs, in the international market place.

  The subject of export controls, was dealt with in an admirable manner by Dr. Pearse, in his 1976 report, and nothing has really changed, other than that the restrictions and tariffs have become more onerous each passing year.

  The 100 percent fee, in lieu of manufacturing tax, which came into effect January 1, 1990, constitutes an impenetrable tariff barrier. The bureaucratic and financial tariff barriers that exist around the Vancouver log market, in the form of export controls, serve to keep domestic prices artificially low.

  Low log prices, in turn, restrict the amount of money that can be returned to the forest, in the form of intensive silvicultural programs, and also, just general revenues to the province. MAY0990.ED [Pg 74]

- It is the ITMAs position, that the log export procedures, criteria, and fees, are a major impediment to the free trade of logs in coastal B.C., and such, have a negative impact on the price of logs traded in the Vancouver log market. MAY0990.ED [Pg 75]

- I realize it's a really a motherhood and apple pie issue, and that even amongst people who say, "I'm a business man, and I believe in free trade, but Jesus, we can't export any logs, that's just not done."

  That, you know the funny thing is that every study, that's ever been commissioned to look into it, comes out with the position that log exports are really not a bad thing. MAY0990.ED [Pg 78]

- To answer the question about this export fibre out of the country, I think that if there is a percentage of export to keep everybody nice and honest about what the real market is doing out there, ... MAYC990.ED [Pg 85]

- In the 1960's it became extremely profitable for Pacific Northwest producers to export logs to Japan. To take advantage of the hot market, companies exported both their own timber and forest service wood. Raw log exports became so profitable, that companies shut down many domestic manufacturing facilities.

  The Forest Service reacted by prohibiting log exports from public lands. Compounding the problem, was the ... MAY0990.ED [Pg 169]

4.1 Exports

- ... "The companies are not required by law to make good on the milling promises." But the companies are busy logging. What do they do with the logs? The Sun noted that because of the lack of processing facilities in the area, the companies have been allowed "to export vast amounts of logs overseas without any manufacturing."

  If these facts are correct, all I can say is, what utter nonsense. Can we dare to hope that sometime soon our government will wake up and start to manage our forests in a truly rational manner so that there will continue ... MAY890.ED [Pg 44]

- The first one I have already alluded to is excess chips, manufactured by sawmills and to be fair to the scene and a couple of chipping plants that manufacture chips for export in the province, but the combined export over the last few years has been approximately the solid wood equivalent of two to three million cubic metres.

  Just to give you an idea as to what that material is good for, it would feed a large chemical pulp mill, two million cubic metres, would feed a large chemical ... MAY3190.MM [Pg 186]

- Five, log and chip exports must stop now. MAY790.ED [Pg 124]

- ... they run through a sophisticated computer model that they have the question, what would have happened during a recent period of time if there were no controls at all on log exports?

  The answer was, as I recall, that you would gain about 500 jobs in logging and lose about 3,000 jobs in manufacturing. That is, you'd have a net loss of about 3,500 (sic) jobs. MAY790.ED [Pg 143]

- Number 11: "Please provide an opinion on the international law, market and investment implications of restricting log or chip exports."

  Let me divide these up into two. First of all, dealing with the international law issue, and secondly addressing the question related to market and investment implications.

  First, on international law, an opinion on the international law or trade policy implications of restricting log or chip exports, must be provided in light of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, GATT, and the Canada/U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

  First of all, looking at the GATT. Except in certain defined situations, the GATT prohibits countries from restricting exports to other countries. The relevant GATT provisions are set out in Articles 11 and 20.

4.1 Exports

It has long been British Columbia's view that our forest product export controls are GATT consistent, since, inter alia, they predate the GATT, and meet the GATT requirements for grandfathering under the GATT protocol
...
they are generally prohibited. However, Article 1203 of the FTA expressly exempts log export controls from the agreement. Therefore, log export controls are protected under the FTA.

Now, looking at the second part of the general question, and that is the market and investment implications of restricting log and chip exports, the restricting export of logs and/or chips has the obvious benefit of keeping manufacturing activity in British Columbia. British Columbia has export markets for manufactured products, and restriction of log exports can encourage investment in British Columbia, processing facilities to manufacture these products, rather than exporting the raw materials.

However, outright restrictions, which are not sensitive to economic conditions, may not benefit all British Columbians. Many forest resource users rely on log exports to make their forestry activities economic. In recognition of this, the provincial government has allowed log exports to occur in designated regions.

Further, to the extent that investment in primary logging activities has been made, restrictions to limit the export of logs may adversely effect such investments. MAY1590.AS [Pg 85-7]

- MS. HAYDEN: The Ministry of Forests, over the last, I'm not sure what period of time, but has had some orders-in-council passed that allowed log exports from certain regions of the province, such as the northern coast area, and I think one area in the southern interior. Those orders-in-council were passed primarily because loggers in that area could not make their operations economic unless they were allowed some access to the export market. MAY1590.AS [Pg 117]

- Canadians will be faced with more tough choices in the years ahead, and if we make the necessary changes to ensure forests for the future we may lose our competitive edge in the States for lumber exports. This could lead to some short-term job loss, but if the supply of exportable lumber dries up south of the border and indeed around the world, Canada will control the market. MAY0990.AS [Pg 80]

4.2 Employment

Summary:

The second set of transcripts was searched for Employment, and 197 occurrences were found.

There was a concensus on the importance of employment and community stability, and great disagreement on how these will be affected by changes to the forest industry.

There was a great deal of discussion about the importance of employment, in the forest industry, in tourism, for natives, etc. There were claims that employment in forestry is decreasing, and counter claims that it is increasing.

Issues raised regarding employment include: reductions in forestry employment through mechanization; fear of reductions in employment from falldown, environmental restrictions and land withdrawals; opportunities for increased employment through more intensive forestry and through value added manufacturing; need for more local employment, perhaps through return of forestry revenues to local communities or control of forestry by local communities; security of employment in the forest industry as linked to security of tenure;

Examples of comments:

- ... a two shift basis we employ 112 in the mill, and in the woods we have five independent local logging contractors who do all our logging and road building, and they employ 66 people directly.

  The economic contribution that that level of production and log consumption, and that level of employment, has meant to the community is a direct economic contribution, and I don't count in this payments to B.C. Hydro, the purchases of goods and services from outside of the community. This is just within the community. It was 13.7 million for the 1989 year, and that ... APR3090.MJ [Pg 20]

- Clear-cuts are aesthetically unpleasing; a serious concern in an area which derives a large amount of employment from tourism. Clear-cutting leads to blowdown in the surrounding forests. Clear-cutting is extremely wasteful, immature and damaged timber. This waste is then burned, leading to more problems. APR3090.MJ [Pg 44]

- ... in parks, except under special circumstances, in which case it should only be done by extremely low impact methods. This is heli-logging or horse logging.

4.2 Employment

Encouragement should be given to the development of small machinery designed for low impact harvesting.

We believe that the above policies would result in increased employment in the forest sector of a challenging and satisfying nature. APR3090.MJ [Pg 47]

- ... because we cannot guarantee that we can get enough building logs to meet these commitments. We estimate that a supply of 250 cunits of wood, about 20 truckloads, would enable us to produce approximately eight homes a year, and provide about 16,000 to 20,000 man hours of employment. It would be difficult to find another industry producing so many hours of employment for such a small wood supply.

  The newspaper, Log Building News, published by the Canadian Log Builders Association, estimates a figure of 4,000 man days of work from 45 truckloads of wood, approximately ten times the value of these logs turned into lumber. APR3090.MJ [Pg 61]

- Although we would most likely have to enter into a trading relationship in order to obtain the quantity and quality of building logs we require, such a sale would do much to allow us to commit our company to long-term contracts and employment.

  We would appreciate any recommendations your Commission may make that would allow more small value-added sales to come up to bid. As an alternative, perhaps some allowances could be made to sawmills, such as Downie Street, who are willing to supply small companies such as ours. APR3090.MJ [Pg 62]

- One of the shake mills and the log home builder have trade arrangements with Downie, and we would like to see that encouraged, if at all possible. One of our objectives obviously is to maintain and encourage, expand local employment opportunities. APR3090.MJ [Pg 93]

- ... financial compensation is not an effective form of compensation for the loss of jobs, is long-lasting, and often permanent. A more effective compensation technique would be to, one, calculate the financial losses incurred by industry, and pay the company an equivalent sum of money to diversify their operation, and encourage employment opportunities for the workers and communities affected.

  And, secondly, to quantify the man years of employment loss due to that alienation. Society and government would have to provide alternate employment equivalent to those man years lost. This could be done through funding of cost-effective intensive forest management contracts. APR3090.MJ [Pg 122]

4.2 Employment

- Government and industry want to promote short-term employment and profitability. When employment statistics don't look good to government, nor do decreased profits look good to industry. Neither of these groups want to see the current cut allocations reduced. Their interests are different, but conjoined. APR3090.MJ [Pg 123]

- Selective methods of logging would not only increase employment and be more labour intensive, but would allow the forest to naturally regenerate, ensuring their survival and thereby the survival of the forest industry. MAY1690.MM [Pg 133]

- It's crucial at this time that we reverse the trend toward fewer jobs with escalating resource consumption. Corporations that are making huge profits in our forests have to be required to take some responsibility for the maintaining of employment levels.

  When a company like MacMillan Bloedel – not that I want to pick on them specifically – that they should be enjoying great increases in the allowable cut and record profits in the last decade, while in the same period eliminating over 9,000 jobs is ridiculous. MAY1690.MM [Pg 135]

- The value of the B.C. beef industry to this province is significant. In 1987 the B.C. beef industry was worth approximately $400 million dollars. In 1988 the B.C. beef producers generated 3,067 person years of employment.

  Any society in the world which does not value and enhance their agricultural base finds themselves in economic and political turmoil -- for example, Russia, Poland, Africa, and Japan. Thus, the beef industry is extremely valuable to our province and our country. MAY0190.ED [Pg 73]

- Of course, there are the obvious economic implications resulting from the proposed changes. But can we honestly believe that the logging industry or forestry employment can offer long-term security with the vanishing of the very commodity that creates these jobs in the first place? Are we really such slaves to our economy that we require the almighty dollar at the expense of our environment, our future and our children's future? MAY0190.MJ [Pg 63]

- In Creston Valley, the forest industry is one of five major sectors of the local economy, these being agriculture, forestry, industry, tourism and retirement. Much of the employment opportunity lies with the forest industry. Three major sawmills and smaller post pole and cedar salvage operations employ approximately 550 people.

4.2 Employment

At the same time, the town is dependent on a sole source of excellent water, Arrow Creek, which we must preserve for present and future families. MAY0290.MM [Pg 30]

- This group worked hard discrediting the forest industry with claims of:

  The forest industry can use 90 percent of the area of B.C. for its activities, a few percent less won't hurt. Employment in the forest industry is declining. The forest industry's contribution to the political economy can easily be replaced by tourism.

  In fact, the forest industry operates on less than 30 percent of the provincial land base, and every one percent -- every one percent reduction in forest land, results in a loss of 2,400 jobs, and $100 million annually.

  Employment in forestry is actually increasing. Stats Canada figures show 86,000 directly employed in the forest industry, an increase of 11,500 since '82. Also, in 1988, the wages paid to those directly employed in the forest industry amounted to 3.3 billion. MAY0290.MM [Pg 54]

- Castlegar is a community which is heavily dependent on the forests and the industry which have developed from them. It is home to the largest integrated forest resource product complex in the West Kootenays. That complex provides direct, high quality work for 600 people, and indirect employment and benefits for about 2,500 to 3,000 more people.

  The Castlegar Pulp Mill is now 30 years old and requires a major modernization to eliminate negative environmental impacts, and ensure operations -- and to ensure the operations and provide employment. The owners of the pulp mill are prepared to make that commitment. 630 million dollars worth. MAY0290.MM [Pg 147]

- And, in conclusion, I would urge the Commission to consider my vision of Castlegar and the West Kootenays, to ensure a viable future for this area:

  One, a modern pulp mill, world class environmentally, and competitive internationally.

  Two, high quality employment from an environmental and economic perspective.

  Three, development, and I think this is important, development of other opportunities associated with the forest industry, such as cogeneration, a particle board plant, and perhaps in the future a paper mill and other value added opportunities. I believe they're all here.

  Four, ... MAY0290.MM [Pg 150]

- ... In the United States the forest is -- the forested areas and the timber licences are put out on a competitive basis, and the different mills are able to bid on the timber. And therefore, they're able to generate a much higher revenue, and also provide almost three times the employment as we do here in Canada, where huge areas are given to large multinational corporations, and I believe it's something like four of the major groups control about 80 percent of the cut in the province. MAY0290.MM [Pg 158]

- ... adventure travel in wilderness is growing at something like 17 percent per annum. They now -- the tourism industry now employs, I believe, over 100,000 people in the province. It's the largest employer. That's compared to the forest industry, which employs directly about 80,000.

  The forest industry employment is declining at 2,000 a year. Now, that could be reversed if some of these things which I mentioned before are put into play. But, the tourism is growing at about 5,000 a year at the present time. MAY0290.MM [Pg 164]

- MR. COPELAND: I don't see a problem with employment, because the employment can be increased through value-added, like our neighbours to the south, and also like Sweden and other countries around the world who employ a lot more people per unit of wood harvested. MAY0290.MM [Pg 165]

- MR. COPELAND: Well, it isn't the wilderness conflict that's reducing their jobs. It's the automation and the robotics in the mills that's decreased the forest employment by 20,000 over the last decade. The wilderness conflict is minuscule compared to that.

  And, when we realize that it's not these areas that it's going to be reducing. I mean, we're only talking about three and a half percent at the very most province-wide. MAY0290.MM [Pg 167]

- Lastly, number nine, B.C. Forest Service Ministry. Forestry is the number one industry of the Province of British Columbia. This requires that the ministry representing the B.C. Forest Service must be made extremely efficient and strong. Upgrading the employment base through salaries in the amount that will attract the best personnel in the country, we cannot afford to have the ministry people being continually demoralized by layoffs. Thank you very much for the opportunity. MAY790.ED [Pg 22]

- As far as reforestation, the public sees the phenomenon of falldown beginning to occur. We see overcutting and a decline of the amount of available timber. We know that reforestation is not happening at the same rate as logging, so we are setting ourselves up for a major employment problem in the future. What we need is a replanting campaign, where there are as many people that plant in the proper season as work in the entire wood industry throughout the year. MAY790.ED [Pg 30]

- ... This shrinkage is the result of the extraction rate of the old growth forests, the deficit in second growth, the resulting reduction in the sustainable level of the forests, the low level of effort in silvicultural activities on Crown forest land and the inevitable declines in production incomes and employment that obviously will result.

  Now the linkages are plain. In British Columbia we have, number one – we have timber management, not forest management, much less integrated use management.

  We have basic silviculture at a low level compared with comparable jurisdictions, not incremental forestry and intensive forest management. MAY790.ED [Pg 54]

- The cut on the coast will decline to at least 20 million cubic metres, equal to the level of installed pulp and paper fibre demands. This means a number of non-pulp corporate operations and the remaining independents and non-integrateds will be acquired or be squeezed out.

  The implications in employment and union membership are obvious.

  Because of their economic power, the major tenure holders do not need to reinvest in the resource. Much has been made of their commitment to regeneration, yet an annual reinvestment level of $5.40 per hectare cannot sustain the resource, no matter how many seedlings ... MAY790.ED [Pg 57]

- ... to our submission, which I think is shared by the other organizations is that it is both possible and necessary to establish in B.C. a large and vigorous forest industry that leads the way in environmental standards, that fully accommodate conservation needs, that is genuinely sustainable, that provides good employment for increasing numbers of British Columbians, that provides needed products for the world, and by doing so, go a long way towards our obligations to produce the equivalent of the physical goods we consume. MAY790.ED [Pg 123]

- Changes in the tenure system have to be developed and implemented, with a view of enhancing not only employment stability, but the legitimate aspirations of all British Columbians who work in the forest industry. MAY790.ED [Pg 130]

- I think there are people that have come and will come, people like myself that have come here, as I said, because there are no – not because there are particular opportunities, employment opportunities here, but because we want to be here because it's a particularly pleasant place to live. And we're very concerned that some of those values be maintained. Some of those -- when the term "Share the Forests" is used many people object to that, object to what are ... MAY1090.AS [Pg 102]

- My family was not always employed by one type of industry as stated, instead a number of different enterprises: brickmaking, dairy farming, lumbering and pulp. What I'm stating indirectly is that our family wasn't involved in a single type of employment but in many different types, and that is what I am advocating as the use of our forests, multi-use, not single use.

  Hopefully my family will be able to stay in the area if they so desire and seek employment in whatever type of work they so wish. A single use of our forest parks or whatever takes away the opportunity for various types of employment. MAY1090.AS [Pg 142]

- Let's be realistic and have the forests available for all groups, but remember, employment is necessary in order to create funds to maintain the province. All groups must work together, not against each other. MAY1090.AS [Pg 143]

- Wildlife is now a $1 billion industry, contributing a net economic value of over 400 million to the provincial economy, and providing more than 12,000 person-years of direct employment. In 1988, nearly half a million people participated in outdoor activities directly related to enjoying wildlife. Well over 80 percent of British Columbia residents, have an interest in wildlife viewing activities, and 130,000 residents of the province are hunters. An abundance of wildlife and wildlife habitat is important to ... MAY1490.AS [Pg 19]

- ... most forestry in Europe and most forestry in the United States is subsidized. It's not a commercial business, it doesn't produce revenue. The objectives of most of the forestry in the world, most forest harvesting in the world, is to create rural employment, to assist farmers, and to provide raw materials for established mills and industry. And that's really quite different to British Columbia, where it's our number one industry and where it's so important to our economy. And, so we have -- that's the first one. MAY1490.MM [Pg 19]

- The facts are that by shifting towards specialty production, B.C. could capture some 1.2 billion in addition annual revenues with negligible investment, and a further 1.7 billion annually with a $600 million investment. Such changes would also generate additional employment in the order of 4,000 person years. MAY1490.MM [Pg 162]

4.2 Employment

- Myth number three. Here's an insidious one held by many who believe that the forest industries are tired, inefficient and running on borrowed time. We hear, for example, that they've lost 20,000 jobs in the last little while and that's a great deal of employment and it's just a – only a pinch will be lost by setting aside for wilderness. Now this view of the industry is contradicted by several majors and especially by the recovery of employment since the last recession.

  The work force in 1989 was 100,000 people, according to the attached Statistics Canada table; 100,000. That figure is up 18,000 from the recent cyclical trough restoring most of the loss that we suffered after 1980 ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 90]

- By the end of 1989, bands in British Columbia had obtained 33 forest tenures from the Ministry of Forests, including 21 Woodlot Licences, one small business sale, four minor timber licences, two major timber licences, three forest licences, and one tree farm licence. These forest tenures have provided significant employment and economic development opportunities for Native bands and communities, although clearly much more needs to be done.

  For example, Zalzap Industries, owned by the Canyon City band on the Nass River, has obtained a forest licence which is expected to generate employment for up to 50 Nisga people when it comes on stream.

  Tanizul Timber's tree farm licence generates over $4 million annually in gross income, and also provides on the job training for about 40 Carrier Sekani people. MAY1590.AS [Pg 10]

- Our response to that question is that competition policy is primarily the responsibility of the federal government in Canada, but we do support policies which ensure the maximum benefit is obtained from the forest resource for the people of the province, and this benefit is measured in terms of employment, revenues, economic diversification and environmental protection. MAY1590.AS [Pg 143]

- As a "environmentalist", I am increasingly angered at being blamed for a loss of forest and forestry employment at every turn. It is the government's decades long record of gross mismanagement of our forestry resources which is to blame for our current predicament.

  There is no doubt, whatsoever, that forest industry jobs will decline precipitously if present practices are continued in British Columbia. MAY1590.ED [Pg 21]

- MR. O'NEILL: Okay. A tree nursery will be established in each forest district. Nursery stock will be recruited from the area local to the nursery. Distribution of a store of tree nurseries across B.C. would help spread forestry related employment, and ensure preservation of genetic diversity. MAY1590.ED [Pg 24]

4.2 Employment

- We need schools, we need recreational facilities, we need a great many things. We need a new water supply, we need a great many things, and we do not gain any economic benefit. Excuse me, we do gain an economic benefit from employment within the forest industry, but we don't gain enough of an economic benefit back through the revenue sharing to assist the community in building these needed facilities. MAY1590.ED [Pg 50]

- THE CHAIRPERSON: So, you would earmark those revenues to go back into the resource management?

  MS. MCKIM-FLETCHER: I would think so. I know that north Cowichan does some interesting things with their revenues. They're able to restock their land, they're able to provide employment, and although they have different practices than we might implement, they certainly do derive an economic benefit for their community. And they do have professional people on staff from those resources, so it is possible. MAY1590.ED [Pg 57]

- A key condition of LRUPs, I think, is that harvesting area communities should benefit from the resource. Establishing community force, licenses, as well as developing secondary industries, is necessary.

  Bid proposals should mandate that the manufacturing of raw materials be within that bid proposal area. Resource extraction should develop the employment base of local communities, with training programs and/or on the job training.

  If public participation is truly desired, then I think wood lot licensing should be increased with the renewability extended to be longer than a 15-year period, as well as, increasing the volumes cut by small operators. MAY1590.ED [Pg 114]

- An appropriate question would be to ask to what degree do we want to constrain economic and employment development today in order to extend the inevitable attainment of the long-run sustainable level. A variant on this question would be, how quickly do we wish to achieve the normal forest, the normal forest being defined above, condition. MAY1790.AS [Pg 162]

- The consequences of not maintaining current levels of harvest are that the provincial economy will have to shift its dependence from the resource products to other sectors. In addition, there would be dislocations of persons and communities, especially where these are dependent on current employment levels from the forest products industry. MAY1790.AS [Pg 167]

- Continued employment in rural areas must depend not only on resource extraction, but a diverse economy must be encouraged which might be based, in part, on fisheries, manufacturing of finished goods from forest resources, recreational activities and tourism. MAY1790.MM [Pg 37]

- Scott Paper consumes a relatively small amount of raw wood and the employment Scott generates per cubic metre of raw wood consumed has been estimated at 25 times that of a kraft pulp mill and 13 times that of a lumber saw mill. And unlike many B.C. forest product companies, the majority of our products are sold domestically. MAY1790.MM [Pg 55]

- At the same time, more forest industry revenues need to be returned to the forest in the form of increased funding for silviculture and research. The return of revenues to forest sector dependent communities could be used to diversify their employment base, enhance their communities and also serve as tangible recognition of the contribution they make to the continued economic well-being of the province. MAY1790.MM [Pg 70]

- We have heard many requests for input on forest use, multi-use planning, local decisions on local forests. No one has made mention of the crisis for local employment in our community.

  We must employ people in the forests, not just the high tech mills. I suggest that the B.C. Forest Service enact legislation to create an army of forest workers, under the broad label of second harvest or fibre forests, or anything of that nature. MAY0490.ED [Pg 28]

- MR. DOLENUCK: The province may have to train group leaders in forest procedures, and silviculture, but we could find employment for every young and old and unemployed person in every community.

  Not only would we clear our welfare alliance, but offer people with limited skills a chance to work and find their place in our community. The nurturing of a market forest is an ongoing program that starts with site ... MAY0490.ED [Pg 29]

- We have a strong forest industry in the Kootenays, and in order to encourage the companies to stay in our area, expand and provide employment, there must be incentive. Somehow, no one wants to work for nothing.

  To do this, these companies must have a continuous timber supply, which cannot be subtracted from without due consideration of all aspects of the problem. MAY0890.AS [Pg 22]

- A diversity of tenures is needed in our forests. The large corporate TFLs should be phased out, bought out, or legislated out into smaller TFLs, forest licences, native or community TFLs or woodlots. TFLs and timber licences must have strict employment and forest management contracts to guarantee local employment, jobs per 1,000 cubic metres of lumber, for instance.

Forest management obligations should include preventing wood waste, eliminating pollution, value-added manufacturing, soil protection and silvicultural obligations. There must be community, municipal and industrial programs to recycle timber product materials. MAY0890.AS [Pg 58]

- The object of the changes would be to protect local rural economies, because the stability of them, and even employment levels, and secondary manufacturing, and so on, stricter management obligations. We feel there would be increased revenues for this also. Ms. Hartwig, MAY0890.AS [Pg 59]

- Creston Valley is an area with limited options for employment. The forest industry, that is logging, sawmills, trucking logs, silviculture, tree planting, provide the greatest percentage of jobs here.

  Agriculture, including grain, hay, beef, dairy, market garden and fruit farming, contributes in jobs, but many of them are seasonal. MAY0890.AS [Pg 79]

- Plant more, waste less, set allowable annual cuts where employment is ensured, but the lumber prices aren't pulled down by over-supplying the market. To keep jobs in B.C., don't allow export of logs, only of finished products.

  We have to remember that jobs are also created by regeneration projects. MAY0890.AS [Pg 81]

- The majority of communities outside the Lower Mainland depend on the exploitation of B.C.'s natural resources for their economic survival. More than half the employment in the province is either directly or indirectly dependent on resource-based industry, and that includes tourism.

  Forestry and mining jobs provide a decent income. The same cannot be said for most tourism-related jobs. The standard of living most B.C. residents enjoy, as well as their relatively generous social programs ... MAY0890.AS [Pg 146]

- The unemployment rate among Kootenay people average 30 percent, well above the national and local average for non-Indian people. With this dire economic situation in mind, the Kootenay bands have devised an economic development strategy geared towards maximizing the potential for permanent employment opportunities for band members, increasing band revenue, and achieving economic independence, while ensuring that the most valued aspect of traditional and natural culture are preserved, and natural resource usage does not exceed sustainable yield levels.

4.2 Employment

All bands currently have forestry management programs in place. In the East Kootenay region, the ... MAY0890.AS [Pg 178]

- Any future evolution of forestry management programs must not delineate between the forest resource, and those elements and life forms dependent on the forest resource. The forest, and all its inhabitants, and environment, all depend on environment for survival, must be looked at as one unit.

  Employment opportunities and generation of profit cannot receive precedence over wildlife or water purity. Each element of the total resource must receive parity. A single resource cannot be exploited at the risk of endangering the others. MAY0890.AS [Pg 180]

- ... so we should jointly try to come up with some research development dollars to improve our road-building techniques, our harvesting methodologies, intensive silviculture practices, ways of better utilization, more secondary products which probably are going to become our primary products down the road. This will also help to keep employment in local areas where we are very resource-dependent.

  They are prophesizing that we will have a falldown effect and there will be a reduction in the AAC which will lead to unemployment. If we can, through intensive silviculture, start doing more work with secondary products, it would be more labour-intensive. The money might not be the same but there will still be employment. We can generate our own skilled people, and it should keep people living in the local communities. MAY0990.AS [Pg 31]

- At this point I want to stress that I'm not taking a stand against logging. I realize that it's a vital part of B.C.'s economy and a major source of employment across the province, but we continue to harvest trees faster than they can regenerate. Loggers will be faced with the same plight as the Maritime fisherman.

  Our forests can no longer be treated as growth industry controlled by large corporations seeking short-term profits. They are a common property resource and ... MAY0990.AS [Pg 78]

- I have got nothing against a large company producing stable employment in an area, but I would also like to see it work alongside with a small business program. MAY0990.AS [Pg 158]

- But I believe that the erosion of land for specific dedicated use is putting a restraint on the forest products industry, that cannot have anything except a detrimental effect on employment, and actually on the tax base.

4.2 Employment

I believe that the good competent people that there are in forestry, if politics can be kept out of the issue, are competent and capable of handling the dedication and the requirements of land. MAY0990.AS [Pg 176]

- Therefore, by taking these small stands, letting some operators utilize them, and take them and put them into finished products, I think you're going to create a lot more employment, you're going to get better use out of wood.

  Find markets here in North America, instead of exporting, you still have to export, you have to clear-cut and you have to do everything to keep our economy going. MAY0990.ED [Pg 110]

- ... have alternative land uses, that they should be required by the government, and even if it is the government making the proposal for a certain allocation, such as wilderness, I think the proponents have to justify those changes that they are proposing.

  I think they should provide alternatives for the employment and for the economic activity and changes that they're suggesting as a result of their proposals. MAY0990.ED [Pg 135]

- This is of particular concern in British Columbia more than any other part of Canada because employment and GDP attributable to forestry in British Columbia is greater than for any other province. Forest industries account for about 10 percent of total British Columbia GDP, compared to about 3.6 percent nationally and forest-related manufacturing accounts for about 50 percent of the British Columbia manufacturing gross domestic product, ... MAY890.ED [Pg 7]

- ... the federal government continues to be vigorously pursued to provide appropriate federal funding for renewed service forest resource development agreements. It is likely the demand for forest products worldwide will continue to grow and British Columbia should position itself to take advantage of this demand and provide continued employment for a growing population. MAY890.ED [Pg 9]

- ... would those kinds of things go a long way to addressing the concerns that you and your fellow people have up there?

  MR. MCMILLAN: Well, they certainly go a long way to addressing mine. Very clearly, the forest is a resource that should be utilized to create employment and generate wealth for the province, but it has to be done in such a manner that it is sustainable and on-going. If you go in and clear-cut a large area on a hill side and the rain comes along and washes all the topsoil into the lake, you have ... MAY890.ED [Pg 21]

4.2 Employment

- Any significant reduction in this land base through withdrawals for parks, wilderness or other uses, will result in an immediate reduction in the allowable annual cut and can have a negative impact on the economy of the province through decreased employment and reduced government revenues. These impacts will not be spread equally throughout the province, but will be concentrated in the communities that are most dependent upon the industry, generally the smaller rural areas.

  We do believe that it is possible to have a strong economically viable and environmentally sensitive forest ... MAY890.ED [Pg 76]

- The third component in our vision is a provincial program of intensive forest management. Intensive forest management activities provide immediate employment, as well as direct future benefits in the form of increased timber yields, increased economic activity, and increased revenues to the government.

  The forest industry has accepted the financial responsibility for basic forest renewal on Crown land. The provincial government owns the resource, and must in turn accept the responsibility ... MAY890.ED [Pg 77]

- By aiming for quality, we will be less likely to sell ourselves and our natural resources short. By aiming for quality, we will be able to live the kind of life that is possible here in B.C. We can create a strong and stable industry that can sustain employment and produce forest products that will be respected and in demand around the world.

  We can live without mutilating the earth. We can try to become more a part of it. By aiming for quality, we will attract tourists who will have their lives touched by the breathtaking beauty of ... MAY890.ED [Pg 103]

- Explain tenure. Explain the historical background determining how TFL's were created. Explain how the small business program altered the complexion of land-based tenure systems in respect to long-term silviculture, employment, community stability, revenue to the Crown and simple stewardship of the land. This information and more like it must be given to the public. MAY0890.MM [Pg 25]

- So, ladies and gentlemen, forestry is farming. Let's be good farmers, let's plant the trees, utilize every bit of land we can to ensure a future for ourselves and our children, and it's vitally important that we're committed to provide employment, ensure an economic stability to small communities like ours, and making our forests accessible to all British Columbians to enjoy. MAY0890.MM [Pg 35]

4.2 Employment

- This dependence upon the forest industry in rural British Columbia leaves much of the province vulnerable to economic downturns, and this was evident in the recession of the early 1980s.

  In order to ensure community stability by providing long-term employment, it is essential to provide the local forest industry with security of tenure. MAY0890.MM [Pg 51]

- I don't really recognize that some change may be necessary in how we conduct ourselves in managing and using the forest resources. I feel that any of those changes should not only result in the industry cleaning up its act, but also maintain the employment levels we currently have with hopes with increasing them in the future.

  My presentation will hopefully aid in convincing the Commission, and possibly others whose views might be different than mine, that the primary need is to keep our forests, like farms, supplying food to the hungry. MAY0890.MM [Pg 77]

- Finally, I believe we must maintain the highest possible level of employment consistent with a properly managed forest policy. This will ensure that our communities will thrive and will provide an opportunity for ourselves, our children and their children, to live in an area we care for and work in an industry we are proud of. MAY0890.MM [Pg 79]

- In the late 1970s we employed in excess of 600 people. However, the closure of the camps, the use of new equipment and techniques, legislated contracting requirements and reduction in our annual allowable harvest rate has reduced employment. We now employ 390 company employees at Woss, Nimpkish and Beaver Cove. In addition, our three stump to dump contractors and phase contractors employ approximately 170 employees. MAY0890.MM [Pg 104]

- Threats of withdrawals from the productive forest land base for single use purposes are a major concern. To give some perspective, the proposal to preserve the Tahsish-Kwois would reduce employment at Englewood by approximately 225 man days per year. Any such withdrawals must only be done after a thorough review of soci-economic benefits, not by political pressure. MAY0890.MM [Pg 108]

- We have concentrated company investment on C.F.P. owned land and timber within the TFL with projects such as fertilization and commercial thinning.

  However, we have supported projects such as the Vancouver Island mayors' proposal in community forestry to provide training and employment for local young people. MAY0890.MM [Pg 109]

4.2 Employment

- Integrated resource management with a well-informed public will also protect or enhance the non-timber resources and values of the forest. This will sustain a healthy environment and forest industry, employment and community stability. All of us need to work together and plan cooperatively to make this vision a reality. MAY0890.MM [Pg 110]

- So we have to understand that we have to keep up with technology. The I.W.A. supports this and understands it. We work together with them, we're not about to chase after minimizing employment just for the sake of reducing the number of employees. In fact, we have been involved in activities at Englewood Division recently that have increased employment.

  Our long-line machine that Wayne referred to actually employs more crew than the regular systems of grapple yarders and steel spars.

  Another activity that we have at Beaver Cove is the purchase of small business wood and we bring it in and we process that with our crews, and we've had to increase employment.

  So we do look for areas that are continuing to keep our employment up and keep our people employed as well as look for the most efficient machine to operate in the area. MAY0890.MM [Pg 111]

- We are anxious to avoid major fluctuations in the harvest which could drastically alter the employment levels in our communities.

  For this reason, we support the concept of community resource commissions which would be representative of the various interests in the communities. These commissions could be made up of people appointed to represent different interest groups within the community, such as municipal councils, chambers of commerce, ... MAY0890.MM [Pg 124]

- To the local level, at Port McNeill, MacMillan Bloedel has 131 people. It is our privilege to work on block 4 of TFL number 39 which for the past ten years we have been operating on an AAC, annual allowable cut, tailored for community cut control, to ensure continuity of employment and logs from the north Island.

  From the global view to the provincial coffers and the communities of Port McNeill and Port Hardy, we are a part of a Canadian multi-national corporation to be proud of. MAY0890.MM [Pg 134]

- The Small Business Forestry Enterprise Program reduces local employment. You have a block of land, for example, you're up in the north part of the island, this timber sale may go province-wide. So, for two years somebody from Prince George might cut that block. After that, who knows? It's up for sale again; another block. So it reduces local employment; somebody locally might get it, but it's uncertain, it's unreliable. There's no commitment to the local community. MAY0990.MM [Pg 24]

4.2 Employment

- Number one, protect the environment, especially salmon-spawning habitat, but also other fish and wildlife and the forest itself; number two, to demonstrate to the federal and provincial governments that Native people can manage renewable resources better than existing agencies; number three, create more employment and ensure that it is long-term and controlled by local residents; number four, protect historically important sites, such as villages, campsites, grave sites, et cetera; and number five – and this is an important one – build public support and encourage cooperation with non-Native resource managers in implementing alternative forest management strategies. MAY0990.MM [Pg 55]

- ... within the Kwakiutl First Nations to initiate a pilot project that would incorporate good forestry practices that would in turn protect and enrich our vital resources such as salmon and other freshwater fish, wildlife for hunting and trapping, and historically significant village sites.

  As well there would be an increased employment and there would be control by a member of Bands that would ensure the quality and stability of the forest operations over the long term. MAY0990.MM [Pg 58]

- Area-based tenures. In many of the media reports about the deliberations of this Commission, there has been many attacks on the tree farm licence as a tenure, saying that the public interest has not been protected in two areas; integrated resource management and employment. The fact that direct employment has dropped in the TFLs in the last ten years is seen that we're getting not as much employment as we want out of the industry.

  My personal observation from looking at Statistics Canada numbers in the provincial summary of employment from forestry, I am very suspicious that they miss a lot of employment.

  For example, we're sitting here in a community that in 1966, just 23 years ago, had a population of less than 500 people. At that time, the timber harvest was probably slightly higher than it is now. Our community here is over 3,000. In the meantime, we have eliminated logging camps, and a lot of value-added employment has been added.

  I think a lot of the employment, for example, the salvage industry, is not calculated into the numbers that are reported by Statistics Canada, so the numbers look bad.

  The person who used to fuel our machines in the woods, he doesn't work for us anymore, but he works for the supply service company on the other side. There's less direct employment, but there's a lot more induced and indirect employment. That's what supports Port McNeill. There's probably less than 200 loggers live here, but there's a huge number of teachers and other people that live here that support the industry.

  So I'm suspicious. I'd like to see the Commission get some better numbers. MAY0990.MM [Pg 89]

4.2 Employment

- The intent of the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program, SBFEP, is contained in its three principal objectives or goals.

  Firstly, new opportunities through competitive timber sales to provide opportunities for individuals and firms to enter the forest industry and establish new businesses.

  Secondly, diversification and employment, to promote and stimulate the production of specialty and higher valued forest products which is expected to lead to further diversification of the forest products industry and increased employment.

  And thirdly, competition and profit, through the competitive process to ensure that the most efficient firms are awarded timber sales and the province receives an appropriate return for the forest resource. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 26]

- In terms of new opportunities, during the 1989/90 fiscal year, 211 persons registered for the first time as Small Business Forest Enterprises. Approximately 1,500 new timber sales were awarded. Currently, there are 2,692 registrants in the program.

  With respect to diversification and employment, to date a total of 42 bid proposal sales, which are section 16.1 sales under the Forest Act, have been awarded. The successful applicants' proposals have a total capital investment of $56 million and a total projected increase in employment of about 900 jobs. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 26]

- MR. JUHASZ: The underlying concern that led the government to the decision of taking some volume back from existing replaceable licences and put it into this program was a concern that the level of employment in our province is much smaller on a labour per unit of wood process than under other jurisdictions.

  In British Columbia today, we have about 1.1 men day per thousand cubic metre. In the United States it's about three and a half, and in other jurisdictions, all other ... JUNE0190.MM [Pg 36]

- Mr. Chairman, question 34: Please explain how your Ministry accommodates Native Indian concerns regarding (c) employment opportunities?

  Native people are expressing increasing interest in employment in the forest sector. The Ministry of Forests encourages and facilitates Native contracting with the Ministry in the silviculture, protection and range programs, including contracts for tree planting and spacing, contracts for pest controls, such a mistletoe ratification and bark beetle control, establishment of unit crews and suppression crews for ... JUNE0190.MM [Pg 48]

- One of my real concerns is the urban populous, the linkage that people make. When you have an industry that direct, indirect and induced, provides 24 percent of gross domestic product in this province, 18 percent of total employment in this province, and yet we have a high number of people that are prepared to throw it away in one form or other, and they don't make the linkage in terms of social programs. MAY3190.MM [Pg 24]

- 14. Have you conducted any studies on the impact of the forestry sector to the province? If yes, please describe.

MRED has not, at least in recent years, conducted forest industry impact studies. We do, however, use economic data in assessing the benefits of proposed projects; for example, employment and manufacturing statistics from Statistics Canada; provincial accounts data, both from Stats Can and the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations; and, of course, input/output multiplier data that is generated by Finance and Corporate Relations.

15. Have you conducted any economic impact analysis of the investment and employment implications of the Ministry of Forests' Small Business Forest Enterprise Program? If you have, please describe.

Answer: No. MAY3190.MM [Pg 46]

- MR. PLECAS: I mean, it seems to me if you've got a fixed fibre supply, the only way you can increase employment or -- is by making it more intensive.

MR. NELSON: And diversified.

MR. PLECAS: And diversified. That means to me diversification. MAY3190.MM [Pg 63]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Mr. Halkett, in some communities it was suggested at our meetings, at our hearings, that the Forest Service should build into licence documents some tangible clauses or requirements to stabilize communities in terms of employment. In other words, you know, why doesn't the Forest Service put in a clause on this tree farm licence or forest licence or whatever the tenure may be, compelling the licensee that they shall maintain a certain level of employment? Is that a future possibility as far as you can see?

MR. CUTHBERT: I think in some of our documents, tree farm licence documents in particular, and I believe some forest licences, we do require the maintenance of a sawmill to process wood. We do not mention how many men or what employment that mill is to have, but we do require the maintenance of a processing facility.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Does that mean that in the future you're going to have more of those requirements, or are you going to pay a little more attention to what the communities' needs are in terms of employment, for instance?

MR. HALKETT: I mean, that's a speculative question in the sense that I don't know what future governments will decide, and I don't mean -- I mean, that's a truthful answer. I don't know what future governments will decide. MAY3190.MM [Pg 119]

4.2 Employment

- Bid proposals for new FLs are evaluated on the basis of the following five criteria: Creating or maintaining employment opportunities and other social benefits in the province; providing for the management and utilization of Crown timber; furthering the development objectives of the Crown; meeting the objectives of the Crown in respect of environmental quality and the management of water, fisheries and wildlife resources; and contributing to Crown revenues. MAY3190.MM [Pg 192]

4.3 Value-added Manufacturing

Summary:

The second set of transcripts were searched for value added, and 101 occurrences were found.

There was a great deal of interest in value added manufacturing. There were discussions of current and potential regulations to encourage value added manufacturing; the need for locally based value added manufacturing (linking locally cut trees to local production); the need for an open, competitive log market; problems and advantages of the small business program; and adequate access to wood supply for value added manufacturing.

Examples of comments:

- ... the same time, when people make a proposal on that wood, if they say they're going to process it locally and then they could be held to that, that will be determine whether or not they get the wood. So, there is another way of directing wood.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Value added is a point. There is provision, as you know, for incentives for value added production. Has this been explored?

  MR. BATTERSBY: Yes, we're actively pursuing that through our Economic Development Commission. We have one local operator who is moving into some of that at this time, and certainly Downie intends to do more value adding as their process gets refined more. APR3090.MJ [Pg 39]

- MS. PIGEON: No, I think that, like, value added in this area could be making sash and door frames. It could be producing wood pellets from the sawdust residue that is currently being burned. Also, like, there is a lot of roundwood that leaves our area, and that should be stopped, or curtailed. APR3090.MJ [Pg 136]

- ... And in the debates I've had about that with some of my other colleagues or graduate students, some think that we should give a preferential treatment to those wood processes which have certain -- according to certain categories have a highest value-added product that gets out. And when I say value added, I mean both in terms of labour-intensity and in terms of revenue that they gain.

  So I think it would be possible to have more than one round of bidding, essentially, where you have a first round of bidding perhaps for those regional wood processing companies who build pianos and ... MAY1690.MM [Pg 44]

4.3 Value-added Manufacturing

- Other action we could take now is to ban all raw log exports, which is really nothing less than the export of jobs.

  We should continue the trend toward more value added manufacturing, as we hear so often, lower the allowable cut, and possibly link future cutting rights to secondary processing, although I'm having second thoughts about that one. By this, I don't mean just more pulp and two by fours. MAY1690.MM [Pg 135]

- Another concern that we have is your value added sales. There's timber goes up for a value added product that basically in our opinion is not a fair method of selling the resource. We see in small communities our timber going south, east, north and west because we don't have a value added product that is going to be manufactured in our area to benefit our people as good as somebody in the Lower Mainland.

  If we don't have that at that time when that sale comes up, then our belief is leave the trees standing, because maybe ten years from now ... MAY0190.ED [Pg 20]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. You talk about value added sales in your brief and the need for value added products. I can quite understand your concern. Now, were you thinking of community-held tree farm licences to ensure that that timber is there forever, or not?

  MS. BARNETT: No. Where we are coming from on this issue is, the Ministry puts up a certain sale and the criteria is value added, and the Ministry in our opinion could continue to be the holder of that tenure, not us as local politicians.

  But we feel that if the value added product cannot be made locally when that sale is put forth, then we don't feel it should be going to Vancouver. Leave it standing there until the next time the tenure is put up for sale. MAY0190.ED [Pg 26]

- (2) that raw chips and forest waste be utilized in the region produced. There should only be export of value added finished products. MAY0190.ED [Pg 101]

- I think we have to look at -- one step in the right direction is value added manufacturing. I think we have to look at that as being a step in the right direction. Possibly more labour-intensive practices. Let's get away from these big dollar investment and get back to the point where we have more people working through more labour intensive practices. MAY0190.ED [Pg 138]

- At present, we are supporting millions of people in Asia and Europe to build a massive secondary industry based on our wood supply. Only lately have we gotten around to asking ourselves where is this going to lead us? The government have been making attempts to encourage value added process by considering a wood supply to small businesses who meet their criteria. We ourselves have to put a lot of concentrated effort to promote and make this secondary industry, and must be prepared to pay the price of new growth. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 71]

- Do you see anything that the Regional District can do or is doing to promote secondary industry in this area, value added industry?

  MR. CWIKULA: Well, they are doing more to be able to get the logs from the contractors. Like, they don't seem to have the time to be able to sort through a good building lot from just a spruce, say, fir lumber. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 72]

- ... world class environmentally, and competitive internationally.

  Two, high quality employment from an environmental and economic perspective.

  Three, development, and I think this is important, development of other opportunities associated with the forest industry, such as cogeneration, a particle board plant, and perhaps in the future a paper mill and other value added opportunities. I believe they're all here.

  Four, a regional sawmill economy making high value products from high value trees of the West Kootenay forest. The West Kootenay forest is unique, in that it is the most diverse forest, is my understanding, almost, in the province, and it has seven ... MAY0290.MM [Pg 150]

- ... cut translates to in terms of jobs is 2,500. However, the Simon Fraser University study was very clear in pointing out that we need not have a reduction in jobs in the forest industry, if the B.C. Government would require that the forest industry would get into more value added.

  We know that in B.C. the industry now provides about 1.05 jobs per thousand cubic metres of wood cut, and that compares with 3.5 roughly jobs in the United States. MAY0290.MM [Pg 157]

- Our preference is for amendments which would require that at least 50 percent, if not a full 100 percent of the total cut in log form of all licences, but put into a fully competitive open log market, in which all converting plants and value added manufacturers may freely bid. Above all, we prefer an expanding resource, rather than a shrinking forest. MAY790.ED [Pg 58]

- ... level and balance of the industry should not be determined by government, much less by industry which is under oligopoly control. These issues are best solved by competition, both the right to grow and for the utilization of the timber resource itself. It's competition which will lead to higher value added in this province. MAY790.ED [Pg 60]

DR. STRANG: Yes, otherwise the small business program will die. If a few majors have complete control of all the wood supply, then there is no room for the small business activities, which the present government are fostering.

COMMISSIONER PEEL: Is it your view that smaller operators and value added operators bring more innovation to the industry?

DR. STRANG: Yes, I think they're much more flexible, yes. MAY790.ED [Pg 110]

- Tenure rights should be contingent on and connected to, job guarantees, predetermined minimal expenditures in research and development into new products and forestry practices and firm commitments to produce high value added products. MAY790.ED [Pg 124]

- Statistics regarding the money that's accrued by our government and the money that's accrued by our society through the functioning of our timber industry, indicates to me that if we had more value added, if we had an industry that created more jobs for the timber that it is cutting, and made more money as other industries are doing in North American, then there would be more money created for the funding of those Ministries. MAY1090.AS [Pg 18]

- MS. GIRODAY: The only statistic I had was from the 1989 Council of Forest Industries table, which indicated that from 1979 to 1989, our export of whole logs had quadrupled to Asian countries.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: To Asian countries, yes. What are your observations about the Ministry's program, their value added program right now where they will grant timber to small companies that will then manufacture that timber into secondary and tertiary products.

  MS. GIRODAY: Well, I certainly think it's a step in the right direction, but I think that there's more work that needs to be done and ... MAY1090.AS [Pg 18]

- ... if indeed we had an oversupply of chips, but I'm told that the type of chips that are produced by the chippers that make chips for pulp mills are a different kind of chip than what is required for waferboard. But it seems to me that there's a value added product that could be made, you know. There's an opportunity. MAY1090.AS [Pg 76]

4.3 Value-added Manufacturing

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Have you seen any difference made by the Ministry's new program of value added encouragement?

  MR. CAMPBELL: In this particular area, no, but then again we're talking about an area that has about 50 percent of the forests are lodgepole pine, and there's only so many things you can do with lodgepole pine. MAY1090.AS [Pg 79]

- As far as the value added, I don't think that there's in this area enough diversified wood to come up with a lot of good ideas. Mr. Campbell pointed out that we're heavy into lodgepole pine and there's just so many things you can do with it, and with the constraints of trying to come up with a value added product for lodgepoles, for small lodgepole pine, I think there's a problem. Maybe it's a marketing problem, but I have no expertise in that area, couldn't really comment.

  But it would seem to me that if you're going to try to get the value added thing going somebody's got to address the marketing side, and that's where the weakness seems to be. MAY1090.AS [Pg 86]

- I don't know, except that I think a lot of the Small Business pressure for wood source for other operations, basically came from -- I don't think it came from a logger as such. I think it came from the pressure of the small operator, mill operator, a small value added product operator while they were trying to get a foothold in some other niche of the forest industry, and I think that's where the -- I think, because I don't know -- where the Small Business Program developed from. MAY1090.AS [Pg 129]

- ... contractors out there are just all cutting wood, and I think the pressure for the Small Business has come from the need for other industry wanting to pick up some wood resource. And that might be done through -- and I know Crestbrook does it already -- where they trade wood with value added producers already, and so that actual producer doesn't worry about the logging at all, and I think that might not be a bad way even to a greater extent. So Crestbrook is encouraged, and all they would charge would be the cost of removal and site prep and the ... MAY1090.AS [Pg 129]

- ... sale where the small businessman has rights to the timber but they allow the larger forest company to harvest that timber, look after the area, and in return they get some of the timber or some of the product that is produced by that timber.

  THE CHAIRMAN: That's the value added.

  MR. DUNWELL: Then that's the value added, and I do see potential there. Again, though, the value added is a sawmill, and there's still a lot of waste produced in a sawmill, and a lot of environmental concerns that the small business person can't address, whereas the large company can. MAY1090.AS [Pg 166]

4.3 Value-added Manufacturing

- ... is to, generally speaking, sort of promote and advance the interests of Indian Bands through our involvement of forestry, both in achieving more involvement for them in the planning, and sort of land use management sides, and as importantly in the harvesting and processing.

  They sponsor, for example, seminars in value added wood production, or how the tenure system works and bring bands out to get them involved in that. MAY1590.AS [Pg 29]

- "Have you any programs that are specifically directed towards developing product specifications and prices in specialty markets for use by small `value added' producers? If yes, please describe."

  Well, the Ministry administers a number of cooperative programs which are directed towards market development activities carried out by industry. These programs serve to enhance the profile of the industry in the marketplace through generic promotional activities, and to provide a mechanism for responding to ... MAY1590.AS [Pg 84]

- "What staff levels are involved?"

  The Natural Resources Products Branch of the British Columbia Trade Development Corporation is made up of four full-time staff members. Those four staff members devote most of their activities to developing exports of value added wood products. MAY1590.AS [Pg 88]

- "In your view, do small value added wood product manufacturers have adequate access to wood supply?"

  Generally speaking, value added manufacturers, particularly well-established companies, would appear to have adequate access to wood supply. Value added manufacturers generally require lumber as the raw material, whereas wood supply generally refers to standing timber, or logs.

  It's important to note, however, that although there is an adequate volume of merchantable grade lumber available to secondary producers, the cost of purchasing upper grades from the sawmills is at ... MAY1590.AS [Pg 88]

- MR. SEITZ: Well, I think that we have certainly seen some significant benefit that I think has been coming out of the Ministry of Forests' Small Business Forest Enterprise Program, to provide better access to the raw material for some of these producers, the value added manufacturing producers in the province.

  Richard, do you want to comment on that?

  MR. POLIQUIN: Just to add, I guess that was the purpose of the program, was to provide some security of supply for the small producers. The program has been going now just over a year. MAY1590.AS [Pg 111]

- MS. HAYDEN: There is an arrangement with the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program whereby value added wood processors can make an agreement with one of the primary sawmills that if the value added producer does not have a sawmill to make lumber, because I think, well, the difference is that the value-added producers are looking for lumber of sawn wood, whereas wood supply usually comes in the form of logs or standing trees. And so there needs to be a mill sort of in between there to get them the product they need.

So, the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program has a portion under it whereby the value added remanufacturer can enter into an agreement with the mill owner to saw that wood, and then provide him with lumber, or whatever he needs, as cut stock to then further remanufacture.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that permissive, or does the -- if a small value added manufacturer goes to a major producer, does the major producer have to enter into that agreement?

MS. HAYDEN: As far as I'm aware, the major manufacturer is not forced to. I am not really familiar with it. I think the Ministry of Forests is probably better able to answer ... MAY1590.AS [Pg 111]

- ... to logs in order to trade. Many of them would argue that that's just an added burden that they don't need. If there was a log market they could go and pick out what they want and pay the added price, because it's one of the highest value added products that we have, interestingly enough, I've discovered.

MR. SEITZ: Is the log home?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. SEITZ: Log homes. MAY1590.AS [Pg 122]

- COMMISSIONER SHELFORD: Yes, it's on the same thing. I wouldn't hold out much hope that the Small Business Program, value added sales, are going to solve some of the small people's problems, because one recently went for one and a half million dollars, and that's not exactly small business in my books. And I don't think most of these companies could compete in that field at all. Some could, maybe.

MR. SEITZ: I guess there also is, in this whole question of value added, there are -- that spans a very large spectrum. I mean, one can take a broad enough definition of value added that it's anything above straight dimension lumber, and all the way up to spindles and doors and windows. And one can take that large definition of value added, that when you start getting into the cutting to specific sizes to meet particular market needs, that that in fact is a value added, could fall into a value added definition.

And I suppose when one looks at the way in which these things might evolve, that may provide the most immediate opportunities to do major marketing of a value added product is in that first move, above dimension lumber, to cutting to specific requirements. And then one moves, if one attempts to say we're going to go from dimension lumber to doors and windows and spindles overnight, that may be a very large jump, and it would seem to ...MAY1590.AS [Pg 125]

- "Does the Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations have a policy on providing financial support to new value added forest product manufacturers?"

  You asked us to discuss that. The response is, no, we do not. The responsibility for this type of program lies with the Ministry of International Business and Immigration, and the Ministry of Regional and Economic Development. MAY1590.AS [Pg 144]

- MR. SIVERTSON: Yes, yes, and you're correct that we do, through the budget process, allocate monies to encourage value added activities by those ministries, and through the Credit Committee we see a lot of proposals coming forward for loans, and loan guarantees to enterprises that are involved in reman kinds of activities. And generally, I think, are favourably disposed to a lot of those. MAY1590.AS [Pg 160]

- ... include all of B.C.'s diverse species and habitats, must be established. Then an inventory of remaining old growth compiled and the most rare and crucial areas set aside immediately from any logging, at least until research is carried out to identify the relative values as potential lumber or value added commodity, experimental or research forest, recreation site, or in and of themselves. MAY1790.MM [Pg 19]

- Part of our uniqueness within the British Columbia forest industry is that we produce a finished or consumer product from the forest resource and market it directly to our customers. Our products are highly value added and our customers are end users who vote on our performance each and every day through their purchases. Scott Paper Limited, ...

  For example, Scott Paper Limited is unique within the forest industry in the pulp and paper segment for a number of reasons which I would like to bring to your attention.

  Firstly, as already mentioned, Scott Paper Limited is a producer of highly value added sanitary paper products. In the manufacture of our products we go through primary, secondary and tertiary manufacturing to produce a product to be sold to the final consumer. MAY1790.MM [Pg 55]

- Industry has to take a view, even though a longer view, even though short-term profits might be smaller. The government has to listen to local people, and respect their ideas and lifestyles. Loggers have to accept that some of them will be retrained for jobs in value added, or other industries. In short, everyone must give ground. MAY0490.ED [Pg 80]

- We need forests, and we need jobs. Local resource boards would be able to devise value added industries, tailored to nearby job and environmental requirements. Retraining programs would also be developed, to allow people to stay in the region and remain employed.

  The area covered by these boards would be small, so that the necessary amount of detail can be included in their analysis. MAY0490.ED [Pg 81]

- For example, the pulp and paper industry in the Cranbrook district. I feel sustainable yield based on short-term rotations is sustaining mainly for wood fibre, and actively discourages managing forest land for any diversification of value added products.

  I would like to see the pressure taken off the land base, by allowing and encouraging selective logging processes in longer rotation periods, which would allow the forest to mature from sub-climax to climax species, providing areas of natural diversification. MAY0990.AS [Pg 147]

- So, it's, yes the allowable annual cuts have been reduced, the allowable annual cuts have, and have been further reduced to make provision for small business and for value added sales, so that there's a general lowering of the available wood supply, on that. So that, in all of our operations, but one, there probably will be a reduction in our conversion capacity, due to lack of available logs. MAY0990.ED [Pg 41]

- So, they satisfied that initiative, by taking away X percent, and I believe the number was 10 percent, from everyone. Tree farm licence, forest licence, whatever, we'll take away 10 percent, create this pool of timber, which we can now allocate out to small business or value added potentials, and all that.

  So the government, that policy has significantly accentuated the too many mills chasing too little wood, on that. MAY0990.ED [Pg 43]

- We're, historically, have been putting that log, if not into dimension lumber, into something along the line, construction type grade. Now there are changes, and there's some of the majors are changing, like M & B is, has instituted a value added program.

  But I feel that as long as there is not enough competitive tendering of timber, and as long as the bureau --, as long as the tariff barriers stay in place, that keep the Vancouver log market prices artificially low, there is not the incentive to aim for that added ... MAY0990.ED [Pg 77]

- ... can pay the price for the logs, will get those logs. This is why we're also asking for a larger percentage of logs to go to the independent community, because they'll ship the logs to wherever they get the best price.

  And if some mill is producing a value added product, and can afford to pay 90 dollars a metre, opposed to 70 dollars a metre, he'll get supplied with logs. Until some mill gets built that's even better, that can provide, that can make a product that allows him to pay a 100 dollars a metre for ... MAY0990.ED [Pg 86]

- ... put a higher value, does not employ any people, and of course, that's exactly what happened down in the Pacific Northwest. They exported a third of their wood, and basically, well they eliminated all their old growth on their private tenures.

  And, it basically eliminated a third of their value added industries. And we as a company, believe in the tenure system, and what it was intended; which was to provide jobs for British Columbians. And exporting logs does not do that. MAY0990.ED [Pg 178]

4.4 Tenure

Summary:

The comments regarding tenure in this section refer to economic issues, focusing on the importance of security of tenure. Security of tenure is critical, providing incentives for better management and investment in value-added activities.

Examples of comments:

- Compensation to licensees has occurred in the last few years as a result of political or social pressure, which alienated some portion of a licensee's tenure. The compensation has taken the form of financial restitution for losses incurred. This system of compensation favours the owners and shareholders of the companies involved. The workers, families and communities whose income was reliant on the alienated land base, did not receive any of this financial benefit. APR3090.MJ [Pg 122]

- ... As much as a 25 percent increase in timber production could be available for harvest over the next rotation. This provides a tremendous opportunity for forest management investment, but is contingent upon a security of tenure over the investment areas within the working forest.

  It's essential that the land use base -- land base committed to long-term forest management be maintained at an adequate level to insure investment in manufacturing facilities, silviculture treatments and associated resource values. MAY0190.ED [Pg 89]

- ... I don't think we want to take away a 100-job situation to create one job. However, that one job needs to be protected, and if it can't be protected, and I think one of the concerns that a lot of other users have is they don't have tenure. They don't -- they're not compensated if they are affected, and maybe we need to deal with that issue. MAY0190.ED [Pg 117]

- We operate a sawmill in Donald and a plywood mill in Golden, and the wood supply comes from a forest licence with an AAC of 475,000 metres. We also hold eleven timber licences which I wish to discuss later, in the tenure section.

  We employ 800 people and they make up about 20% of the area's workers, and I want to discuss some indication of what may happen to the employment sector in the future. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 40]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Yes, I'd like to ask you some questions about incentives. You point out that Section 52, in your opinion, hasn't operated as incentive for the industry to practice incremental silviculture.

If there were security of tenure so that industry could reap the rewards of the silvicultural treatments, or mistreatments, in other words, pay the penalty for the abuse, the penalty being that they wouldn't have any wood at the end of the rotation, do you think that, given that security of tenure, industry would be enthusiastic enough to apply silvicultural treatments?

MR. OZANNE: No. I think, clearly, the TFL, which is an area-based tenure, is something which should offer some fairly stable security in terms of reaping the benefit. I think that the measures, or one of the main reasons why we don't see incremental forestry or intensive forestry, is the fact that it's been very difficult for the Ministry to set a level on the gains, because of the lack of research, because of somebody not setting the standards on what the gains would be regarding annual allowable cut.

I don't think that security of tenure is enough incentive for industry to invest.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What kind of incentive do you think there could be that would encourage industry to invest, or do you think that it simply must be done by the Forest Service?

MR. OZANNE: I think the monetary gain is perhaps one of...

MR. OZANNE: No, because, well, there are a number of things that come to mind. Number one is that there has been a great concern, it's been expressed publicly, the changing pressures that there are towards land base use.

If you tie it up in a secure area-based tenure, I wonder if you wouldn't be going through the kind of conflicts that we presently are facing right now.
MAY0290.MM [Pg 103-105]

- And the major difference is in the form of tenure. In the United States the forest is -- the forested areas and the timber licences are put out on a competitive basis, and the different mills are able to bid on the timber. And therefore, they're able to generate a much higher revenue, and also provide almost three times the...
MAY0290.MM [Pg 158]

- However the effects are readily apparent, for in addition to the prospect of substantial reductions in the annual cut on the supply side, the resource is now faced with increased pressures on the demand side from the very tenure holders who control most of it.

First, with pulp and paper accounting for 20 million cubic metres out of 24.9 metres, there will be less than five million cubic metres of net product volume left for everyone else. In the process certain to occur during the next hot pulp market cycle, it's not the major tenure holders who will be squeezed, it's everyone else.

Second, as a result, not only has the industry become a pulp and paper economy, but the forest has become corporate.

Two prospects were feared by the last Royal Commissioner, Professor Peter Pearse, namely, concentration of ownership and consolidation of tenures.

Our analysis of the incidence of usage of the resource compared with the revenue contribution from that usage, indicates that pulp and paper already accounts for in excess of 70 percent of fibre usage, but contributes only 20 percent of the stumpage revenues.

The major tenure holders argue that stumpage is already levied on sawmill chips. These by-products account for one quarter of sawmill revenues, so that at best, the contribution of the pulp and paper sector can be raised to 33 percent of the total stumpage.

In any event, on the balance, major tenure holders have been shedding lumber capacity, so that in the last few years of record profit levels in pulp and paper, their relative contribution to the provincial treasury has declined. Had the major tenure holders been required to invest in the resource to the same extent they invested in capacity, the prospect of shortage that we face now might not have arisen.

The implications in employment and union membership are obvious.

Because of their economic power, the major tenure holders do not need to reinvest in the resource. Much has been made of their commitment to regeneration, yet an annual reinvestment level of $5.40 per hectare cannot sustain the resource, no matter how many seedlings are planted every year, because so little else that is necessary is being...

By their spending levels between Crown and private land, the major tenure holders have clearly revealed that they will only invest in the required levels if they are granted a form of privatization. Under the present tenure system an expanding forest will be impossible to achieve.

The impossibility of realizing an expanding forest will impact on what are clearly the future assets and other sectors of our economy; the future value of our heritage forests, wildlife and watersheds, the enormous prospects for tourism and recreation and the grandeur of our natural estate. There was a time when the present tenure system in B.C. was indispensable. What it did was provide a 25 year time horizon for the repayment to lenders, and for equity realization to investors of the cost of building pulp and newsprint mills.

The priority now has changed. The mills are there, and we don't have to do that again. What we do have to do is change our priority and that priority must be with the forest resource itself, and for this purpose, the future tenure system is archaic.

Thus we argue, if the system cannot function, then it must be replaced. Either the Crown land and Crown forest must be sold to the major tenure holders in the expectation that they will spend $21.82 per hectare per year, instead of $5.40, or to achieve the expanding forest, an entirely new management regime in British

Columbia is required. That forest, and that regime are what our full submission is mainly about. MAY790.ED [Pg 55-58]

- We offer a number of alternative regimes for the type of forest management required to attain this goal. These proposals recognize that the present levels of fibre demand of the major tenure holders with large scale operations will need to be protected in annual volume terms, and for an adequate period of time in fibre pricing terms as well, and that this is essential to the process of conversion to a new regime. Gentlemen, what we're saying here is that when... MAY790.ED [Pg 60]

- This recent round of pulp and paper expansion that we've seen was prompted by these two studies, the one by Reid Collins and ROADMAP, and they identified three point nine million cubic metres of solid wood equivalent fibre available, surplus to the provincial needs.

They didn't have tenure on that, but they went ahead and built the capacity to use that. Okay? They said it's out there, we don't have a tenure on it, but we're going to build the facility anyways, because we're going to try and get some of it.

COMMISSIONER PEEL: I think this is very critical to the economics of the industry, so I wanted it on the record. The second point I want to get ... MAY790.ED [Pg 68]

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- ... allow an individual or an organization to harvest timber provides no incentive to maintain the land in being as a forest, because there is no certainty that any expenditure they make on that area will rebound to their subsequent benefit in the future. Whereas if they have an area based tenure on that land, they know they can afford to put some effort into it because they will reap the benefits of that effort in the future. My last point, I believe that instead of the present stumpage payment system, we should have a system of royalties for each area. MAY790.ED [Pg 105]

4.4 Tenure

MR. EDGELL: And, more often than not, when we get involved in those kinds of negotiations, it's exchange. And there's provisions for exchange under the Land Act and the Forest Act, and we, by protocol agreement, handle those negotiations on... MAY1490.AS [Pg 131]

- MR. BEBB: Well, there's the lengthening of the tenure term would be one approach. I'm really not sure how it would be dealt with. The whole idea of cut incentives is one that that's a tricky subject right now, and nobody really has an answer. MAY1490.MM [Pg 72]

- ... And, again, those investments are going to be made or should be made by whoever is going to realize the, you know, the results of that investment, be it the licensee or the Crown or whoever, and that's where we get into this tenure system again.

  If the tenure is secure, if the licensee is assured that he is going to reap the benefits of his investment, then we think you'll see the investment by the licensees.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: What kinds of things are we looking at?
  MR. GRAY: I think we're looking at genetics, at seed... MAY1490.MM [Pg 109]

- MR. CARVILL: I don't think our problem is having incentives for private land; our problem is having incentives for the Crown portion of tree farm licences or even the Crown forest within a timber supply area. There is currently no incentive for a licensee with a volume-based tenure to practice anything beyond basic silviculture, because any gains in wood volume that may result from his practices, he is charged additional stumpage or he may not even be able to harvest himself. MAY1590.MM [Pg 10]

- Security of tenure is essential for the long-term forestry investment decisions that are needed in British Columbia. The TFL system which evolved from the Sloane Commission report recognized this need.

  In recent years, the concepts of cooperation and incentive underlying the TFL system have been increasingly replaced by coercion and confrontation. This trend... MAY1590.MM [Pg 139]

- We wish to limit our submissions today, essentially to deal with the tenure system in this province. Carrier Lumber, and specifically, Bill Kordyban, has gone on record, on a number of occasions over the past years, to have his opposition to what we refer to as the quota system recorded.

  Carrier Lumber is strongly opposed to the quota system, and in this brief,...

4.4 Tenure

It's the position of Carrier Lumber that the auction system in this province has got a more substantial pedigree, a more significant part in the tenure history of this province, than the quota system.

We've done some research in this regard, and it is set out in the report to you, that you have. But, as it turns out, there were, as you probably are very familiar with by now, there were four Commissions that... MAY1590.ED [Pg 6]

- The next topic is forest tenure. At the present time, industry is expected to bear the costs of free to grow costs, and other costs that are not covered in the appraisal allowance. This is not equitable, because forest companies have little or no reassurance of long-term tenure. MAY0890.AS [Pg 156]

- The next topic is forest tenure. At the present time, industry is expected to bear the costs of free to grow costs, and other costs that are not covered in the appraisal allowance. This is not equitable, because forest companies have little or no reassurance of long-term tenure. MAY0890.AS [Pg 156]

- The Commission should promote the development of new products and markets. To this end, the value-added concept may be a step in the right direction, although the concept must be accepted and supported by business before it becomes successful. Large investments, coupled with short-term tenure, appear to hinder the implementation of the value-added concept. MAY0890.AS [Pg 159]

- ... Would you rather see the Ministry assume all those costs at some cost to the companies, of course; or would you rather have the companies assume all this cost?

  MR. KONKIN: No, I think it's right that the companies should assume the cost, but at the same time, the tenure should be a strong one, and a permanent one, so that he that does the work can reap the benefits down the road, Bob. MAY0890.AS [Pg 165]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: So you see this industrial security tenure as a necessity for long-term investment?

  MR. McLAUGHLIN: Definitely, yes. MAY0990.AS [Pg 65]

- ... Am I correct, however, that different from, other than watersheds, you have the opportunity to at least have some revenue, the availability of the revenue to reinvest in the land base, whereas other forms of tenure do not.

  This is a plus that you people have, is that not a fact?

  MR. MORSE: That's correct, yes, but--

THE CHAIRMAN: You'd like something more than that?

MR. MORSE: Well, our position is there are concessions made, and to steer away from the stumpage concept, but... MAY0990.ED [Pg 56]

- The net result will be a major structural change within the B.C. forest industry. Today's forest policy is discouraging further investment in conversion facilities. All forms of tenure are causing us difficulties, and our brief details the reasons why.

  But the tree farm license originally viewed as a progressive and economic tenure system, is now viewed as a particularly onerous and expensive one.

  Let me explain why. The first reason is industry's gradual loss of operating flexibility. Today, our forest management efforts are severely hamstrung by legislation that control the 'how to ' of forest management, as opposed to monitoring the end...

  ... And despite the fact that we pay all resource management costs, we are not permitted to adjust the level of these management activities to the prevailing economic climate, or to the global demand for our forest products.

  The second reason for reduced industry confidence in the tree farm license tenure system, is the gradual erosion of our fibre security.

  When TFLs first came into existence, companies were attracted to British Columbia, building mills, and making substantial capital investments. Today, the security is disappearing. For example, five percent allocated to small business, large tracts of working forests tied up in land

  Fletcher Challenge supports the basic premise of government monitored land management, that underlies our provincial tenure system. But, we must adopt some new measures and reduce onerous regulations, if we are to provide sustainable social and economic benefits to present and future British Columbians. MAY0990.ED [Pg 170-173]

- Do you export logs?

  MR. LUCCI: No, we don't. We don't believe that we should be exporting logs. The whole tenure system was built around converting plants that would use the wood and put it into a higher value.

  Exporting logs does not put a higher value, does not employ any people, and of course, that's exactly what happened down in the Pacific Northwest. They exported a third of their wood, and basically, well they eliminated all their old growth on their private tenures.

  And, it basically eliminated a third of their value added industries. And we as a company, believe in the tenure system, and what it was intended; which was to provide jobs for British Columbians. And exporting logs does not do that.

COMMISSIONER PEEL: Okay, the other side to that, if the few operators, who are found to be practising bad stewardship, what should be the ultimate penalty? Loss of tenure?

MR. LUCCI: Well, we believe that it should be or a portion of their tenure, because I don't know, we have seen various licensees do things that from our standpoint, they should have lost their tenure, and of course, they didn't. Nothing was done. MAY0990.ED [Pg 178-179]

- Moving on to my second item, tree farm license effectiveness. Long-term area-based tenures are the best forms of forest tenure. I believe these tenures provide incentive to practice good forestry due to long-term commitment.

I believe they provide investment incentive to build long-term capital-intensive pulp and paper mills, for which -- the company I work for is spending $1.3 billion on the expansion of its mill in Howe Sound -- large lumber manufacturing mills and develop long-term customer contracts.

I believe they provide stable long-term employment. They provide economic security for resource-based communities, such as Port McNeill. They provide a more comprehensive approach to managing for all resource values, as a tenure holder has a long-term commitment and must protect various values to maintain their credibility with the Crown and with the public.

The forest license tenure sometimes develops a gold rush mentality that does not foster the degree of commitment provided by a tree farm license. These tenures tend to lend themselves to charting and taking the best timber first before the next guy comes along and gets it.

Timber licenses and timber sales do not offer any continuation of tenure beyond the initial harvesting and little incentive for continued commitment to the land and the resource.

The tree farm license is the best tenure system to expand in British Columbia and a TFL can be enhanced further beyond its state at the present time to provide for greater amounts of intensive forestry, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, recreation site development, salmon enhancement and local community development. MAY0890.MM [Pg 13]

- ... requirement of financiers whereby medium to large-scale forestry projects must be secured with resource tenures, tenures that in all likelihood will not be required, is counterproductive and restrictive. It works against the stated goals of government to create and enhance the competitive investment climate in this province.

Preparing a winning tenure bid is costly for proponents and can cause opportunity threatening delays related to out-of-province competitive activity and changing capital costs.

4.4 Tenure

From a policy perspective, the tenure that secures a current project can become the obstacle to an unforeseen future project that may arise from changes in relative timber values. Secure tenures should only be demanded by financiers in those case where careful scrutiny of the project concludes that it is necessary rather than just a blanket...

THE CHAIRMAN: Thanks, Roger. I have one specific on question 18, and then we'll go to general questions. I'm intrigued with your answer under 18, in the difficulty that you perceived in linking the tenure question over the resource to the conversion facilities.

MR. PLECAS: I guess my view isn't really appropriate or important here, but I can tell you that it leads to great levels of frustration when you see proponents having to secure tenure to some land when they never intend to remove a tree. And because somebody in Bay Street has made -- oh, I'd better watch what I'm doing -- some banker has required that, is a blanket kind of stipulation to provide funding. MAY3190.MM [Pg48-59]

- ... I don't know whether it's true or not -- that the cost of timber under this Small Business Program, the cost per unit is significantly higher than other forms of tenure. And I was wondering if the two relate, if there's more money spent on supervision and auditing which tends to increase the costs of timber in the Small Business Program. Is that -- is there any substance to that comment?

MR. JUHASZ: There certainly is. There are two essential reasons...
MAY3190.MM [Pg 166]

5. Education

Thematic Overview

Education is seen as a key to developing a well-informed public capable of effectively participating in forestry resource planning and decision making. There is a general consensus that while education may not change strongly held values, it will lead to a greater understanding of the issues involved and, ultimately, a greater willingness to accept the compromises and trade-offs which may be necessary. Without improved public education there will continue to be controversy, mistrust and discord; solutions will be impossible to achieve.

The public comment shows a primary concern for balanced, non-aligned forest resource programs offered through formal education channels (all levels) and hands-on, field experiences. The cooperation and support of the Ministries of Education and Forests; the forestry industry; and the university community is seen as crucial in providing this balanced perspective.

While formal education will provide a strong base for future decision makers, the need to provide adult education for the general public is also stressed. There is concern that 'real' education with factual information not be substituted by propaganda campaigns conducted by interest groups, industry and/or government. Continuing education and inservice programs are suggested for both government officials and industry personnel to increase environmental awareness and update knowledge and skills in integrated resource management.

Related Issues:

The related issues are categorized as follows:

5.1 Formal Public Education

- Formal public education programs are essential if residents of BC are to work together towards reaching agreement on and developing solutions to the complex issues surrounding the management of the forest resource.

- There should be a coordinated effort by government, industry and scientific institutions to develop, fund and implement forest resource management curricula for every school grade. There should also be a commitment to developing and providing the necessary teaching resource materials and trained educators. Many presenters felt that these courses should be mandatory or core courses.

- Public school students should have an opportunity to gain hands-on experience in the management of the forestry resource.

- Curriculum advisory boards should be comprised of an appropriate mix of specialists, professionals and lay people.

- University courses should be independent of forestry industry multinationals and should stress ecologically sound forestry principles and management. Courses should be more interdisciplinary in nature and promote an integrated approach to resource management.

- University education should produce 'thinkers' and technicians should be trained in technical courses.

- The education system should actively solicit university graduates from natural resources management programs.

- The education system should be decentralized to allow members of northern communities easier access to forest management education.

- I think there are a lot of demands by a lot of different groups to have their own thing involved in the education system. I think forestry is a really significant part of the economy and the recreational capabilities in B.C. I, personally, think that forestry and ecology could be incorporated as part of a science unit, perhaps, instead of a separate course on its own. APR1890.ED [Pg 66] Mr. Hunter

- Effective education relies on a strong knowledge base. Government must be committed to funding research in silviculture techniques and new resource management approaches.

- If we are aware of education in the apprenticeship program, German corporations have their in-house apprenticeship training program. They're aware that their staff apprentices will move from one company to another, but that means that I'm still getting another highly trained person. APR1990.AS [Pg 140]

5.2 General Public Education

- Community involvement in forest resource decision making has an educative function. The government should provide more information about existing public involvement processes.

- Community woodlot programs provide an opportunity for hands-on learning experiences and demonstration activities. Additional government support for such programs is recommended.

- Adult education for all BC residents should be made available through, for example, improved, factual public information in newsletters;

demonstration forests; responsible media programming; and community level continuing education programs. A broader audience can be reached through the use of simpler language in educational materials.

- The forest industry should demonstrate its good will and practices through demonstration activities. The public comment states that industry should also be willing to admit past mistakes and exercise a willingness to learn from them.

5.3 Inservice Education

- Inservice education programs should be established for all levels of government to update the level of knowledge and skills in integrated resource management and to gain more field experience.
- The forestry industry should be committed to inservice educational programs to promote an awareness of integrated and ecologically sound management principles and to provide opportunities to experiment with new approaches to forestry management.

5.1 Formal Public Education

Results of Transcript Review

The second set of transcripts were searched for education, and 356 occurrences were found. Comments were then divided in to the following three categories.

5.1 Formal Public Education

Summary:

There was strong support for the need for more formal public education in forestry, and criticism of the current situation. Recommendations were made regarding all levels of formal education, from elementary school to university. There was disagreement over the source of information - industry distrusts environmental sources, and environmentalists distrust industry sources. Both sides saw education as adding support to their own positions.

Examples of comments:

- Children, particularly – and I have to agree with the speakers from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. They've done an excellent job on public EDUCATION.

  I have three school-aged children and they've all had some contact with salmon enhancement projects and they know a lot about fisheries. They know virtually nothing about forestry, other than what I've taught them. I think there's a big job to be done there. MAY1690.MM [Pg 156]

- Because I think there's been so much information portrayed to younger people about what forestry is or what it is not, some of them are rather bizarre ideas about what forestry EDUCATION is about.

  I think most of us feel if you are interested in resource management, particularly forest resource management, then a forestry EDUCATION is a logical way to do it. The fact that we're getting so many older students in now, I think, is testimony to that. MAY1690.MM [Pg 190]

- We also feel that EDUCATION for our resources, especially the forestry, needs to be broadened by government. The Ministry of Forests should be our caretakers, should be seen as caretakers, and either through our EDUCATION system or through the Ministry of Forests, EDUCATION must be provided at a higher scale on the forestry issue. MAY0190.ED [Pg 21]

5.1 Formal Public Education

- So anyway, what I was trying to point out is that I think that we could use some real good EDUCATION with our young kids in the schools that would help a long way to bringing reality back into the city. MAY0190.ED [Pg 71]

- Western Canada Wilderness Committee is putting forward, I understand from the newspapers, a very sophisticated modular set of things for students which represent the Western Canada Wilderness Committee view.

  So, you know, just like we had with sex EDUCATION, I can imagine a very controversial situation where different people are advocating very, very different views of the forest resource, particularly now we've got bias fear level concerns that many people have, how this would be presented. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 24]

- But I think that the school system, I think should have a resource management course. I think if the problems are -- I don't know if you want to call them problems -- but what's happening in the school system is resource EDUCATION has sort of been left up to individual teachers, if they want to or not.

  And I think it should be made mandatory, and I think through that process sure you can say well, this is -- you can generalize and say well, this is an environmentalist's view and this ... MAY0190.MJ [Pg 25]

- MR. SALMON: Well, I think in terms of resource management in this province, and reaching which I believe are the appropriate compromises, I don't believe any of it is going to be easy. And the EDUCATION part of it is just another part of a very complicated picture. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 25]

- ... appalled that special interest groups are able to apply political pressure and media frenzy to tell the rest of the province where and how wilderness will be. The people of this province need to be assured that the government is doing a better job of monitoring industry, of providing government-approved EDUCATION programs, to educate our young people about forests, of providing factual information on the state of the forests in this province.

  The Ministry of Forests, the Ministry of the Environment, must be more effective in getting accurate information to the public. Good communication will be the key to success for ... MAY0290.MM [Pg 15]

- ... it covers textiles, it covers disabilities, it covers weather. It doesn't cover anything related to forestry or botany, or geology or mining, and I would like to see the ministry get busy and write a couple of units for that, which we could base some of this information and EDUCATION on.

  I would also like to see somebody do maybe a project in an area that is being logged, where they could label trees, the age, and show when they were cut. Maybe the differences, why one had grown like this at a certain age, while the other one was ... MAY0290.MM [Pg 121]

- ...that nowhere, or very little, at least, in our educational system, are people provided with meaningful EDUCATION on our resources...

  Nowadays, people would like to have a meaningful dialogue with the industry regarding various issues, but it's very very difficult for a person who has had absolutely no background in it to be governed by anything but raw emotion. MAY0290.MM [Pg 181]

- MR. CHESTER: I can't specifically comment about West Van or any specific school system. But our general understanding – my general understanding is that forest EDUCATION is rather poorly taught in the school systems today. MAY790.ED [Pg 91]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Right, okay. Education. Are you suggesting advocating a province-wide public curriculum from the elementary level up, dealing with the resource values of this province?

  MR. MELENKA: Yes.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

  MR. MELENKA: Yes.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Who would you suggest to be involved in the creation of that type of curriculum?

  MR. MELENKA: Well, ...MAY1090.AS [Pg 181]

- MR. CARVILL: Approximately 60 have now completed our course.

  MR. DUMONT: And over -- we have over 140 registered in the Institute at the present time. Our goal is to get approximately 500 through in the long term.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Great. Tell me –

  MR. DUMONT: It's a post-graduate level of EDUCATION we're talking about here.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: These are usually, how -- what's the duration of these courses? How long are they? I know they consist of different segments, different levels, I guess.

  MR. DUMONT: They're five modules, they're two-week modules. They're intensive sessions that go night... MAY1590.MM [Pg 12]

- Should the forest companies, the RPFs participate in this, or should it be strictly developed by the Department of Education curriculum development within the provincial ministry?

5.1 Formal Public Education

MR. DUMONT: I think the program should be maintained with the Ministry of Education, but I have some involvement with textbook development. And I'm quite impressed by the authors who developed these programs, particularly the publishing houses. They have a – an incredibly wide range of consultants they use to review these materials because they're very concerned with balance and fairness. MAY1590.MM [Pg 14]

- Finally, the EDUCATION field, a Wilderness Act based on the premise that the Province of B.C. is a wilderness area, could spur a philosophical shift in the utilization and expansion of the demonstration forest program. Here, the emphasis would shift from emphasis on harvesting and silviculture to the study of the intrinsic MAY1590.MM [Pg 19]

- There seems to be no continuity at all amongst schools in the level of forestry EDUCATION.

  We must keep in mind that students are the future stewards of our forest resource. Children need the opportunity to learn and build on their knowledge over time. We must now begin to plan for the British Columbia of the future.MAY1590.MM [Pg 38]

- ...together to bring the proposal forth; that this is critical that it be brought into the school system, and it be brought in at a very early age so that children have the opportunity to learn about the developing forest and a continually changing forest as they progress through their EDUCATION system. MAY1590.MM [Pg 42]

- MS. MILAVSKY: I think demonstration forests are a key to the EDUCATION process, but I think it has to be a combination of in-class learning and visits to the demonstration forests.MAY1590.MM [Pg 43]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Would you, as an individual, be willing to serve on a forest EDUCATION advisory committee if such a committee were established in the province?

  MS. MILAVSKY: Yes. MAY1590.MM [Pg 43]

- We have an Education Advisory Committee, which developed responses to the Royal Commission on Education's concerns that were presented to them, about Indian EDUCATION. We have had an advisory committee of chiefs and elders on culture, heritage and language, which has presented its report to Cabinet. We have had an advisory committee on Indian economic development, which provides advice to the Cabinet Committee on Native affairs, and Cabinet Committee on, now, sustainable development. MAY1590.AS [Pg 13]

- As well, extension and development in aquaculture EDUCATION and research institutions are our responsibility. And private agency involvement in activities of provincial and international aquaculture development, resource management, and industry standards in conduct are our responsibility. MAY1590.AS [Pg 53]

- MR. CHESTON: I'm a Director on the B.C. Forestry Association. We have fostered and supported them with Project Learning Tree, and we are now in a major initiative with the B.C. Forestry Association in concert with the Ministry of Education to put into the school systems some basic forestry EDUCATION. MAY1790.AS [Pg 44]

- ...skill development, analysis, skill development in an objective way. So, to the extent that forests, which are important to our society, can be used as examples, or as case studies that will allow students to develop skills, and analytical skills, that's fine.

  But, I think the emphasis in the EDUCATION system, if I can journey into somebody else's jurisdiction, should be on the acquisition of knowledge and skills. And then in the small "l" liberal tradition, let the students decide in terms of what values they place on those various resources.

  So, it's that value-neutral skill development theme...MAY1790.AS [Pg 45]

- ...your attention that's needed in the schools. Not an advocacy from one side or other, or whatever. That traditional analytical skill development it's what's needed with forests being used, perhaps, as an example. MAY1790.AS [Pg 46]

- MR. LOWENBERGER: Education is the tool. And if you are anticipating some examples of what might be done, I think that an earlier gentleman talked about educating school children. That's where we should start. There is a grade 11 course in social studies that includes a part of it as being an... MAY1790.MM [Pg 186]

- MR. LOWENBERGER: Let me just tell you how basic the lack of EDUCATION is. I have given talks to schools in this area. Some people, some urban people do not even know that we plant trees in British Columbia. That's how basic the problem is. MAY1790.MM [Pg 187]

5.1 Formal Public Education

- Speaking of EDUCATION, and almost -- and most everyone seems to think this is one of the major things we need, there has to be what -- there has to be a what and how come into it. What we see called "EDUCATION", is nothing short of programmed.

  Students are taught to do and believe as some experts want them to. Add that to what their parents do for them, without even realizing it. School systems do it, and probably again without realizing it, because I don't think they have enough going... MAY0490.ED [Pg 89]

- On the topic of forestry EDUCATION. Our citizens of the future, our children, your children, are being subjected to bias and misinformation that is not healthy, for objective and sound decision-making now or in the future. People are told, through media reports, that they only have two choices: on one hand, they can choose an ugly,... MAY0890.AS [Pg 135]

- On the issue of forestry EDUCATION, the public opinion of forestry must be turned around in the province. This can only happen if some of the following principles are instituted:

  a) Mandatory courses in forestry with an improved and tested content, must be offered in primary and secondary schools throughout the province. Teachers should be monitored throughout the province. Teachers should be monitored for presentation of unbiased course content;

  b) The media should be held accountable and responsible for sensational untruths that have damaged the credibility of the forest industry;

  c) The stewards of our forests must take a pro-active role in the promotion of forestry EDUCATION in B.C. Good forestry practice can only be promoted if it is practiced in the field. Since the forests are presently almost entirely administered by the MOF, this responsibility of telling the story must be carried out primarily by the provincial government. MAY0890.AS [Pg 157]

- ... I think it's really important that we get an EDUCATION program on-line in the schools through Curriculum 2000 with a natural resource program. I don't think we should limit it to -- it should cover both sides, but it should also cover the values, monetary and otherwise, of each resource, and the environmental and economic impacts on resource preservation and...MAY0990.AS [Pg 33]

- Environmental concerns are important to everyone. To make educated, informed decisions on local issues there must be more public awareness. The establishment of a natural resource program in the proposed Ministry of Education Curriculum 2000 would promote increased knowledge and awareness of our environment. Demonstration forests in communities would provide awareness of this renewable resource and would be instrumental in educating the general public. MAY0990.AS [Pg 68]

- MR. BARBER: Well, you've got to do a, certainly in the -- you've got to start in the schools in that EDUCATION process, but that's a long process, on that. And time is of essence, so that while we need to do that, I think we need, we can't count on that as being the solution, so there needs to be a number of prongs at that. MAY0990.ED [Pg 44]

- Our second issue of concern is forestry EDUCATION. We believe that much more needs to be done to educate our school children about the importance of forests, and the forest industry in this province. Currently, the B.C. Forestry Association offers project Learning Tree at the elementary level, and the Council of Forest Industries provides the high schools...MAY0990.ED [Pg 98]

- MR. MCMULLEN: Mr. Chairman, you asked if we had anything that we could suggest to the Commission that would help us, collectively, bring the urban population up to speed on the importance of forest management.

  And I would like to suggest, that maybe the Ministry of Education, consider a continuing EDUCATION component for teachers, which would include, going out to the forests, maybe once every five years. To take the urban teachers out into the forests, and to dialogue, with the practitioner, as Frank suggested, out there on site.

  Because one of the biggest educational gaps we see, is in the urban EDUCATION system, where teachers themselves are not familiar with the rate of progress in forest management, the problems that we've had to overcome, and are still challenging us, and where we might go in the future. MAY0990.ED [Pg 186]

- Point 2: The Ministry of Forests must enlarge their public awareness program by:

  (a) Working with the Department of Education to introduce forestry and its many facets into the curriculum from beginner level through university. This must be done immediately. The preservationists have already begun an insidious brainwashing program among the schoolchildren.

  They must make the public aware by (b), expanding the demonstration forest concept to portray a full working ...MAY0890.MM [Pg 6]

- Canadian Women in Timber promotes wise use of forest resources and lands for the benefit of all. Through public EDUCATION, we hope to encourage a flow of unbiased information that will allow people to make informed decisions.

  Canadian Women in Timber is currently working to introduce various programs into the schools here. The B.C. Forestry Association's Project Learning Tree for the primary grades has reached the workshop volunteer stage. We intend to introduce the Counsel of Forest Industries forum, the forest EDUCATION module for the secondary grades to the school district very soon. We have plans for a June workshop in that. MAY0890.MM [Pg 23]

- Our council has been active over the last few years in developing educational efforts that will help meet this goal of EDUCATION. We helped to initiate an essay contest through the Truck Loggers Association for grade 10 students in 1988 and this ongoing contest has been a major success in developing an awareness amongst grade 10 students in the province of "The Social and Economic Importance of our Forest Industry to the...MAY0890.MM [Pg 122]

- ...first year we circulated the essay information. We put a book together with an advisory committee, circulated the book to 238 schools in the province and touched 20,000 Grade Ten kids.

  We decided after consultation with school teachers and other friends of ours who were active in that aspect of EDUCATION that the grade 10 year was the ideal year to touch and so the results of that essay contest were very high quality essays. 1,100 of them the first year, as a matter of interest. MAY0890.MM [Pg 129]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Do you think that there should be some basic forestry EDUCATION built into the school system, the school curriculum, do you think that --

  MS. BERTRAMM: Yes, I do. MAY0890.MM [Pg 199]

- COMMISSIONER PURDY: What role do you feel the government has to do that as well? Where do you see them placing some dollars in forest EDUCATION?

  MS. RYAN: In the schools, as far as supporting forestry, courses; providing them money for the children to go out into the bush and see what the forest companies are doing. MAY0990.MM [Pg 19]

- ...we have to start in the educational system. In our educational system throughout the entire ranks, there are certain -- a political way of fundamentalism has crept into this, especially in terms of absolute silences.

  And to get that out, you would have to have the cooperation of the Minister of Education, you see. And I am really more or less at a loss here to say what I personally see what is a good way to change things, but that I'm quite sure that like here the Forest Resources Commission that is sembling and canvassing public opinion, is one of... MAY0990.MM [Pg 83]

- ... direction, and bringing, as Mayor Furney has indicated, bringing school students from Vancouver into resource communities certainly is another step in the right direction. It's slow, but it's a move.

  MS. HEMPHILL: Right. Well, as long as we can continue to hit all fronts, it's important, this EDUCATION process, whatever way we do it, but taking a look at all of those kind of options. MAY0990.MM [Pg 124]

- Mr. Chairman, I have with me this morning -- first of all, I am Wayne Desharnais, Deputy Minister of Education, and I have with me this morning to respond to the Commission's questions, Dr. Barry Carbol, who is our Director of Curriculum Development with the Ministry of Education.

  I thought to begin with, Mr. Chairman, I will simply take us through the first half of the questions and then I will at that point turn it over to Dr. Carbol to direct his attention to the more specific items related to the curriculum that we deal with. In terms of the Commission's first question, question number one: What is your Ministry's mandate with respect to forest lands? What Act or Acts is this authority drawn from?

  Well, the Ministry of Education has a mandate to establish educational programs for youths in schools through section 182(2) of the School Act, 1989. As a part of this mandate, the Minister may make orders for the purpose of carrying out any of the Minister's powers, duties or functions under the Act.

  ...right by establishing a local programs order, order number ten, and a pre-apprenticeship career preparation and work study/work experience programs order, number two. Both of these orders play a major role in the development of programs related to forestry use and practices in B.C. schools.

  The Ministry of Education also has a mandate to section 189(1)(e) of the School Act, 1989, to make regulations which set apart and reserve in each school district, the quantity of Crown land that may be necessary for educational purposes in that district.

  Question 2(a): Could you give the Commission an overview of your Ministry's interaction with forest resources/forest resource users?

  The Ministry of Education, through its Curriculum Development Branch, has extensive contacts with groups interested in the development of forestry-related school programs, as outlined in the answers to questions 8 through 11 of this submission.

  2(b): Does your Ministry have any role in the planning process for forest land use allocation?

  The Ministry of Education has no role in the planning process for forest land use allocation.

  Question 3: Does your Ministry (a) develop or maintain any resource inventories, and if yes, please describe in detail?

  Yes, the Ministry of Education, through local school districts, develops and maintains forest resources. A small number of school districts operate woodlots as a part of locally-developed and career preparation courses, and more detail will be provided to these in response to question number 8.

5.1 Formal Public Education

Question 3(b): Administer any resource development guidelines/objectives for quantity or quality? If yes, please describe in detail.

No such guidelines are administered by our Ministry, the Ministry of Education.

Question 4(a): Has your Ministry had any studies or reports conducted citing resource values generated on forest lands, and if yes, please describe?

No studies have been conducted or reports produced regarding resource values generated on forest lands.

4(b): Are any standard values commonly used for planning purposes, and if yes, please elaborate?

No, this is not applicable to the Ministry of Education's mandate.

Question 5: Have you prepared any reports compiling specific resource use conflicts, and if yes, please describe?

No reports have been prepared on resource use conflict.

Question 6(a): Does your Ministry collect fees from resource users, and if yes, please elaborate?

No fees are collected by the Ministry of Education from resource users.

6(b): Does your Ministry issue licences or permits for forest resource users?

No permits or licences are issued by the Ministry of Education.

Question 7(a): Please cite the number of staff in your Ministry involved in forest lands related work or field research, and what is the ratio to the total staff of the Ministry?

Well, there are approximately twenty teachers involved across the province in career preparation programs related to forestry or forest practices are included in the provincial curriculum, either as a specific course on forestry or a part of a broader course such as social studies?

Currently courses of forestry or forest practices are undertaken in all areas of the province and at all levels of the EDUCATION system. These studies take one of three broad forms: (a) forest science as a discrete course; (b) forest science as a specific topic of study as part of a more general course, and (c) forest science as a means through which to examine general natural resource issues. MAY3190.MM [Pg 4-7]

- Locally-developed courses may qualify for additional grants. The Nechako School District recently received a $50,000 grant from the Ministry of Forests, and an additional $12,500 grant from their local municipality for the development of their forestry program.

This program was recently awarded a $200,000 cooperative EDUCATION grant from Employment and Immigration Canada to develop a forest and technology program.

Locally-developed courses have been developed to meet a wide variety of careers in forestry. Examples of locally-developed courses in forestry at the Grade 11 level include silviculture, forest technology, environmental studies, introduction to logging, preventative maintenance, basic...MAY3190.MM [Pg 11]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Throughout the province in the communities that I went to anyhow during these public meetings, we were told time and time again that relative to the importance of forestry in the Province of British Columbia, that forestry EDUCATION doesn't seem to have a clear enough focus and there is not enough emphasis on forestry EDUCATION. Do you agree with that statement?

  DR. CARBOL: I think one of the things that I pointed out in the statement that I read is that the areas of forestry have generally been treated as optional topics, particularly within the senior secondary program. MAY3190.MM [Pg 17 &18]

- DR. CARBOL: There is a considerable amount of teacher choice and I think that there is a considerable amount of teacher EDUCATION that is required around the economic issues associated with our resource base in this province.

  There are other vehicles that I did not mention in this particular submission that may be one of the ways of addressing the issue that you've raised, and that is through a curriculum area... MAY3190.MM [Pg 22]

- In terms of the federal involvement in EDUCATION matters, I think that one of the -- there is some concern about that, and also the federal government putting some resources to that, and a substantial amount of resources towards that.

  We are currently, through the Council of Ministers of Education Canada, studying that very issue, and we're, in fact, going to be conducting a Human Resource Development Study across Canada, which the First Ministers asked the Education Ministers of the country to engage in. And I'm sure this issue is going to arise as part of that study, because there is more and more of this occurring.

  COMMISSIONER ROGERS: What's the study on?

  MR. DESHARNAIS: It's called the Human Resource Development Study. The First Ministers asked -- were asked to do this, and agreed that they would do it in their meeting with the Prime Minister, and the task has been assigned to the Education Ministers through the Council of Ministers of Education Canada across the country.

  And the Terms of Reference and the details of that study are just being worked out now nationally. And they hope to look at all of these areas, and also what further or future involvement the federal government might have, even though the constitutional responsibility for EDUCATION lies with the provinces.

  Hopefully that will I think get at this. I think you've hit on a particular problem that we have, and it's -- at times the federal government takes an issue that we know nothing about, that's number one, until actually they occur, and two, they tend to operate directly. They go directly to school districts or to communities and indicate that this money is available for these particular purposes. They have no reference to the Ministry of Education.

  What Barry was trying to point out earlier was that we would really hope that all agencies, including all other governments, would more appropriately come through the province and through the Ministry of Education so that we can screen, we can look at those particular materials that are being developed to make that they are indeed in line with where we're going with the curriculum and our needs in this province. MAY3190.MM [Pg 31]

5.2 General Public Education

Summary:

General public education was seen to be very important, to ensure informed public involvement, and to reduce conflict that results from misunderstanding. There were many recommendations for the forms general public education could take. Some speakers saw education as a cure-all, believing that if only people understood, there would be no conflict. There is clearly a need for greater understanding and agreement on the facts, but to see this as a cure-all misses the value differences at the base of the conflicts.

Examples of comments:

- And I also understand that there's pulp mills -- that pulp production is going up all across Canada, which would seem to me is going -- the market will be softening anyway. I think that we, through public EDUCATION in terms of reuse, little things like writing on both sides of the paper, recycling, just using less.

  And assuming we get our act together in the recycling area, perhaps through legislation, defining or getting a definition of recycled paper, and over time legislating a certain amount of recycled content ... MAY1690.MM [Pg 139]

- As I stated in my brief, this Commission must seek ways to reconcile the two views of the forest, and I believe the key to that reconciliation is EDUCATION.

  Few will have the opportunity that I've had for first hand EDUCATION, but in this age of democratic activism, the opinions of all will be the determinants of the future of our industry. We must make sure that those opinions are educated ones and that the images that are conveyed are those that represent reality, and that important decisions regarding other people' ... MAY1690.MM [Pg 151]

- I'd like to focus my remarks in three main areas: one, the strategy for a -- or the need for a comprehensive land strategy; two, some local issues of concern to Weldwood of Canada; and three, the issue of public involvement and EDUCATION about our forest industry as a whole.

  ...

  Public involvement and EDUCATION. Input from members of the public at large must be considered when formulating a long-term strategy for use of forest resource, and short-time plans as well: the Five-Year Development Plan, pre-harvest silicates prescription processes, as well as demonstration forests and bush tours are all very valuable ways of both involving ... MAY0190.ED [Pg 88-90]

5.2 General Public Education

- How would you address some way of measuring yours and similar value systems? How do you get that into the process where it's taken into account in the decision-making?

  MR. SKENE: Well, I think one of the ways would be through EDUCATION, not just EDUCATION -- I appreciated seeing these young children come in today, but not just EDUCATION of young people, but perhaps on these tours that Weldwood and Ainsworth are doing, for example, just to give people quiet time in a clear-cut area, for example, and then quiet time 100 yards down the road or a half a mile down the road in an area that wasn't ... MAY0190.ED [Pg 132]

- I think one of the things from today is -- a really major point in the whole of forest use or land use which I prefer is EDUCATION, and it has to be in the schools but I also think it has to be with adults. There are a lot of adults that have no idea what is happening in the forests. MAY0190.ED [Pg 144]

- That leads into my next point, and that's public EDUCATION. There is a serious need for public EDUCATION in this province, particularly in resource management. All levels of participation in resource management has been particularly guilty of not keeping the public informed about what's going on, why they're doing what they're doing, and what they should be doing better. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 13]

- ...In some of the other communities the briefs were directly pointed, as obviously yours was, to the EDUCATION mode, and in fact stated much the same, that that's the best way of limiting conflict is to impart the EDUCATION on everyone, starting from the kindergarten age up.

  We have programs, just for your information and everyone else's, in our forest district around Lillooet, done both by the Forest Ministry people in demonstration forests that they bring the younger children out on day trips, and some of the older...MAY0290.MM [Pg 185]

- ...of a widespread forest EDUCATION program to get correct, unbiased information out to the people of the province. Public information meetings, forestry tours, demonstration forests, school programs, funding of an impartial source of forestry data, are all steps which singly and in combination have a role to play in this EDUCATION process. MAY790.ED [Pg 88]

- MS. RAYMOND: Most definitely. I had the opportunity to take, the opportunity to take, through the BCFA, the Project Learning Tree, and I think that that's an excellent program. It's there so there wouldn't be much cost, but I think that some of the money that's generated from the forest companies should go back into the EDUCATION pot for using that, because the whole point of that Project Learning Tree is just to make people aware.

I don't want my children to be professional foresters and know all about things, but to be aware of the forest and how many demands there are on the forest. MAY1090.AS [Pg 56]

- ...The majority of the public does not understand, or a lot of our public, I believe, does not understand that the forest is planned to be operated on a sustained yield basis. They feel once logged it's going to be like that for a long time. A lot of EDUCATION is necessary on that aspect,... MAY1090.AS [Pg 135

- Under research and EDUCATION: To provide natural areas for long-term research; to provide natural areas for ecological EDUCATION.

  More detailed information on B.C. Parks' mandate is provided in the attached documentation: "Striking the Balance", B.C. ecological reserves programs.

  "What act, or acts, is this authority drawn from?"

  The Park Act, the Ecological Reserve Act, the Environment and Land Use Act, the Park (Regional) Act. MAY1490.AS [Pg 152]

- MS. OSBORNE: Many people would argue that wilderness is multiple use. We have wildlife, we have watershed, recreation, possibly tourism, certain forms of tourism, gene pools, EDUCATION. There are many values associated with just knowing that your grandchildren will have the opportunity to live in a province with still wilderness left; that they can experience what your forefathers experienced. MAY1490.MM [Pg 49]

- Well, in Scandinavia, the people who work for these state extension services and the Forest Service, their primary job is advice and EDUCATION on the local level. And they offer -- this is a service which they offer in competition with all these other agencies, and they are able to maintain their objectives or the government's objectives for private lands through EDUCATION as much as through enforcement of regulations. MAY1490.MM [Pg 126]

- ... And that's why I think you need to have a balance of areas that are set up purely for preservation, and areas that are more open for -- for the public and for EDUCATION and for appreciation of our environment. MAY1590.MM [Pg 34]

- Forest EDUCATION is the only means available to us that will ensure that the public is providing informed decisions, conclusions and recommendations. If we simply continue to ask the public for their input without providing them with the necessary background information on forestry and forest management, we will not be improving the use controversies that are becoming a normal way of life in British Columbia.

Everyone must have equal opportunity to provide input on forest management. We must provide unbiased information equally across the province to encourage and solicit decisions and recommendations on our forests.

I am, by no means, suggesting that EDUCATION will eliminate the controversies that exist in the management and planning of our forest resource, but I am suggesting that right now more often than not, the forest industry is placed in a position of arguing with the radical and relying on the already converted. MAY1590.MM [Pg 36]

- We must now take the opportunity to reach everyone. Let the public, after being presented with unbiased information, voice their own conclusions. We must hear from and include a larger sector of the population, and I feel that EDUCATION is the key to reaching this goal.

  I think we are beginning to move in that direction, but I emphasize that we are only beginning. We are only scratching at the surface at this time.

  I have been involved with integrated resource management EDUCATION in the Vancouver area for the for the past two years, primarily in the Seymour Demonstration Forest. MAY1590.MM [Pg 36]

- ...000 people walking away from the Seymour Demonstration Forest sold on the forest industry. But they are certainly more informed and they are certainly able to formulate informed opinions. This is an important beginning in involving the public in forest management and planning.

  It is my observation that through well-developed EDUCATION programs and through the proper dissemination of information to the public, people will begin to understand and support the concepts of sustainable development and integrated resource management. MAY1590.MM [Pg 40]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Well, you're talking about public EDUCATION, you're looking at somebody in forest practices. My background is tourism, and I've had an intense immersion in forestry in the last five, six weeks.

  You're talking about input, equal input. Are you suggesting or even acknowledging that other forest values have equal interest and input into forest utilization decisions? I'm talking now about wildlife and recreation.

  MS. MILAVSKY: They have equal input into the decision-making?

  THE CHAIRMAN: Along with growing wood?

  MS. MILAVSKY: Yes, absolutely. And I think that's what needs to be brought out in the EDUCATION program is that, yes, we do need to look at all the resources and we do look at all the resources when coming up with any decisions.

But no, that's the premise behind the Seymour Demonstration Forest is integrated resource management, showing wildlife, showing the hatcheries and the fisheries, MAY1590.MM [Pg 44]

- Our third need, public involvement and participation and EDUCATION. Present procedures for public EDUCATION and public involvement are not working. This is often a result of lack of interest, unless a highly controversial area is involved. MAY1590.MM [Pg 142]

- MR. BOMFORD: Yes, in relation to the EDUCATION of land holders for forest tenure, all of our district extension staff really see themselves as adult educators, and what you will find is that in many parts of the province, in 1984 and '85, when the advent of woodlots was being promoted by the Ministry of Forests, although we... MAY1590.AS [Pg 72]

- ...two day workshop on short duration grazing, holistic resource management, that those are the kinds of things that are typical of where the Ministry gets involved in terms of the resource use side of, or the interface with the forest industry, or Forest Service, is that we provide the extension EDUCATION for ranchers, or opportunities for that.

  This particular one was in Kamloops in November of 1988. And there is proceedings of that particular workshop which we could probably get and make available to you as well. Although the focus, or the title was talking about short duration grazing, the bigger MAY1590.AS [Pg 78]

- And the second example is a recent Ministry grant of $200,000 that was awarded to the Fraser Valley Independent Shake and Shingle Producers Association for EDUCATION and promotional activities designed to prove to fire and building officials in the United States that pressure impregnated shakes and shingles are fire retardant. MAY1590.AS [Pg 82]

- We must take advantage of the public input process, by providing communities the opportunity of public EDUCATION on the review process, including the young people in our schools. We must look at the number of young people entering forestry programs, the numbers are declining. MAY1590.ED [Pg 47]

- How do we get the public interested in meaningful participation?

  MS. MCKIM-FLETCHER: Well, that's a problem here as well. Often there's two or three people at a five-year plan here. I know the public is really concerned, and from what I've read, that the major EDUCATION that the public is having is from the media.

The public always seems to believe what they read in the media, or hear in the media. From what I'm hearing, it's not often -- it's not always -- excuse me -- accurate. MAY1590.ED [Pg 55]

- Public EDUCATION must be promoted. All resource users and special interest groups need to be encouraged to participate in the planning process. MAY1590.ED [Pg 114]

- (3) Public EDUCATION. Under EDUCATION, we believe the key for healthy and viable respected forest industry is through EDUCATION.

  In the present climate, I believe the public does not have all the essential information or knowledge to make thoughtful choices.

  On one hand, it's due to misinformation, and on the other, it's due to failed communication. This is definitely a challenge for all resource managers. And the challenge is happening and the change is happening, and I trust, fast enough. We in the forestry community must become more proactive in this area.

  Examples of programs which are being practised by our company foresters which assist in this EDUCATION program are:

  (a) Spending time with school students, not in the classrooms -- not only in the classrooms, but also in the woods. I believe having the students out in the field is an important part of this educational process. And it is here that they can see present and past... MAY1790.MM [Pg 7 &8]

- In summary, there is certainly a large challenge for all of us to co-operate in the management of our forests. It is important all interests, such as fish, wildlife, range, recreation, timber, water and soil are well represented.

  And to achieve this, we need better resource information, public participation, public EDUCATION, practise integrated resource use, and finally we need a land use strategy. Thank you. MAY1790.MM [Pg 9]

- Secondly, is develop an EDUCATION program -- advertising, public meetings, et cetera -- for government, transportation, energy agencies, private business, and the general public, to inform them of the need to preserve this forest land base for future harvest. MAY1790.MM [Pg 174]

- MR. CLINTON: I think we have to have a better system of public EDUCATION in forest management. I think that has to -- there's a number of fronts in which we have to do that. One, obviously, is schools, but another one is more grassroots type of EDUCATION. MAY0390.ED [Pg 36]

5.2 General Public Education

- On a more practical level on that sort of thing, I think, we have a lot of the confrontation now because of some very short-sighted moves by the government of the day in the early 1980's, to axe the information and EDUCATION functions of the Ministry of Forests. MAY0490.ED [Pg 14]

- Forest companies must do a better job, both in their practices and their public EDUCATION and involvement. There are many good facts out there, and we must get our story across. MAY0890.AS [Pg 8]

- It's time the general public received a more general EDUCATION. People who demand we stop clear-cutting, or report that soon we will not have a single tree left, are sadly lacking in facts, and could better spend their time reading up on the subject instead of just guessing. MAY0890.AS [Pg 22]

- MS. EPP: Well, to start with, I know I'm not well enough informed. Like I said, I'm not a forester, I'm a secretary.

  But I do feel that we do have an awful lot of decisions made in urban areas, and I think lack of EDUCATION of the general public is our biggest thing.

  I think the Forest Service, or something along that line. We do need more information out, facts and figures,...MAY0890.AS [Pg 25]

- I can understand if you maybe lived in a big city and you didn't see a tree from year to year, I can see why you would be definitely upset over some of the pictures of the clear-cuts. They're not pretty.

  And I think the biggest thing is EDUCATION. MAY0890.AS [Pg 26]

- Inform us, educate us. Do this with quality television spots lasting one to two minutes, not to be aired now and again, but over and over and over. Hammer it home. Give us that badly needed EDUCATION. If the general population were better informed, we would have fewer malcontents.

  Wilderness preservation is important. However, there is no need to sacrifice our trees for the sake of having land untouched by man. We must not lose sight of the fact that our forest is a crop, and therefore... MAY0890.AS [Pg 43]

- Educating the populace should be high on your list of recommendations. With better EDUCATION will come better understanding, and with better understanding, frustrations will disappear and cooperation will follow. MAY0890.AS [Pg 44]

- COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: Do you think the government would have, at the present time, the government has enough credibility with the general public to provide what you call quality EDUCATION? Not propaganda, but EDUCATION?

  MR. LEBLANC: Quite possibly the credibility is there, but there isn't enough of it. I, for one, am not as informed as I would like to be. We definitely need more of this, and the two organizations that I mentioned, Canadian Women in Timber and... MAY0890.AS [Pg 47]

- ...society that view that as propaganda, and I think that the credibility issue is always the thing we have to consider as well. And the BCFA, with its programs, I think would be viewed as more independent and more credible.

  THE CHAIRMAN: I just, perhaps there's another form of EDUCATION, and that is through community involvement. Have you given that some thought?

  We hear, and we have heard over and over again at these presentations, about -- the people in the communities have to be involved, they want to be involved. Would you view that as a form of EDUCATION?

  MR. LEBLANC: Yes.

  THE CHAIRMAN: You would endorse that there is such a need, and that that would be another form of EDUCATION?

  MR. LEBLANC: Yes, anything will help.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Whereby all the interests in the forest base come together to share their concerns, and their goals for the forest?

  MR. LEBLANC: Yes, absolutely. MAY0890.AS [Pg 50]

- Two, public EDUCATION regarding the management and uses of our forests must become a high priority. In my opinion, many criticisms being levied on the industry have resulted through ignorance, and ignorance in turn breeds fear. MAY0890.AS [Pg 70]

- Point five, public awareness and EDUCATION. It has always puzzled and bothered me that our government has done so little to educate and inform the people of B.C. of the importance of the forest resource in our province. MAY0890.AS [Pg 122]

- However, the way in which it has been implemented as public input is somewhat ludicrous. PHSPs are advertised for six weeks to get public input. The general public doesn't know what a PHSP is. It was thrown into the public without any or very little information or EDUCATION on its purpose or its function. MAY0890.AS [Pg 123]

5.2 General Public Education

- ...there is a need for a strengthened arm's-length public information group to be able to clarify and explain programs and objectives to the public. The British Columbia Forestry Association is suggested as having the credibility and understanding to undertake such a program. The BCFA has a mandate for forest EDUCATION.

  Now, I think I should have probably added in my brief that hand in hand with the need for a credible public information program is the need for a well-designed forest EDUCATION program. A balanced and factual EDUCATION process is needed, and the BCFA could very well be the avenue in which credible information could be made available to the Province of B.C. I have a pamphlet on the BCFA here for your information, and I'll throw it up to a minute. MAY0990.AS [Pg 17]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How much feedback does the general public get? How widely publicized is it?

  MR. MORRISON: I know that we use it ourselves. I don't know. Something that probably could be brought out in an EDUCATION program. MAY0990.AS [Pg 26]

- There's a lot of really, really poor information, and when a 16-year-old kid comes up to me and tells me that clear-cuts kill the environment, then I know we've been falling down in our educational role.

  I think another way that we can promote EDUCATION for people is through the establishment of demonstration forests in different areas. It's a real working forest; it can be part of the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program. It will employ people, and the local communities can go through and see what a working forest is all about. MAY0990.AS [Pg 32]

- MS. PATTERSON: I know. It's like Catch-22. That's where your EDUCATION, your public information officers and your tours and your EDUCATION programs can do a lot. I think anybody who a year ago -- I would daresay that anybody in this province is probably more aware of the forest industry than they ever have been before. So EDUCATION is working, and it's getting through. MAY0990.AS [Pg 42]

- We're over 100 people, many of which are employed by the industry, employed in the forest sector, and who are,....

  We are committed to increasing the awareness and the understanding of our forest resources through EDUCATION and effective public relations. We are focusing our efforts on public EDUCATION through the school system and through communications with organizations and members of the local communities within the Kootenays. MAY0990.AS [Pg 66 & 67]

- ...be pleased to answer any questions that you may have. I've left you some brochures there this morning, that refer to the Seymour Demonstration Forest, which is part of our educational component.MAY0990.ED [Pg 56]

- THE CHAIRMAN: What prompted my question, on the bottom it says, "This publication is sponsored by Forestry Canada", which is federal. Are you getting any Federal support?

  MR. MORSE: We're getting support. I mean, I think the various segments of the community have recognized the merits of the EDUCATION process, particularly where, when you're in an urban area that has half the population in, probably with respect to resource industries, probably the part of the population that has had the least exposure to those kind of applications, so, what we have here, is funding from a variety of... MAY0990.ED [Pg 68]

- Canadian Women in Timber believe in promoting the shared use of the forests. We focus our efforts on public EDUCATION through schools and community organizations. MAY0990.ED [Pg 95]

- And finally, in order to talk compromise, accurate EDUCATION about forestry in B.C. must be promoted for the citizens of this province. MAY0990.ED [Pg 97]

- If I had to make one single important recommendation in that respect as a former educator, is reinstate the Ministry of Forests EDUCATION and information functions. Ideally, I suppose, that's the ongoing function of your Commission. We would be sure then that we would -- no one could accuse us of getting slanted information. Ignorance is what breeds the kind of confrontation that we're having now. MAY890.ED [Pg 135]

- THE CHAIRPERSON: So really in fact what you're saying is that there needs to be a much fuller EDUCATION program, where not only students but for the population at large.

  MR. CANN: Yes. Yes. MAY0890.MM [Pg 10]

- This, in our view, is primarily the result of media misinformation and a lack of public EDUCATION in our forests. MAY0890.MM [Pg 51]

- MS. FOX: There's sort of a network between the RPF Association and B.C.F.A. and the Canadian Institute of Forestry in that we try not to overlap, and we sort of have a mandate for a lead agency, so -- say, for public EDUCATION in schools, the B.C.F.A. would have more control. MAY0890.MM [Pg 58]

- COMMISSIONER PURDY: The importance of renewable resources, like fur, feathers and fibres -- is that one of your main topics? Is that one of your main objectives in EDUCATION?

  MS. FOX: We cover a whole variety of things. And there's someone else, I believe, who's speaking tomorrow on CIF on the national level and will probably get into that in a little bit more detail. MAY0890.MM [Pg 58]

- As the caretaker of most of the forest land, the Ministry of Forests needs to have a more active role in public EDUCATION. I am also concerned about the shortage of forestry students to fill future positions. MAY0890.MM [Pg 94]

- Just for a moment I'd like to speak about public involvement at Englewood Division. Much of the public distrust of the forest industry is based on misinformation and misunderstanding. Public involvement in EDUCATION is therefore an important part of our activities.

  A recent activity is the public tours which began in 1989 at Englewood Division. These will be expanded in 1990, this year, with the use of a rebuilt steam locomotive and passenger car to show our employees, the general public and schoolchildren...MAY0890.MM [Pg 105]

- And we just refurbished a railway coach that will accommodate 65 passengers, and it's towed behind a steam locomotive and it goes through the Nimpkish Valley and you can see reforestation and juvenile spacing, and it's a real EDUCATION for people.

  In addition to their train ride, of course, they go out in the vans and they see the logging, they see the old growth, they see the reforestation, they have a chance to ask any questions that have been bothering them and get a professional answer to it...MAY0890.MM [Pg 114]

- We have also been involved in the founding of the British Columbia Environmental Information Institute along with many other municipalities, regional districts, labour groups, business and trade associations and interested individuals.

  The main purpose of the institute is to bring some balance to the economic/environmental debate through EDUCATION and the distribution of factual and well-researched information to the public, the media and to our elected representatives.

5.2 General Public Education

We feel that there's a lot of ignorance and unawareness and that these are the major barriers to the intelligent administration of resource policy in our province. MAY0890.MM [Pg 123]

- He dismissed totally and completely the 2,400 jobs that the Valhalla wish list would involve, that it would wipe out. And we feel that that kind of attitude by people -- I call them "urban imperialists" -- is the kind of problem that we all face in this overall EDUCATION effort.

  Our efforts with the B.C. Environmental Information Institute are designed to pull communities like ours together with companies, with individuals, with associations and try through that medium, by representation in Vancouver, by publishing those letters in possibly a newspaper over the next little while to get the message...MAY0890.MM [Pg 130]

- ...into with hardy, fast-growing hybrids that we may not have much control on, once we throw them out into the environment.

  I hope that this Commission, I hope sincerely that this Commission will keep in touch with -- not only the communities that they held hearings in, but I believe that EDUCATION of the public in general regarding this Commission and its duties is extremely important.

  There are surprisingly many people that really have no knowledge that you're here, and that you are appointed. And I feel that, of course, public EDUCATION is probably the key for everyone, as far as understanding all the issues go and helping to formulate their opinions....MAY0890.MM [Pg 183]

- So I don't know what your thoughts are on that, but I think there can be a major EDUCATION thing with unions too, to their own members. It's a start.

  At least we're talking to the people who use the resource. And I think people like yourself can influence your union to take on a larger scale responsibility as far as the environment, land base and the... MAY0890.MM [Pg 185]

- So there should be an understanding of what forests are and I would suggest to the panel and other people that we really take that time out and take people into that. There needs to be a lot more EDUCATION about what forests are and what the forest industry is about. I think that's really important to know.

  A lot of the heat that's been created is by huge misunderstandings. MAY0890.MM [Pg 203]

- There is a strong need for the public, for politicians, for the media and forest managers to all get involved in forest EDUCATION either at the giving end, at the receiving end, or in a lot of cases probably at both ends of the whole process.

5.2 General Public Education

The public requires EDUCATION in what a forest is; how it functions and how we use it. The politicians require EDUCATION in the true value of the forest to our future, and the importance of long-term goals over short-term expediency. Forest managers need to be educated on the needs of the public. It's unfortunate, but we – the public, public opinion they say is public policy in time. And we need...
re gone. The media need a rounded exposure to forest issues, so at least when they take a tilt at a windmill, they understand the ramifications of what they are telling the public.

Now, in B.C., the Canadian Institute of Forestry does attempt to do its part in public EDUCATION, but we're a small volunteer organization and it's a pretty big society out there. And we've always been and continue to be open to any cooperative and coordinated effort at public EDUCATION in forestry.

Public EDUCATION on forestry issues is central to policy development. The EDUCATION of the public and the others I mentioned are needed so that there's a balanced viewpoint that in the end will result in a balanced forest policy.

If the fine-tuning of the concept of sustainable development can be turned into policy and the public can gain an appreciation of... MAY0990.MM [Pg 70]

- COMMISSIONER PURDY: What kind of EDUCATION programs have you guys put forward or the institute put forward?

  MR. McGOURLICK: Again, most of them – we're a very local organization, and the EDUCATION usually centres around a couple of events through the year, like National Forest Week as it is for most forestry groups is a big one; we have speakers in the schools. But generally, it's small scale and local and it's not highly coordinated. MAY0990.MM [Pg 72]

- And it is my opinion that we have to start by educating the general public in a responsible way, and this EDUCATION which only should deal with the basics, not with any details that makes things only different, that this EDUCATION has to be again put into the hands of people with solid backgrounds which know what they are talking about. MAY0990.MM [Pg 79]

- But I believe money raised through the forest industry, the government, board of EDUCATION, these people, and put to good use in a forest centre in urban Vancouver, to start with, and from there on carry on to the big cities across Canada, that would simply talk of forests as a natural thing, as a thing to be enjoyed and to be worked in. MAY0990.MM [Pg 105]

- For this reason, I view this process of gathering information as elitist, because only those who have had a higher EDUCATION in an accredited centre of learning can truly get their views known.

5.2 General Public Education

What about the hundreds who do not have a voice but will be gravely affected? What about those who are constantly kept in a make-believe world by TV game shows, North Island Gazette, CFNI, to name just a...MAY0990.MM [Pg 118]

- MS. HEMPHILL: A community to me is a place where -- that is proactive, is directed, where people are given the opportunity to participate in the direction that they're going, which involves the public EDUCATION process. MAY0990.MM [Pg 120]

- So what I'm saying, I guess, is just to empower more people at -- in other -- other than the so-called professionals to be part of the EDUCATION process. MAY0990.MM [Pg 122]

- On EDUCATION, I believe that Port McNeill is probably starting to be one of the leaders in this in terms of the people being involved, the local wives of the fallers and the loggers in the surrounding area taking an active part in saying that we need community stability and we are... MAY0990.MM [Pg 126]

5.3 Inservice Education

Summary:

There is a need for continuing education for forestry workers, to teach new approaches, and to teach non-timber forest values, such as wildlife and fish habitat, and water quality.

Examples of comments:

- We feel an EDUCATION program is needed for people involved in these more highly skilled forms of timber harvests, so that the sites harvested actually have improved timber potential after harvest. APR3090.MJ [Pg 54]

- ... in some forest districts the understanding and concern for fisheries sensitivities is very good, while in others, little attention is paid and relationships between our respective agencies are strained.

  In an attempt to improve this situation, we recommend that MOF field staff should be given regular EDUCATION and training programs on the values of the forest as a fish and wildlife habitat, and on the ways and means that those values can be reserved.

  We have in fact already had some preliminary discussions with the senior personnel in the Ministry of Forests on just that topic. MAY1690.MM [Pg 109]

- A graduate at, say, 25, can retire 40 years later at 65, without ever having to update his or her qualifications. What is needed is a requirement to re-qualify every "X" years.

  Any such re-qualification might be an actual exam, but perhaps a record of continuing EDUCATION, research and written papers would do, or a combination.

  The suggested one is Section 13 (5), "In order to maintain standards, the council shall require all registered members to re-qualify at such intervals as prescribed from time to time by the council." MAY1690.MM [Pg 160]

- Then I'd like to recommend to you some key items, one is the need for area based B.C. forest management agreements, the need for continuing silviculture EDUCATION and training. I've given you these details in the handout and you can follow them as I talk. MAY1690.MM [Pg 175]

- I'd also recommend to you continuity of funding for the Silviculture Institute of B.C. -- I see you had representation yesterday about it -- and expanded continued EDUCATION in forestry.

5.3 Inservice Education

At the moment we have very little continuing EDUCATION in forestry. The establishment of a silviculture extension program and a silviculture working, training service. MAY1690.MM [Pg 182]

- ... the solution, which has been – it's happening here in B.C., it's happening in Ontario and it's happened over the last 15 years in the United States, is that if you wish a career as a silviculturalist, then you must go on to graduate-level silviculture institute EDUCATION, and that's exactly what we do now.

  That is, we take RPFs with five years silvicultural experience, put them through five two-week modules, which is fairly rigorous, and then they start to really know something. MAY1690.MM [Pg 186]

- Going to EDUCATION, here. Brett had some really good points also about EDUCATION. I feel that the energy that has been put into these "Forests Forever" ads or what you want to call them to make us – you know, to sort of explain why resource extraction is beneficial to us.

  I think this energy should be put into EDUCATION, to initiate modern practices, practices that are good today, not 25 years ago. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 29]

- Education, either of the public, or of government and industry, the feeling was that government and industry needed EDUCATION from us, as well as giving information to us about all of these questions that you're addressing. MAY0290.MM [Pg 113]

- ... What percentage of the annual allowable cut would you see as a goal for the Province of B.C. in the woodlots?

  MR. ANDERSON: This is an important question, it's also a complex one. I think we have to look at the key area of EDUCATION, training and extension services. We have to have these different elements in place and have a strategy to work towards.MAY1490.MM [Pg 131]

- Our program of continuing EDUCATION for professional foresters will improve the abilities of B.C. silviculturalists. And the Silviculture Institute is the most logical vehicle to communicate the results of this Commission to its participants through its – through its continuing EDUCATION program.

  So, if I just reiterate what I have had a chance to tell you; one, that there is a need for a program of continuing EDUCATION, such as offered by the Institute... MAY1590.MM [Pg 10]

5.3 Inservice Education

- MR. ZAK: Actually, it's my belief that we could take professionals from the forestry sector, the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters, combine that group with the Department of Education, with the professionals of that group, and through some existing programs that are currently out there in the EDUCATION field, such as Project Learning Tree and a number of other courses that could be somewhat changed and utilized, it's my belief that we could put that into place very quickly...MAY0890.AS [Pg 145]

- Also, get them more involved with public EDUCATION and the training of forestry personnel. I think anyone we send out into the forest should have to learn good management practices in accordance with their work. If a tree can't be replaced, it should not be cut in the first place. MAY890.ED [Pg 105]

6. Native Land Claims

Thematic Overview

While the issue of native Land Claims lies beyond the mandate of the Commission, there is widespread public concern that failure to deal with land claims will lead to further conflicts which stand to disrupt the orderly conduct of integrated land use planning. Some systematic settlement process is required as a component of the development of the overall provincial land use strategy.

Results of Transcript Review

Summary:

The second set of transcripts were searched for native land claims; 111 occurrences were found. Most respondents felt land claims should be settled as soon as possible, so that long term forestry planning could be done, and for the sake of justice. A few respondents felt natives should not be given special status, or that the provincial government should not be involved.

Examples of comments:

- COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: I think they're talking about the fact that their title was never extinguished when the land was taken from them, not about whether they were given certain things by the government later.

  You're saying regardless of any land claims, you don't think they should be given anything?

  MR. FUNK: Well, no, they should be the same as any other Canadian. They should have the same right, and the same thing, the same right as we have, and the same right as they have. We can't go and claim a bunch of land, or anything like that. We've got to pay for everything, which is right.APR3090.MJ [Pg 91]

- Aboriginal land claims, of course right now as Rod has said is a buzzword, but it's an important word. These in our opinion must be settled so both parties can get on with either providing more industry of some nature, whether it be fur trapping, logging. MAY0190.ED [Pg 21]

- It's common knowledge that 50 percent of the occupants of our prisons and that are of native ancestry, which is really a shame and I don't know what to suggest in terms of lands claims, but if land claims is going to bring them up and try to meld them into our society, well so be it.

But we've got to do something different than what we're doing at the present. Maybe it takes another couple of generations but eventually, hopefully, we'll bring them back in. MAY790.ED [Pg 23]

- An absolute sine qua non for that policy [land use policy] is a settlement of the Indian land claims. If that isn't done, we cannot have an effective overall policy, and without a policy, each land allocation issue or problem becomes a conflict in isolation, a conflict without a context. MAY790.ED [Pg 104]

- First I'd like to emphasize that the Canadian Paperworkers Union fully supports the content of the joint union brief and I would like to underline the principles and points again.

  One, Native land claims must be settled in a just manner in the shortest possible time. MAY790.ED [Pg 124]

- My first point is the question of Native land claims. I think that this is well within the mandate of the Commission to recommend that the provincial government make a firm commitment to settling these land claims, primarily in the interests of ending the injustice that is faced by our first nations. Also, because it prevents long term planning of the forest resource in B.C., which is so important to this industry. MAY790.ED [Pg 163]

- The Ministry of Crown Lands is also a major contributor of information on Indian land issues. The Ministry works closely with the Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Native Affairs on preparation of materials used in litigation on Indian land issues, work to resolve Indian cut-off claims and other land issues that may involve the Ministry of Forests. MAY1490.AS [Pg 102]

- Briefly, the future that I see for our forests is one that includes continued clear-cutting of our coastal forests, under most circumstances; integrated rather than single use; more area-based tenures; a decision on Indian land claims; a comprehensive provincial land use policy; justification for land alienations from the working forest; a reasonable area set aside for parks, ecological reserves, and wilderness areas; and an improved inventory that reflects both the value and the volume of all forest resources, coupled with a more informed and involved public, ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 66]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: George, I am interested in how your company manages some of your operations up north. I understand you have joint ventures with Native Indians, and that question, the Native Indian question, of course, and the land claim issue comes up and overshadows really everything we do in this Commission.

Can you just briefly tell us whether your company looks at the Indian land claims issue as a resource management issue or as a land ownership issue? And how successful have your operations been in some of these places?

MR. RICHARDS: Well, John, there's two or three questions there, but we don't regard this as a resource issue. We regard it as a land issue as far as the Indian land claims.

And as to how we operate the operation at Burns Lake, it's ownership is split so that the Indians have a percentage of that venture; it's about 10 percent, I think roughly. And we have the management contract and the sales contract. MAY1490.MM [Pg 111]

- Now, can we accomplish the above without imparing the fresh water, the forest soils and so on? Can we do it with full regard for Indian land claims and historic landmarks, biological diversity? My answer is an emphatic yes. We have already demonstrated an entrepreneurial skill which makes us feared competitors in world markets. The technology to manage for timber and other forest resource values is now being demonstrated both here and elsewhere, ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 86]

- And lastly, we think that it's necessary to settle Native land claims in order to make long-term planning possible. MAY1590.MM [Pg 155]

- But essentially you have to establish who's in charge before you can establish what you're going to do with what you're in charge of. And I think that that's a problem which, until the legalities of land ownership, Native land claim questions are settled, it leaves a bit of a question in everybody's mind as to what is possible, and whether certain actions should or should not be taken. It's just one of those things that will inhibit growth and change and planning in the long run. MAY1590.MM [Pg 161]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Question 10, policies related to native peoples, and access to forest resources. For the record, does the Government of British Columbia and your ministry have an official position, vis-a-vis the issue of Native land claims?

  DENHOFF: Yes, and I will preface that by saying that the Premier has stated publicly, as a part of the work of the Premier's Council on Native Affairs, to which I'm secretary, so I have personal knowledge of it, that the province is actively reconsidering its position on land claims at this time. And one of the primary vehicles for that is the Premier's Council on Native Affairs.

6. Native Land Claims

So, I think it's important to say that the position I'm about to describe is one that is under reconsideration by the province. MAY1590.AS [Pg 29]

- The provincial and federal governments must continue to actively pursue Native land claim issues. Unsolved issues are creating a wider gap between Native and non-Native people. Community forest issues cannot be resolved until the question of ownership or shared resources is determined. MAY1590.ED [Pg 47]

- Public education must be promoted. All resource users and special interest groups need to be encouraged to participate in the planning process. Indigenous land claims must be resolved. More Fisheries and Oceans, as well as, Ministry of Environment funding is necessary so that adequate assessments of areas can be done. MAY1590.ED [Pg 114]

- I guess, from our perspective, where our interests lie don't always coincide with the issues that the Native communities bring to our attention. Some of them are interested in talking about the management of the forests only after land claims have been settled. In other words, so we go in and we talk about opportunities for economic development, or involvement in the management on the land base, and they say, well, we would like to talk to you about that, but only after land claims have been settled.

  On the other hand, some groups we talk to are interested in what we consider our legitimate interests to be, which is the management, or the creation of employment, or the creation of economic activity off the forest resource. MAY1790.AS [Pg 40]

- I think a lot of the problems that we have in dealing with the Native issue, though, go back to the land claims issue which the Ministry of Forests doesn't have a mandate to deal with. But, certainly, within our mandate, I think avenues are open to deal up front with the Natives in both planning and consulting, to accommodate their values. MAY1790.AS [Pg 41]

- MR. CARLSON: The area Philip is referring to is the Chilcotin Plateau. I think before we can really decide how we're going to involve the Natives, we have to get some understanding on the land claims issue. Understanding in the sense that the Ministry of Forests can't deal with that.

  So, if we can convey to the Natives what we can deal with, then we can set up a planning structure to best accommodate the interactions between forestry activities, and native values. MAY1790.AS [Pg 42]

6. Native Land Claims

- The biggest claim standing in the way of that today is the -- is the land claim of the Haida people. And right now, today, the Haida people and Parks Canada are trying to reach a co-operative management arrangement for that area that will be unprecedented in parks management in Canada, if it succeeds. And there's some doubt that it will succeed. MAY1790.MM [Pg 75]

- The next great threat to our forest land base, which is very popular today, is Native land claims, and I would like to discuss that briefly. As we all know, the majority of B.C.'s forest land area is presently under land claim or land claim proposals. British Columbia's Terms of Union of 1871 clearly states that the Native peoples of Canada are the jurisdiction of the federal government.

  And I have become alarmed lately seeing the provincial government trying to take this, the lead role in resolving these issues, when I feel it has ...
  ... if it's money that the Native peoples in B.C. are really after -- which I think in some cases is true -- I think that the federal government should be springing the money for that, and not the people of B.C.

  In the long-term, the whole issue of Native land claims and Native rights is going to have to be resolved, obviously. And I feel that such as issue as that can only be resolved if we treat every ethnic group in British Columbia with exactly the same rules, regulations and laws. MAY1790.MM [Pg 133-4]

- ... the right people to talk about this are the people from the First Nations, themselves.

  And, as in any group, there is a diverse of opinions among them as to how to go about it.

  My experience in Yukon, where I spent about ten years working with, and around, the Land Claims Settlement, was, there was so much uncertainty, that good resource decisions were put on hold.

  There was a freeze on virtually everything. And for ten years development almost ground to a standstill a lot of the time up there. And unfortunately, in the process, a lot of poor resource decisions were made, virtually by default.

  We can't do this because of land claims, we can't do this because of pending land claims. No one wanted to divide up the pie.

  And this is happening a bit in this province already, as you are very well aware. No one wanted to divide up the pie until it was all settled. And it dragged on. But fortunately, there became a real impetus from the ...
  ... I personally believe, and again I know a lot of native leaders don't agree with me, and a hell of a lot of non-native people don't agree with me. I think there's a lot to be learned from a careful examination of that Yukon Land Claims Settlement.

  It's not ratified yet. It's still an agreement in principle, where the three major participants have got their acts together. Now, it's a question of whether the nine individual bands will actually ratify it on a band by band basis, to make it work.
  MAY0490.ED [Pg 21]

- Thirdly, holistic storageships should include tenures for ranchers, tourist operators, and other traditional users. These tenures should have the same status as harvesting permits. And, of course, any restructuring of the tenure system to provide equality, will have to settle native land claims as part of the process. MAY0490.ED [Pg 82]

- Most specifically, to the Williams Lake Division, we see three major areas of change and challenge.
  The first, is the Indian land claim question. MAY0490.ED [Pg 101]

- The issue of Indian land claims has got to be settled. Only then can meaningful, long term, planning take place. A land use strategy is needed, but until we know the land that we're dealing with, it's pointless. MAY0490.ED [Pg 102]

- To summarize, we're committed to a long term future in Williams Lake. We encourage the government to display leadership in settlement of land claims, and developing a land use strategy. This strategy would be used by local groups in planning. We'll continue to be good forest managers and proactive in dealing with other users. MAY0490.ED [Pg 104]

- But I think I made the comment that whatever is finally arrived at, should be a situation where we do not balkanize Canada, where we have "countries living within a country". And I guess that gets back to the jurisdictional rights of land claims, and my personal opinion is that the government has to have the ultimate authority in those issues. MAY0890.AS [Pg 170]

- We also object to the replacement of major volume-based forest tenures, with tree farm licences, because of its negative effect on fair and expedient settlement of land claims. MAY0890.AS [Pg 183]

- I also feel that in part of doing a land strategy it's necessary to get the aboriginal land claims settled. I don't think that we can continue on in the mode we are without getting it resolved to whatever end, whether it means setting up TFL's for the bands or working jointly with management of the forest lands. MAY0990.AS [Pg 29]

- MS. PATTERSON: I don't have the solution either, and I don't know how you're going to settle the land claims and in what order, but definitely I think when you do the land inventory you should include the land that is held up by native land claims. And I think there's already a move now to start negotiating with some of the bands to come up with some settlements. right?

As far as the sequence goes, I think you have to include that land, those resource values in a land use strategy, because it is part ... MAY0990.AS [Pg 37]

- Do you feel that the inventory and strategy can be developed before land claims are settled? You haven't mentioned land claims. Do you feel the land claim settlement and resolution has to come first? Do you have any feelings about that?

  MR. WHITE: I realize and recognize that the land claims problem is very severe, and I know it's going to impact greatly on what happens in the future, but I suppose I'm going to ignore it and say that I feel we should carry on and do the land use strategy plan and inventory first. MAY0990.AS [Pg 54]

- The aboriginal life styles are a major concern, their land claims and use of the forest. The Gitksan Wet'suwet'en land claims, again, dealing with the Hazelton Charter of Rights.

  I think restoring the dignity of our aboriginal people, also mentioned by Mr. Clay Perry, two days ago, I think is a very important issue. MAY0990.ED [Pg 91]

- I feel allocating more land for parks is irresponsible, given the current shortages of land for land claims. Strong participation in planning in historic areas is a must. They are like other small communities; they have very little control over the resource. MAY0990.MM [Pg 25]

- ... going to be a multitude of many solutions. In some areas, our resources are tied up in many different ways, and it's so hard to say, okay, fine, we're changing the rules on you right now; off this land, this is now Native land. It's impossible.

  If land claims were an easy issue, it would have been dealt with already. One of the easiest ways to deal with it is through management of the resource. MAY0990.MM [Pg 28]

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These Supplemental Computer Searches
are submitted to:

The Commissioners and Staff
B.C. Forest Resources Commission
Victoria, B.C.

submitted by:

Praxis,
Calgary, Alberta and Vancouver, B.C.
in association with:

Salasan Inc.,
Victoria, B.C.

Supplemental Searches
for the Issues/Options Paper -
Future of Our Forests

1. Stumpage comments in second set of transcripts

The second set of transcripts were searched for stumpage, and 251 occurrences were found.

- And the first item I would like to touch on is stumpage. The stumpage system that is in place today is essentially province-wide. There are some modifications that separate the interior from the coast, but within the interior, it's one system applies, and the -- one of the problems we see is that the allowances, quite regularly, do not cover the actual expenses incurred

And given this current system, it's essentially, you're given allowance for the cost of harvesting, the cost of conversion, and then there's a theoretical value attached to the stand, and the difference between the two is a key variable in determining what your end stumpage is going to be.

And there is no -- we see really no incentive to utilize a lower grade log as a sawlog. There clearly are incentives, and there are Ministry policies in place that encourage you, and in fact don't allow you to leave that log laying around in

And the other area of concern is that with the changes made to the stumpage system in 1987, stand as a whole was recognized, where, within a cutting permit, the low grade log is weighted in against the high value log, and you come up with an average stumpage.

And we think that within the interior wet belt that should be taken one step further, in that we get cutting permit areas, say, in one drainage where it will be positive stumpage, where, in another drainage, we get cutting permit areas where there will be negative stumpage. And we think that it should be on a forest licence, or on a broader region basis; that the positive should be balanced against the negatives, because once you -- even though your indicated stumpage may be negative, $4.00 a cubic metre, your actual will be the minimum, which is two-bits. APR3090.MJ [Pg 22-24]

- Provincial stumpage rates must reflect this heavy participation in the forest management process by the private sector. APR3090.MJ [Pg 56]

- ... And then the timber is, the small business pays from two to three times, to four times the price of stumpage that the big business does.

And yet, comparing to per thousand, the small outfits put more into the economy than the big mills do. Like, for instance, Slocan, they employ 12 men per shift. They cut 100,000 per shift, while -- and, like, my son, he's got a small mill. He employs seven mill, and he cuts 15,000 in a shift.

So, you can figure out how much more input there is into the economy in the big mill. And yet he pays two and three times the stumpage. APR3090.MJ [Pg 86]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. And another question: you mentioned small business bidding in the closed bids, and that the stumpage on these bids of small timber sales are two and three -- two to four times the stumpage. What's the rationalization of that? How do you explain that? I don't follow that.

  MR. FUNK: Well, the thing is this. Under the -- like, under the quota business, Westar paid 58 cents a cunit, a cubic metre for stumpage. Where, if we take a sale, while it's generally six dollars a cubic metre, plus we don't put a bonus bid in, we don't get it. And some people put as high as eight dollar bonus bid. Well, that comes up pretty high. And therefore, there's... APR3090.MJ [Pg 90]

- ... of hauling these logs all over the interior must come from somewhere. I know the wood all ends up at a sawmill somewhere, but it's surely much more economic to mill the log as close to the stump as you can. Hauling, in fact, may come out of the stumpage. There's certainly a cost to hauling, and somebody has to bear it. APR3090.MJ [Pg 105]

- MS. PIGEON: Possibly we could look at options such as mulching, or producing landscaping type material from the debris that's currently being left in the bush.

  Possibly you could look at a volume bonus, or a stumpage credit to give the companies some sort of incentive to remove or to use this material that's beyond close utilization standards. APR3090.MJ [Pg 133]

- So, since the stumpage appraisal system is based on accrued volumes, the allowances for administration, roads, bridges, milling and silviculture, are not adequate to cover the actual costs of this work. In most cases, the silviculture allowance only allows the company to purchase and plant the trees. It doesn't allow for site prep,... APR3090.MJ [Pg 134]

- The request for exemption from total marking in the woods are not made in the -- or, pardon me, are made in the interest of employee safety and efficiency; not to find a way to circumvent correct scaling or reduce stumpage payable to the Province of British Columbia. MAY1690.MM [Pg 79]

- There is also the problem of cash collection for stumpage billed. It is reported in the press, and praised by some members of staff for the ministry, as a major success for Crown revenue. But some statements contained in The Vancouver Sun issue of February 8th, 1990 on this I find conflicting. And private statements made by ministry staff indicate... MAY1690.MM [Pg 81]

- The Sun has used some data that wasn't available to the public, but the annual report ending March 31st, 1988, and I have it here. And without going into the detail of it, stumpage on coast -- Vancouver coast region by major licensees was $9-and-some-odd, and Small Business Program, the upset price was $11-and-some-odd, for a difference of about $2.05 and $2.07 a metre.

  And I don't see how that difference could cover the cost of engineering, preharvest, post-harvest silvicultural treatment and...

  COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: But that $11 is only the upset price?

  MR. PAYNE: No, that's the stumpage billed. The upset price is the stumpage billed -- or, pardon me, the bonus bid. I stand corrected. That was the bonus bid price. The upset price was $4-and-something for Vancouver coast. MAY1690.MM [Pg 85]

- ... And I'm thinking particularly of places like Queen Charlotte City, where for years companies like MacMillan Bloedel and the provincial government have been taking millions of dollars in stumpage revenues and sales of logs out of the community and very little has been put back in.

  I think a better approach would be to set aside a portion of stumpage revenues and allocate them to communities and let them do what they saw fit with them. MAY1690.MM [Pg 154]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: You've suggested a forestry management agreement, and to an area based forestry management agreement. Could you please explain to me how the stumpage would flow through that and back to the Crown?

  PROFESSOR WEETMAN: Well, nearly all FMAs have some stumpage charge built into it, of course. It varies with each province. Some -- traditionally, other provinces in Canada have gone through Crown dues, which is a standard fixed price. But B.C. has a long tradition of going through a stumpage appraisal, because we're selling saw timber.

  I don't think that would differ fundamentally. The Crown would receive its share of stumpage.

  What is negotiable in FMAs are all the obligations and duties and who pays for what, which you nail down on something very site specific. They're not nailed down at the moment. They're all airy-fairy. MAY1690.MM [Pg 187-188]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Thank you. Some communities have suggested that 6 percent of the stumpage should go back to the local area as an incentive for people to manage their own area wisely. Have you any comments on this?

MS. BARNETT: Well, I haven't heard that one, but it's always nice to -- MAY0190.ED [Pg 26]

- To me that isn't acceptable. I think there has to be a stumpage rate set that will properly -- what's the word -- or stumpage rates to make it economical to harvest with selective logging and other methods as well, and I think that would really help us out an awful lot. And there are mixed age stands of timber that would lend themselves to that very nicely. MAY0190.ED [Pg 50]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Do you feel that should be the responsibility of -- to come out of stumpage?

MR. PHANEUF: I think that the responsibility for anything should come from the person that is using it. Now, if people are using the range and their cattle are going to be drifting away, then I think it's their responsibility. That is my opinion, personal opinion. MAY0190.ED [Pg 66]

- The problem is that there's very little competitive wood being sold, so we try to establish a stumpage somewhere, of course, so the Crown gets some revenue. Do you think it's too high right now? Or is it the formula that's wrong?

MR. DOUBEK: Well, I think the formula that we have now is probably as good a one as you're going to find. However, it, as you're probably aware, is governed strictly by a target revenue that the province sets, and it sets revenues by region. And that controls what we pay for stumpage.

If you were to look at our balance sheets you would probably see that the company has not suffered a loss in the last couple of years, but there were significant losses in prior years. There has to be a reasonable return on investment for us to continue in business, and I think that has to be taken into consideration when you look at an overall governing stumpage policy.

... forest on a competitive basis isn't sufficient to really tell what the actual value is, and you're quite right, that they don't do silviculture and all of that, but the difference is so great that I don't think you could say if it was a realistic stumpage. They have been as high as $34.00 a metre, say, up at Smithers, for instance. And I don't think you could live with that here; I'm sure you couldn't.

MR. DOUBEK: We could not, and I don't think anybody bidding those kind of dollars could... MAY0190.ED [Pg 96-97]

- ... The monies should be redirected from existing forest industry contributions to government (i.e. taxes, stumpage, royalty, etc.). Along with potential payments from other resource users, this money could be distributed to local municipalities or used by the board for silviculture projects, fish enhancement, recreation, tourism, etc.

And I guess that's the end of my presentation, but one comment to again predict a question here, I think your 6 percent comment would be quite out of line for the following reason. If you were to take 6 percent of the stumpage revenue generated, let's say in Prince George, and 6 percent of the stumpage revenue generated in Chilcotin, you've got two different size pies, and yet the job may be the same. We would propose that some sort of a flat rate per hectare or per cubic metre or whatever be applied so that the communities that have a poor timber resource are... MAY0190.ED [Pg 120]

- So that's sort of my land-use strategy. And then I just had a couple of other small points -- well, they're not small points, but points that I brought up in my presentation, and one of them relates to stumpage, since it's something that's of particular interest to me, and I feel that the system that we have for dealing with stumpage in British Columbia needs to be overhauled. I think that it needs to become more flexible than it is, and it's got to more accurately reflect local economies. And finally, just sort of dovetailing in with the stumpage and, if you want, resource taxes, I feel there may be an opportunity to take some of the resource taxes that are earned in any particular area and reinvest them directly into that area. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 14-15]

- Industry must also do their part, stop complaining about excessive stumpage rates and the costs of reforestation and get on with the new reality of helping manage our forests. Good years of profit were enjoyed too. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 31]

- We did have a fairly lengthy section on stumpage. Now, I don't know if it's the mandate of this Commission to address it or not. The point I wish to make is that the Golden TSA operates under a rather odd terrain and administrative set of conditions.

We've got a fairly large cable force, eleven operators, and we have the equipment, but the present stumpage system doesn't recognize the difference in large geographic areas of negative stumpage existing in a TSA, and we will be approaching the government. We are approaching them actively on this question. It may be something the Commission is interested in.

The one anomaly that's shown up lately is that a reject log, although not subject to harvesting, is subject to including in the annual allowable cut. If you do utilize the reject log, then you pay a 25 cent a metre stumpage on it, just a nominal stumpage. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 42-43]

- The volumes generated were approximately, oh, 20% I would say of what is available in that pondage volume. We are constructing the east side road as part of normal stumpage offset, which gives the large negative stumpage that I referred to. At one time, the east side road was covered under the old Section 88 provisions, and that's now history.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Not any more.

  MR. THIBODEAU: That's right. The biggest concerns we have are lake volumes. We've managed to move about 70,000... MAY0190.MJ [Pg 46]

- The small business sector in general should be provided with some help, perhaps reduced stumpage rates. It's becoming an all too common complaint that small business and woodlot operators are barely able to make ends meet, even though they demonstrate a good example of what sustainable logging should be like.

  The sooner we adopt a more conservative and sustainable program in our forests, the... MAY0190.MJ [Pg 55]

- MS. POWELL: Well, there's only so much of the pie, isn't there? You know, and, you know, I think it should just be divided differently. I think the Small Business Program -- I think people should have a bit more opportunity to bid on timber sales. The stumpage is certainly high enough, you know. I understand that reforestation costs, and et cetera, are being put on the onus of the quota holder now. This is relatively new. This didn't happen in the past.

  I don't have an answer for how the small business operator would deal with the reforestation question. I just think that there should be more opportunity for more citizens of B.C. to be more competitive.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, the small business operators now pay much larger, much higher stumpage to offset the cost of reforestation, presumably.

  MS. POWELL: I know.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You see that as a legitimate and logical way to do it?

  MS. POWELL: Absolutely. I don't have any problem with the stumpage at all. I really don't. I think it's time, it was time a year ago, or two years ago, when the stumpage system was revised. I have no problem with that at all. I think we should be paying that kind of stumpage rate. MAY0290.MM [Pg 19-20]

- ... of incentive do you think there could be that would encourage industry to invest, or do you think that it simply must be done by the Forest Service?

  MR. OZANNE: I think the monetary gain is perhaps one of the greatest incentives that there is. I think that through the stumpage system, it can be encouraged.

  Here in the West Kootenays we have tremendous pressure, watershed-wise, as well as recreation and landscape concerns regarding selective logging. It's very important that those are equitably assessed throughout the province, and they work back through the stumpage system.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: You see –

MR. OZANNE: I don't see that as the only incentive, but I do see that as certainly one of the major thrusts.

MR. OZANNE: Thank you.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Thanks, Bob. John?

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: On that monetary gain, regarding Section 51, which has to do with if you do silviculture work over and above the basic silviculture requirements, then you get a reward for it.

Don't you think that if they handle it under the stumpage system, that it would get lost?

MR. OZANNE: No, because, well, there are a number of things that come to mind. Number one is that there has been a great concern, it's been expressed publicly, the changing pressures that there are towards land base use. MAY0290.MM [Pg 104-105]

- Forest companies should be charged a higher rate of stumpage, and be charged on all timber cut, not on just what they haul away, so that they utilize more, or pay for the waste. MAY0290.MM [Pg 128]

- In terms of the provincial account, the forest industry generates a net benefit to the public through stumpage, minus all the costs of managing the B.C. Forest Service, Ministry of Forests, and so on, of two cents a cubic metre. That compares with about ten dollars a cubic metre in the national forest, just across the border of our country, in the United States. MAY0290.MM [Pg 157]

- Our analysis of the incidence of usage of the resource compared with the revenue contribution from that usage, indicates that pulp and paper already accounts for in excess of 70 percent of fibre usage, but contributes only 20 percent of the stumpage revenues.

  The major tenure holders argue that stumpage is already levied on sawmill chips. These by-products account for one quarter of sawmill revenues, so that at best, the contribution of the pulp and paper sector can be raised to 33 percent of the total stumpage. MAY790.ED [Pg 56]

- My last point, I believe that instead of the present stumpage payment system, we should have a system of royalties for each area. We now have a sufficiently strong basis in the ecology of the area to be able to identify the potential productivity and I think the royalty payments should be based on that figure. MAY790.ED [Pg 105]

- British Columbians have different interests than giant corporations that dominate the forest industry. A collection of stumpage and other revenue sufficient to regrow forests, enhanced legislation and the essential research and development, the conducting of forest operations in a manner fully consistent with environmental and conservation standards and the provision of more good jobs for British Columbians. MAY790.ED [Pg 131]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Would that be a portion of stumpage or something like that?

  MR. PRZECZEK: A portion of stumpage, a portion of fishing licence, a portion of a Christmas tree permittee's fees. But the critical component there is those funds have to be entrenched in legislation. We have to make sure that the politicians can't stick their fingers in it. MAY1090.AS [Pg 45]

- Now, I believe a lot of this could be helped by dealing differently with the stumpage revenue that's being derived by the Crown for the removal of forest. I'm well aware that we can't just go by and say to the logging industry, "You must cut small blocks and you must look after every tree." That's just not economical, even though that has bothered me ever since I've worked in the forest industry here.

  But as of not so very long ago, there has been a much increased stumpage rate imposed on the forest industry. Came about as a matter of politics with the Americans and export of lumber and competition in the United States. MAY1090.AS [Pg 135-136]

- The third, or the fourth area I'd like to talk about is the economic prosperity of British Columbia. Before the U.S. government forced us to reevaluate our stumpage system, the B.C. economy was in a spiralling deficit situation. Once the stumpage was reevaluated, and I have no complaint with the reevaluation of the stumpage; it needed to be done. This -- I have heard and I have no figures on it, but the stumpage increase after the countervailing duty was -- exceeded the 15 percent amount that the countervailing duty was, but even at that 15 percent the 15 billion board feet per year that B.C. produces is worth $500 million, if my calculations are correct. MAY1090.AS [Pg 158]

- MR. DUNWELL: Well, I would suggest and I think a lot of people would disagree with me right away then, let's let the forest companies gather the public input. Let's tax or a little less stumpage with the necessity, and I've heard the word Brownie points, given to the forest companies for the amount of public access or public information they use and how much -- in reality how much of it they do use to form their forestry practices. MAY1090.AS [Pg 164]

- Timber may be removed without a management plan after the land has been purchased, and is subject to prevailing stumpage rates.

  Now, well, perhaps question 18 will answer that part of it.

  Question 18 is, "Who receives payment for timber when agricultural leases are granted and logged?"

  Timber stumpage is paid to the Ministry of Forests for any timber cut under licence during the term of the lease. stumpage on timber remaining at the time of purchase is paid to the Ministry of Crown Lands. In other words, part of the valuation of the parcel will include the value of the standing timber, and that will be included in the purchase price. MAY1490.AS [Pg 118]

- ... Parks determines whether or not the trees are merchantable. If so, merchantable tees, trees, are disposed of by sale under the Forest Act. Permits issued for tree removal are subject to issuance of timber mark and collection of stumpage by the Ministry of Forests. If not, merchantable wood is usually used for firewood in parks. MAY1490.AS [Pg 160]

- Now, I touch on a very specific subject of stumpage. And one of the reasons I'm concerned about the method of appraising stumpage is that it's such a divisive thing within the forest community itself. The government foresters and the industry foresters are continually arguing about who should pay, and it gets back into stumpage, and this causes considerable problem with the perception of foresters. When they're fighting about stumpage, you can't have the, sort of, the feeling that they tend to argue and discredit each other, and that discredits the whole profession.

  There is two very specific inequities in the system that I'm concerned about right now because of the Small Business Program. MAY1490.MM [Pg 19-20]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes. Some people say that the pulp mills are not paying a fair share or they're not paying anything, other than, you know, they purchase the waste wood chips, all right, but they don't pay any stumpage; that's what we've been told throughout the province.

  MR. WELLBURN: Oh, well --

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: How do you look at that? Do you think the pulp mills should be paying some stumpage on their --

  MR. WELLBURN: Well, they do pay stumpage on their own lands and their own timber they cut from their own lands, and they pay it through the sawmills. I mean, I don't agree with that. MAY1490.MM [Pg 27]

- Point two, we recommend that the government establish a policy that encourages commercial thinning, by charging only minimum stumpage for that operation. MAY1490.MM [Pg 33]

- Do you feel that because you don't feel that the Small Business Program has been working, or could you comment?

  MR. SHAW: Okay. Yes, there are big problems on going to a -- whatchamacallit -- would call a totally free-enterprise system on the small business portion, and going to appraised stumpage on the rest of the system.

  We have seen right now where the small business operators are bidding up to $40 stumpage on sales and then ruining themselves within the course of one sale. MAY1490.MM [Pg 36]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Would your company be prepared to make those kinds of silviculture investments if you were given the secure tenures you are talking about? I mean, you know, without stumpage offset or any stumpage credits?

  MR. GRAY: Well, at the present time, the companies are doing all the basic at their own cost with no offsets or credits or whatever you might define them as.

  I think that what, again what you're looking at is if you have the assurance that you do -- MAY1490.MM [Pg 110]

- The forest owners have every interest in growing sawlogs. Seventy to 80 percent of their stumpage revenue comes from the sale of sawlogs. Their whole silviculture program is oriented towards high-quality sawlog production. They just would not be able to compete with countries like Canada or any Third World countries with these high productivities that they have unless they focused on quality. MAY1490.MM [Pg 127]

- Overcutting. Government from time to time engages in the subsidization of overcutting. In certain cases the stumpage fees are too low; in other cases the government builds the logging roads, namely, it subsidizes cutting of land, cutting of trees that would not be cut under free enterprise, so it's over-allocating resources toward cutting. MAY1490.MM [Pg 176]

- There is currently no incentive for a licensee with a volume-based tenure to practice anything beyond basic silviculture, because any gains in wood volume that may result from his practices, he is charged additional stumpage or he may not even be able to harvest himself. MAY1590.MM [Pg 11]

- -- and I was part of that committee, so I'm a little biased, but I believe that FRDA II should be a larger program than FRDA I. and if the feds won't put up the money then the province should.

  I mean, with the new stumpage, or the new levels of stumpage, the treasury board, or whatever you call it, is taking an awful lot more money in, and I think they should be putting a little more back into the industry. And I think the best way to put it back in is getting our forests in better shape. MAY1590.MM [Pg 72]

- In another area where we have a real serious problem is in the case of the Small Business Programs which represent, for a large percent of the -- of the return to the province in the form of stumpage, that perhaps their cut is only one-sixth of the coast cut, but the revenue derived from that is close to half. MAY1590.MM [Pg 77]

- But I think equally important is the hard dollar return to the people of the province. And I would like to think that the regulating body, whether it be the Ministry of Forests or an independent group, insofar as stumpage is concerned, be a sort of rental agency, where they would be charged with maximizing a return to the people of the province for the timber that was taken off that -- off that land, and in line with the needs for these other groups. MAY1590.MM [Pg 81]

- There's another factor which will contribute greatly which I think is overlooked, and that is that if the stumpage appraisal system works properly, then the forest -- the forests in the remote areas will be put on approximately equal footing with the forests in the accessible areas. The stumpage will just be -- will be less.

  If the full cost of road development, harvesting, dumping, booming and so forth, of remote stands is brought into the stumpage appraisal program properly, it will make them economically available. But above all, the time element, the time element of when one looks at what's developed in our forestry in just the past 20 years, helicopter logging. MAY1590.MM [Pg 136]

- Forest land, on the other hand, the taxation, and for privately held taxed land is also annual, but nominal. For Crown lands, the taxation is by way of stumpage. And, so, there is an incentive to keep the tree to an economic mature level, and then to log it. MAY1590.AS [Pg 56]

- THE CHAIRMAN: I guess I would like, because we've heard, in the interior particularly, a lot of reaction to the MOU, and to the stumpage problems that the interior producers are facing.

  Can you give us a status of where things stand with the MOU right now?

MR. SEITZ: Well, the MOU is an issue that obviously we are looking at on a fairly continual basis, because the comments that you have been hearing, particularly... MAY1590.AS [Pg 91]

- Question 8, has our Ministry: "...examined the differentials between the stumpage rates paid by small business sales and the major licensees? Is the difference explainable in terms of differences in management responsibilities?"

And you've asked us to discuss this. Our response is that we routinely monitor stumpage revenue trends, and we are aware of an apparent difference in the revenue received per cubic metre of wood on major tenures versus small business sales.

The issue, however, is a fairly complex one, and there no doubt are a number of factors contributing to these differences, and we have not done an indepth analysis in this area.

Question 9.a, you indicate that:

"We have been told that the government presently sets a target revenue from the forests as an initial step in setting stumpage rates."

"Have you developed long-term projections of forest revenues?"

And you asked us to discuss this.

The Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations does not generally formulate long-term projections of direct forest revenue, although that's not to say that we may not do this in the future.

...Are you satisfied, as the Ministry of Finance, that in fact all the fees, and stumpage, and rent collections from activities on the forest land are optimum?

MR. SIVERTSON: I'm not at all certain that they are optimum. But, as I indicated, it is the policy within the province that the responsibility for resource revenues has historically been located in the various resource ministries.

COMMISSIONER VICKERS: Yes. In your response you've got you routinely monitor the trends of major versus small, and yet there is no study done in depth. How do you routinely monitor, I guess, is my question here?

MR. SIVERTSON: I think we look at the differences in stumpage between the large licences and the small business sales. By routinely, I am not certain how frequently that is done. I know I have been in the Ministry of Finance now just a matter of about four and a half months, and I have looked at the issue once.

THE CHAIRMAN: I believe since the stumpage changed under the MOU, it went up very rapidly.

MR. SIVERTSON: Exactly. That's right. You would have, in 1985, for example, the direct forest revenues, which is that first number, the 758. In 1985 that was 127, so this has gone up by about a factor of six, and...

...Statistics Bureau, with its input/output tables, with estimates that direct, indirect and induced activity from the forest industry is 24 percent of GDP. Now, you're talking, I guess, in that 1.3 billion, of that which you identify in terms of direct revenue from the industry, either through stumpage or taxes, basically?

MR. SIVERTSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: How much would be going into general revenue, not earmarked that way, if we're taking 24 percent of GDP as accurate?

MR. SIVERTSON: Well, we have the 1.3 billion dollar number, which we have here, includes sales, and fuel taxes, MAY1590.AS [Pg 140-150]

-- what incentive is there to replant the land in trees and wait 80 years, being taxed every year on an increasing scale, before you obtain any revenue back from it? And would it not be better addressed at a fee, as we do with stumpage on Crown lands, a straight stumpage at the time of harvest?

MR. SIVERTSON: I'm not aware of any incentives that exist to induce people on private land to plant or replant. MAY1590.AS [Pg 158]

- Zero tolerance waste wood must be allocated to pre-destined local milling facilities in lieu of stumpage fees. Diversification utilizing this zero tolerance wood could attract investment. MAY1590.ED [Pg 44]

- MS. MCKIM-FLETCHER: Well, I think that before you harvest in an area, you have to identify the other user needs, including water, soil stability, flooding, flood control. But certainly, an extraction of timber is very logical, especially if the stumpage was to go to the central coast regional district, and to the people within the community. MAY1590.ED [Pg 49]

- ... You're dealing with trees up there which you can horse log, you can log without massive investments in machinery and road clearing.

  In effect, you can get more bang for your dollar by not having to reinvest as substantial an amount of the stumpage back into the road construction game, in order for companies to continue to go further and further into the woods to get trees. MAY1590.ED [Pg 141]

- Timber sales; stumpage and annual rent revenue are generated under the Harvesting Program from major Crown timber licensees. Most stumpage rates are determined through site-specific appraisals. The volumes harvested are determined primarily by scaling timber after it is logged.

  Most annual rents are specified as a rate per cubic metre of Allowable Annual Cut, under various forms of licences. For '89/90, estimated revenue is $461 million in stumpage and annual rents, and for 1990/91, the estimated revenue is $475 million. Together these represent 70 percent of the total Ministry revenue.

  Small Business Forest Enterprise Program; stumpage and annual rent revenues are also generated from Crown timber sales under the Small Business

Forest Enterprise Program. Unlike major licensee sales, many of these smaller volume licences are bid upon in a competitive environment, and generally attract a bonus bid per cubic metre in addition to the normal upset...

Turning to timber royalties. Timber harvested under timber licences is subject to a schedule of royalty charges rather than to site specific stumpage charges.

The Forest Act requires most timber harvested in British Columbia to be manufactured within the province. However, exemptions can be granted allowing the export of logs. A fee in lieu of manufacture, commonly known as a log export fee, is attached to each exemption. MAY1790.AS [Pg 69-70]

- THE CHAIRMAN: You have a stewardship responsibility, as you say in your mandate, for all those things. You have a financial responsibility for collecting a variety of things that you have within your direct mandate. Are you satisfied that, for example, stumpage is applied in its optimum fashion throughout the province? Are you satisfied that the other fees that you charge, including fees for range, are optimum? Are the owners of the resource of British Columbia getting fair return, is the question?

MR. HALKETT: You're asking me a question of judgment.

Let me address the stumpage issue. The stumpage issue is extremely complex. There is no simple yes or no answer to that question. I appreciate that there is a strong desire in the public's mind to make it a very simple issue. They would love to argue, as I have seen in some reports, they would love ...

The point is that there are two ways of looking at the value issue. One is in comparison to other things, or other values, and the other is in absolute terms. On the comparative issue, you cannot compare, you cannot compare gross revenue from stumpage and gross revenue from the Small Business Program, because under the Small Business Program we have the obligation for the roads, we have the obligation for the silviculture. Okay?

So, you have to do an apples to apples comparison between stumpage and small business. Something that is not widely known. In other words, you can't compare two different things and say, well, they're the same. They're quite different analytically.

Now, let me turn to the second way of valuing, which is the absolute. There is no black and white answer to whether or not we are getting adequate return for the stumpage, for the resource. It's what somebody is willing to pay for it. And what somebody is willing to pay for something varies over time, and over the species, and over the mix, and over the location. MAY1790.AS [Pg 93-94]

- COMMISSIONER SHELFORD: He would pay stumpage no matter what he did, wouldn't he? If he left them on the ground?

MR. JUHASZ: The stumpage that he pays for pulp logs is the minimum that is permitted under the Forest Act, which is 25 cents a cubic metre. And for pulp logs, that is the charge. MAY1790.AS [Pg 119]

- MR. LAING: Basically, under the present appraisal system, what would appear obvious to us is that the non-integrated companies, i.e. companies without chipping facilities or pulp mill facilities, are bearing the brunt on the stumpage payments.

  And right now, we have a situation that we have surplus of chips and the price we receive for that is extremely low and we're having trouble moving in that material, obviously. And the cost is borne by the non-integrated companies, such as ourselves, lumber producers. We bear the full cost of producing those chips through our stumpage system.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes.

  MR. LAING: And we'd obviously like to see more of that being addressed or being picked up by the larger consolidated groups, such as pulping companies. MAY1790.MM [Pg 12]

- Two like eastern woodlot associations lobbied the government on a number of issues, stumpage issues, income tax issues, which is a federal concern, as well as some tax incentives in the province.

  And in fact, a tax incentive has been put together under the assessment authority. But with the best intent of the program, the area assessors are not really following through, to our... MAY1790.MM [Pg 45]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Mm-hm. What is the structuring of the stumpage payments on a deciduous tree farm licence in comparison? Is it the same approach that the coniferous tree farm licence structure is based on?

  MR. STENERSON: At this point in time, no. It's set at a fixed rate by region, if I'm not correct -- or if I'm... MAY1790.MM [Pg 63]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: What percentage, do you feel, would be a good starting place as far as dollars go in the stumpage rate right now, to go to research? On the B.C. situation.

  PROFESSOR LAVENDER: Well, the rate that has been used for the State of Oregon which is -- it is, by no means, the only funding source that Oregon State University has.

  But the rate that has been used and... MAY1790.MM [Pg 83]

- MR. BURCH: I mean there are many forms of incentive around the world. Alberta has a marvellous incentive system. They just boldly state that any intensive forestry project that you do that increases increment and allowable cut will be given to you free of stumpage. That's in all of their documents today. They're what we call FMA or TFL documents and we signed one over there. MAY1790.MM [Pg 95]

- Because I don't believe that a lot of the small business sales that are sold today really derive any public benefit rather than direct stumpage.

  The local community might as well get that extra stumpage and use it for local purposes and in the meantime, the community people, including the local aldermen and elected representatives would learn a lot more about our forest process. MAY0390.ED [Pg 31]

- I guess that leads me to probably a very controversial suggestion here. What I would like to see is some kind of a fund established to deal with that opportunity cost, and that would be funded through a portion of stumpage payments; something which would actually either go to enhancing the resources that are impacted by forest harvesting activities even though it may be on a temporary basis or collecting information about the other resources in the forest.

  I'd like to see, as I said earlier, allocate part of the timber stumpage to an environmental fund. I'd like to see the small business program and the woodlot -- I know the woodlot program has been evaluated, but I'd like to see a detailed evaluation of the small business program, and I think it's important that it be done by an...MAY0390.ED [Pg 44-45]

- THE CHAIRMAN: I think I've got a couple more here. Yes. Most of B.C. is covered by non-competitive tenures. How do we really establish a fair price for stumpage, when there's really no real competition, except for some of the value added sales and small business sales, which is a very small percentage of the total?

  MR. MANSELL: At the moment, I don't think we have a fair stumpage system. It's driven by a lump sum target revenue. And very few of our stands are actually priced at an actual value.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. I realize, we've heard this quite often, and what I'm asking is, what is a fair price? You don't agree with the present system, but what is a fair price? You have holdings in many areas, what would be the stumpage in some of your other holdings, say in other countries? What would you pay for your raw wood? Do you know?

  MR. MANSELL: I don't know what they pay in the States. I think in Alberta, it's a fixed rate.

... but no one is telling them what the real price should be. And I can't believe you could live with a real competitive price off small business sales.

MR. MANSELL: No, I think the reason why the small business sales go for a very high stumpage is partially competition; it's partially, it's a small proportion of the wood supply to the mills. If we had to pay that price right across the board, we couldn't do it and survive.

And the other thing is, we've got to be careful we don't compare the small business stumpage with the secure tenure stumpage, because there's different responsibilities on both sides. The small business program is not -- they don't have any silvicultural responsibilities, most of the road development is done, all the planning is done.

MR. MANSELL: I still feel, even under a secure tenure, that the Crown owns the land, and that the stumpage system should recognize all costs incurred in managing that land.

MR. MANSELL: I think there are methods for appraising timber values, and I think we had a system of appraising timber values, prior to the comparative value stumpage system. It needs updating, and it needs to allow for all the costs incurred, and the value of the product that's going to be sold at the end. There's a differential in there, and an allowance for profit, and the remainder is stumpage. MAY0490.ED [Pg 111-113]

- MR. RUSSELL: I don't believe the timber industry can continue to pay for all of the extras, in addition to the stumpage which it's currently bearing, John. I believe the stumpage is collected for the people of British Columbia, and that's where the cost of these inventories should be borne from.

Being that there is more private land in the United States, and there's a combination of State and national, and of course, private land; what kind of an effect does that have?

MR. RUSSELL: The stumpages in the U.S., are calculated on State lands, as I understand it, so the private lands do not have a stumpage per se. They're owned by the, the timbers are owned by the land owner. I believe a lot of the timber from the Pacific Northwest comes from, what they call State Forests, and the ones I've seen, John, are well accessed now. In a lot of cases, paved roads.

And thus, the, partially anyways, the difference in stumpage rates, I wonder if it isn't, if you own a lot of your own timber, and you only need a small incremental amount in order to fulfil your manufacturing needs, if you're not prepared to pay, under severe competition, if you're not prepared to pay a lot... MAY0490.ED [Pg 121-128]

- Do you have any suggestions as to any mechanism that could provide a more equitable or constant source of funding for long-term research?

MR. KAHL: Well, if you're getting money from the forest, if you're getting tax money from the forestry, you're getting stumpage fees from the forestry, it would seem to me that part of that money should be allocated for research.

And the same with replanting these trees, if you want the companies -- you know you're letting the companies, the onus on the companies to do the replanting, they're not ...

I don't really believe that you have to provide some solid incentive, as I said. If you reduced the stumpage fee and said, okay, if you plant so many trees, I'm told that you have to plant three times more trees than you cut down, and we're only planting about 20 percent, we're allowing mother nature to replant the other 80 percent, and it takes time to... MAY0890.AS [Pg 35]

- MR. LEBLANC: I would suggest the government look after this, and derive its funds for this purpose from stumpage. Right now we have companies, like Weyerhaueser, and MacMillan Bloedel, that are advertising, if you wish, the quality of the forests. I've seen some very good ads on television. I know that's very expensive, an expensive route to take. MAY0890.AS [Pg 47]

- The Government of British Columbia is supposed to direct and control regional economic development and stability through awarding the privilege to buy timber. B.C. does not have a competitive open market system, and has undoubtedly lost considerable revenue over the years with the stumpage system used. MAY0890.AS [Pg 57]

- Calculating from a study by a UBC forest economist, B.C. may be losing 4.25 billion dollars per year by not collecting comparable stumpage rates to the States of Oregon and Washington. The present appraisal system must be changed by developing an open bidding system for mature timber, with sales awarded to the highest bidders. MAY0890.AS [Pg 59]

- If alternate forest management and harvesting practices are to be forced on the forest industry due to public pressure, maybe the stumpage rates could be adjusted to offset the added cost of the ultimate harvesting practice.

  Agreements on these matters should be reached between objective professionals in the Forest Service, holding a clear mandate, and representatives from the forest companies. Emotional reactions from self-interest groups, although legitimate, should be put into perspective, ... MAY0890.AS [Pg 148]

- Well, I'm sorry, but he doesn't own the lake. He probably does not even own the land where his camp is.

  If he wants to preserve his view, well, I suggest that he may want to pay the stumpage fee that the company would have to pay on the forest to maintain his view. MAY0890.AS [Pg 153]

- Logging must be carried out with extreme care in watersheds, so as to protect the quality and quantity of water resource. Perhaps funds in the form of a bond should be allocated from stumpage to serve as insurance for maintenance of water quality and quantity. MAY0890.AS [Pg 158]

- 10. The B.C. Government must be compelled to return the revenues generated by increased stumpage rate to the enhancement, preservation and protection of the forest resources, which include heritage resources, wildlife, soil and water.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Wilfred. Bob Kennedy?

  MR. JACOBS: There is also an addendum to this presentation. I would like to pass it on to Mr. Wayne Choquette. MAY0890.AS [Pg 185]

- And, so, in particular with regard to heritage, heritage is subsidizing the forest industry, and it's still subsidizing it. And now they've got the stumpage rate increased, and it's just going into general revenue, and it's still not going back into where it's supposed to be going. And that has to change. MAY0890.AS [Pg 189]

- And I'm just suggesting that perhaps the watershed fund could be accumulated from the stumpage collection processes and directed towards maintenance of the watershed. MAY0990.AS [Pg 19]

- How can we provide this continuity of funding in order to carry off these long-term research projects?

  MS. MacNEILL: Well, I was hoping through the stumpage rates and things like that, personally.

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: But stumpage as you know is preyed upon for all kinds of legitimate and useful purposes and ends for supports of not only other programs in forestry but for schools, hospitals, roads and so on. It becomes part of general revenue, in other words.

  MS. MacNEILL: Yes, it does, and perhaps a...

  COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Do you see any possibility of designating part of, or a certain percentage of stumpage as inviolate and just dedicated to research and nothing else?

  MS. MacNEILL: That wouldn't be a problem for me. I always hesitate to speak for the whole group when that specific question hasn't been put to them, but I wouldn't have a problem with that. MAY0990.AS [Pg 69-70]

- ... Rather, the onus should be on the company to rehabilitate a site to a standard prescribed by the Ministry of Forests, and be penalized for failing to do so.

  The expense incurred would be considered a cost of doing business, and would be viewed as a form of stumpage. That, I understand, is very much how it happens at present, and it seems to be a fair enough system. MAY0990.AS [Pg 121]

- And then when there comes a time when we have withdrawals, there's a value assessed to it, and this might sound a little square, but I think that, as the forest industry goes on in time, we're inheriting, you've seen the stumpage system change in October 1, '87, where prior to that we had Section 88, and to regenerate forests, and build roads, it was -- we had that sort of come off the stumpage, it was a credit to stumpage. Whereas now we're taking that on full, for a full value, and we don't have any say over what the land base is. Someone else owns that. MAY0990.AS [Pg 134-135]

- And economics are very important in terms of assessing the impact on allowable cut levels, harvesting and transportation costs, road construction and road maintenance schedules, and also stumpage appraisal systems and stumpage revenues. MAY0990.ED [Pg 7]

- That the public is entitled to objective information, regarding the trade-off involved in these resource allocation decisions. These things, strategies, mean likely higher operating costs, which reduces stumpage revenues, and the public needs to have that information. MAY0990.ED [Pg 9]
  MAY0990.ED [Pg 9]

- The appraisal method that is used by the Ministry of Forests in the province, to determine the stumpage that is payable, is based on a broad sampling of commercial timber harvesting operating costs, that are experienced by licensees on the coast. And this process does not distinguish between the costs of these operators, and those managing the forests with different methods for other purposes.

  The appraisal system needs... MAY0990.ED [Pg 55-61]

MR. MORSE: There's a lot of similarities. There are some significant differences. Greater Victoria does not have Crown land, it's private land, and consequently they're not into an appraisal process, a stumpage process, and so forth, we are.

MR. MORSE: Well, our position is there are concessions made, and to steer away from the stumpage concept, but it certainly gets to that in the long run. But to deal with the appraisal process, our suggestion is that, there are concessions made for other aspects of the forest industry, for example, booming cost to bring logs from the Charlottes. Costs for remote mill camps, things...

COMMISSIONER PEEL: Now, you pay stumpage to the Crown?

MR. MORSE: That's correct, on the Crown land, on the lease lands, that's correct.

COMMISSIONER PEEL: On the lease lands, the Crown timbers you take off. What is your net return, after paying stumpage, and harvesting costs?

MR. MORSE: It varies from year to year, of course. Because it's a matter of whether we are able to get the volume out, that we had anticipated on our budget. Sometimes we're impeded by late snow conditions, we had that problem this year. MAY0990.ED [Pg 55-66]

- Financing is a major part of our association, or the companies that associate. We assess market risks, and finance loggers, who generally have their capital tied up in equipment. Banks are somewhat hesitant to finance these small loggers and their inventory, and it falls to our businesses.

We pay stumpage on behalf of the loggers, and expedite payment of S and R payments. We generally insure logs, we look after quality control, and part of our job lately, has to assess standing timber values, and provide assistance on bidding for the small business loggers, because it is such a competitive... MAY0990.ED [Pg 71-73]

... Over the past years the small business cut has been around 7 percent of the annual allowable cut if the province.

The program grew slowly, but was enthusiastically received by the independent loggers, and even by contract loggers. Bidding has been very competitive, and is returning twice the stumpage above the appraised, the appraised stumpage.

- I mean if you're paying two hundred, then you got to truck it, you got to pay the stumpage. A couple of years ago when the stumpage changed, I was paying the same stumpage as green. I was paying 20 bucks a meter for the tops, I was only paying five dollars and thirty cents a meter for the butts and shake blocks.

But now that's changed. It took a little while to catch on, so the stumpage is a bit cheaper for the dead stuff than it is for the green areas; you need that break, kind of thing. MAY0990.ED [Pg 114]

- I would note that the industry is the major contributor, or a major contributor to that lifestyle. About half the economic activity in the province of course, is related to the industry.

That's three billion dollars in taxes, stumpage, royalty and two various levels of government. Over ten billion in total economic activity. 86,000 plus direct jobs, and those are good jobs, those aren't just kind of minimum wage jobs, but something we can be proud of. That allow a good standard of living. MAY0990.ED [Pg 133]

- We must compete with competitors, like the Pacific Northwest producers who pay a third less for their labour and raw materials per cubic meter. After our customer pays for the product, we subtract the cost of growing and harvesting and conversion, and the remainder is available for stumpage, and hopefully some profit is left for the company.

If we cannot compete, it means lower stumpage revenues for the province. Only an efficient industry with a flexible operating environment, and a secure fibre supply, will yield British Columbians a fair return for their working forests.

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If we cannot compete, it means lower stumpage revenues for the province. Only an efficient industry with a flexible operating environment, and a secure fibre supply, will yield British Columbians a fair return for their working forests.

If this regulatory trend continues, it will discourage further investment, which will seriously affect provincial revenues and services.

Fletcher Challenge supports...

6. A new regulation that controls the nature of the future crop, protects industry from arbitrary timber supply reduction, and creates a stumpage system tied to economic conditions, and produces quick action to deal with non-compliance on industry's part.

A portion of stumpage revenue should be directed to communities rather than simply being absorbed in general funds. That way, the public can link the industry with tangible benefits. A portion could also be allocated for intensive forestry, providing that it can be justified economically. MAY0990.ED [Pg 172-174]

- The government manages the forest there. And then puts up timber sales, and sells the timber. The person that logs it, his only obligation is paying the stumpage and harvesting the timber any way he sees fit, and then the government basically does all the reforestation, and tends the crops for the next go.

Well, first of all, the revenue that the forest produces, it has to pay for the cost of administering it, and carrying out all the functions of growing that crop. It also has to pay for the management of that crop into the future. And, when you have a stumpage system that basically goes into a general fund, and no monies are allocated to forest management, that's a dis-incentive, really.

And it doesn't get done, and I think the forests suffer for that, and I think that's the kind of thing you're talking about, and I... MAY0990.ED [Pg 181]

• One thing that we did address to the Minister of Forests at the Sitika hearing recently was ask him to consider introducing legislation to protect the money collected in the way of stumpage charges, so that all people involved, urban and rural people, would have a green view of B.C. for all time because silviculture, when needed, as needed, would be secure. MAY0890.MM [Pg 30]

• For communities such as Port McNeill, which do not have an industrial tax base and which supply the residential and recreational services for the resource industries, it would be fair to allocate some of the stumpage and royalties collected in their area to the community.

It is easy to assess the disparity between communities by utilizing the assessment per capita basis. The population of the community is divided into the total assessment of the community and thus the income per mill of taxation by class of assessment can be easily calculated. This information could then be used as a basis for distribution of funds collected from stumpage and royalties.

THE CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Carmen? MAY0890.MM [Pg 125]

• Therefore we are Canadian multi-national, which is a source of pride to me.

In 1989, payments to provincial and federal governments for corporate income tax, sales tax, stumpage, royalty and rental fees amounted to $170 million.

Income taxes paid by M.B. and her contractors' employees are estimated to be an additional $168 million. Net earnings after tax to the corporation amounted to $113 million or 5.6 percent of sales. This is well short of the $341... MAY0890.MM [Pg 133]

• The second one is to provide more incentives for doing a good job. And my key point on that regard is that we should revise our stumpage system. The present system does not provide any incentive for doing a good job. It just provides incentive for doing an average job. MAY0990.MM [Pg 40]

• Dave Healy's recommendation to have another long-term management form on the working forest portion of licences. That would be an incentive.

Incentive is assurance that there will be some recognition of the money provided for intensive forest management, we will get part of it. And with the present system, stumpage system, there is no incentive to do extra because in future you don't get any of that extra volume or value out of it. So if it -- we devise a system, those would be the incentives. MAY0990.MM [Pg 41]

• Cutting permit cruises are not accurate enough for appraisal purposes. Possibly interim stumpage rates should be set, and the interim stumpage rates should be adjusted as the timber is logged. MAY0990.MM [Pg 44]

- Utilization is generally good because the demand for pulp has been good, because of the policy of paying stumpage on logging residue, and because of the average stumpage for all species instead of one stumpage for each species. MAY0990.MM [Pg 45]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Another interesting thing you said -- I'm not sure that I misunderstood you, but it is not what I understand is happening -- is that you said there is one stumpage rate for all species?

  MR. MULOCK: Yes, when the appraisal is done, you end up with a stumpage rate, an average stumpage rate for all species on the coast.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes, but they do a separate appraisal, don't they, for major species, don't they?

  MR. MULOCK: No, they do a separate appraisal, but when you end up, you have one -- MAY0990.MM [Pg 48]

- ... that the big companies are able to supply their company employees with the level of health care benefits and other packages that will sustain those employees and those families for some time to come. And because the small business is a competitive thing, and a lot of times the stumpage is bid up to bare bones, that there isn't the capability of the small business licensee to support and maintain employees such as the larger organizations can do. So that is also said to be a potential problem in the Small Business Program. MAY0990.MM [Pg 128]

- ... under the SBFEP is sold through a competitive process promoting industry efficiency and permitting the province to get an appropriate value for its timber. As an example, the total revenue under the program in the 88/89 fiscal year was $134 million, of which $59 million was bonus, which is stumpage bid in addition to the normal upset price. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 27]

- Where there is competition, the reserve price becomes the starting point for competition. Where there is no competition, such as for most part of our timber in this province, that reserve price becomes the price which we call the normal upset stumpage. And a part, a relatively small part of the timber uses this upset as a start for competition --

  COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: Why is it called upset? How did that word get in there?

  MR. JUHASZ: It's one of many possible exceptions as the minimum price acceptable to the seller. And... JUNE0190.MM [Pg 28]

- ... And in particular, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to consider: (1) whether such prices represent or reflect the true market value of species for export or domestic use; (2) the suitability of such prices for determining the relative values of different species for the purpose of calculating stumpage payable under the Forest Act."

The Ministry is looking forward with interest to the completion of the Committee's work on this subject. MAY3190.MM [Pg 199]

- Does that not indicate to you that there is a distortion in the system, Mr. Lewis?

DR. LEWIS: There are a variety of reasons why the small business sales would have higher stumpage prices. I think Julius has mentioned in his earlier answers that there are a lot of activities the Ministry has to undertake in conjunction with those sales that we don't have to undertake with major licensees.

For example, we provide the access, we do the silviculture after the sales, and we incur higher costs in order to sell the wood.

I think the information that was provided this morning as a supplementary answer in question 6(a) indicated that the average stumpage price on the small business sales was something like eight to $9 higher than it was for the major licences. That was in the information that Mr. Halkett tabled this morning.

I would suggest to you that something at least in the five to $6 range of that would be

But I think you have to be very careful in drawing the conclusion from that that there is room to increase the stumpage prices on the other wood by extraordinary amounts. I think you have to be very cautious in drawing that conclusion from that evidence, John.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Have there been, to your knowledge, have there been many bankruptcies in the small business community due to the high stumpage rate they pay compared to the majors?

MR. JUHASZ: I'm not aware of many. It is my understanding that the practice of that part of the Small Business Forest Enterprise Program that deals with logs, the Category 1 part of the Small Business Enterprise Program, typically the buyer, the... MAY3190.MM [Pg 201-202]

- COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: Just a comment. I was shown some figures by someone in the forest industry showing that if you net out those additional management costs that you were mentioning, that the difference between the SBFEP and other stumpage rates is less than $2, that they're actually quite close, and there might be a difference of less than 10 percent. So it's not very large.

MR. HALKETT: I think before we could comment, we would have to look at the evidence. It's very difficult to do... MAY3190.MM [Pg 204]

- With respect, if I could, to pick up the comparison which has become popular in some quarters between Canada and the U.S. with respect to stumpage, we are working on a response to that, but it will take awhile. The basis of our thoughts at the moment are that there are two entirely different accounting systems being used.

  In our accounting system, for example, we would take the revenue, take all the costs of silviculture, all... MAY3190.MM [Pg 205]

2. Zone/Zoning comments in second set of transcripts

The second set of transcripts were searched for zone and zoning, and 145 occurrences were found.

- Do you feel that we should go almost to a zoning-type format or still with multiple use, but just a lot more planning as to the different types of areas?

  MR. ROGERS: I think that we need an overall comprehensive zone. There are some negative aspects there, though, that you can get into the zoning business, as you know, in the municipalities and the cities where zoning does not become flexible when it should become flexible.

  COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Yes. It seems to go to zoning. Like, it comes to my mind anyway how hard it would be to regulate the multiple users that are bordering a zone, you know, like there's got to be a little give and take on each side.

  MR. ROGERS: Sure. MAY1690.MM [Pg 16]

- Herb Hammond again talks about zones, you know, like you identify your watersheds; you don't log there. You identify your prime habitat, your prime tourist, and then you get out to the fifth zone, you know, the -- and that's where maybe you can look at doing some logging, selective cut. MAY0190.ED [Pg 16]

- Third, zone for best use after a full socio-economic analysis of both the values and the costs associated with the zoning. And four, the process would provide the information and a process by which land use decisions can be made on an organized, rational fashion. MAY790.ED [Pg 89]

- For example, in a production forest zone our present approach would likely be deemed reasonable, where I believe we could use more stringent financial criteria in some cases to set product objectives and rotations that will maximize net present value. However, in water management zones or winter habitat management zones, specific technical rotations should be designed. MAY1090.AS [Pg 37]

- Likewise in Alberta, I think one of the problems that appears, again from an administrator's point of view, is that when you begin to zone areas, as you do in the eastern slopes and the Alberta land use plans, that you need to parallel that planning process with mechanisms that haven't yet been established in the resource field. It parallels those that we have in municipal areas for appropriate notice, hearings, appeal mechanisms, and... MAY1490.AS [Pg 136]

- You asked the question, Mr. Chairman, about land use zoning. And yes, we do zone. There's a standard zoning system that B.C. Parks uses that's very similar to one used in the National Parks, and Ontario, to name just two, which zones the land in the parks for different recreational uses. From wilderness, all the way through to more intensive recreational use.
And it's, and the zoning is often the most controversial side of the argument that takes place on master plans. And peculiarly enough, after it's been argued over, and decided on, is perhaps the least used portion of the plan when we're actually putting it in place, and discussing it with the particular
MAY1490.AS [Pg 178]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: What do you think of the -- you are both professional foresters. I'm not trying to put you on the spot, but do you essentially agree with the registered professional foresters' recommendation on a land use strategy, comprehensive land use strategy, which essentially says let's zone the province and let's establish predominant use in each zone. And some zones -- in one zone it may be trees, in others it may be wildlife, in others it may be recreation, but let's recognize that predominant use in certain areas. Would you go along with that?
MR.FISHER: I would think partly. I think that certain areas would have, let's say, primary use. MAY1490.MM [Pg 35]

- Would parks fall into that zoning, and if so, wilderness areas, would you some degree of harvesting in all of those zonings, or would you have some zones that were non-harvesting of timber?
MS. LEITCH: Well, that's the one that I've labelled one zone where commercial harvesting basically wouldn't, wouldn't occur, and that would cover parks and ecological reserves and certain other classifications possibly.
MAY1590.MM [Pg 184]

- In addition, the Ministry uses various classification systems to assess non-financial resource values in a standardized manner. For example: timber growth and yield projections, by forest inventory zone, tree species and productivity site class; reforestation methods and tree species, based on biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification; and wildlife habitat productivity, based on biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification; rangeland forage productivity, based on forest cover type and productivity site class. MAY1790.AS [Pg 63]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: In your area for multiple use or integrated use, do you feel that a planning method from the grassroots up or site specific or area specific type is the way to go on that particular zone?
MR. CLINTON: Yes. MAY0390.ED [Pg 33]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Getting back to your zoning, how do you, how do you feel we can regulate zoning, like for recreational use, how can we control it, or how -- human nature makes people want to go into areas that aren't within that zone, so to speak; could you just give me a little feeling as to how you feel that those should be?

MR. PAISH: Yes, I am, at a personal level, I am a real champion of what I would call, non-governmental management, not privatization, but much more responsibility being given to... MAY0490.ED [Pg 17]

- ...will require considerable resources to accomplish, and would include an inventory of all natural resources, establishing management requirements and objectives for use of the resources based on inventories, social values, economic trends, land capability and environmental impact, developing a zoning system for the province which would rank uses within each zone, and developing management plans in accordance with the zoning system.

The ABCPF is of the opinion that compatibility is enhanced where resources other than timber production are readily identified, and long-term plans are in place for these resources.
MAY890.ED [Pg 63]

- One of the things that I want to touch on has developed from the tourism mapping and inventory system, is what we call the tourism zonation system. We recognize that the tourism resource breaks down into four major zones; front, mid and back country zones, and the urban zone. Now, this is important, because the different zones have different types of product. They require different kinds of management, and they have different kinds of opportunities of integrating with other industries, particularly the forest industry.

Now, as it relates to, say, forestry, land management treatment in this zone will often relate to landscape logging on key sites, sequencing of cuts, or, in many cases, there will be no need for forestry alteration. This is not requiring any kind of preservation or protection except on maybe very key site specific sites. MAY890.ED [Pg 88-89]

- ...went out to each of the communities, to the areas, called all the people who find themselves affected, and said "All right, we're going to sit down and we're going to determine what the land within our purview is going to be used for. We're going to zone it".

MR. DURHAME: I'm not sure. I'm just scared of -- you know, if you gave them whatever you gave them, it wouldn't end there.

If you gave them the Valhalla proposal, I'm quite sure that it won't end -- the land use debate won't end. MAY0890.MM [Pg 47]

- The zoning system would have to be based upon natural resource inventories, social values, economic trends, land capability and potential environmental impact. Within each zone, uses could be given priority and integrated management plans could be developed. MAY0890.MM [Pg 53]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes, talking about reserves, do you think we should have a forest resource, we should zone, subdivide our land mass in British Columbia and decide on just where exactly foresters and companies are going to be allowed to practice forestry and get away from all these hassles and carfuffles?

  MR. McGOURLICK: Well, I think in a way we supposedly have done that already in our provincial...MAY0990.MM [Pg 75]

- MR. ROGERS: I think that we need an overall comprehensive zone. There are some negative aspects there, though, that you can get into the zoning business, as you know, in the municipalities and the cities where zoning does not become flexible when it should become flexible.

  The reason that I think the comment in there is to be -- the land to be put to its best use, I stayed away from the appraisal terminology of highest and best use, which connotates the most profitable use. In other words, areas throughout the province may not be used most profitably as being set aside as wilderness. We know that. But those are the opportunities that we have. So, to a best use, not a most profitable.

  COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Yes. It seems to go to zoning. Like, it comes to my mind anyway how hard it would be to regulate the multiple users that are bordering a zone, you know, like there's got to be a little give and take on each side.

  MR. ROGERS: Sure. MAY1690.MM [Pg 16]

- I think it's probably safe to say that four-wheelers believe strongly in multiple use, and would be somewhat reluctant to accept the kind of imposition of zoning as is used -- increasing not used, as a matter of fact, in municipalities.

  The more sophisticated and, I think, environmentally sound approaches to planning using guideline planning would probably suit our interests and many others better. That's at the macro level. MAY1690.MM [Pg 67]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: You also mentioned the land use, or the -- let me just read my note here -- land use strategy you talked about.

  Did you have some kind of a zoning, provincial zoning concept in mind? Something similar to the Agricultural Land Reserve, or what?

  MS. POWELL: I can't answer that question, because I just don't have the knowledge. I just know that there has to be some form, some guideline on land use for the province, and we, as citizens... MAY0290.MM [Pg 17]

- Our task, as I see it, is to preserve healthy, vigorous forests. This is required both on public and private lands. To accomplish this, I support a form of zoning along the lines of municipal planning and zoning, on both public and private lands. MAY0290.MM [Pg 43]

- ...to a new Ministry, I call it "ministry of the lands", able to draw upon many disciplines and pull them together: climatology, hydrology, forest engineering, silviculture, civil engineering, landscape architecture, tourism.

  Factor all these in, in a fairly neutral way, they would maintain an inventory of forest resources, establish the zoning, plan access roads, trails, what have you.

  Most importantly, of course, we need to understand the big picture. MAY0290.MM [Pg 44]

- How to manage it? I feel the long-term management should be vested in the public through a public hearing process to deal with the forest zoning, road and trail plans, visual values, and the like. We're essentially dealing with a monopoly right to a public resource, and the public hearing process has been reasonably well proven in these circumstances for electrical utilities, gas utilities, and the like, who also have monopoly rights. MAY0290.MM [Pg 45]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Do you think that a zoning concept of land use strategy is necessary?

  MR. MARRA: Well, yes, I believe in the provincial land use strategy, and I think it's necessary. MAY0290.MM [Pg 68]

- In addition, we recommend a moratorium on withdrawals from the timber land base until such time as more accurate inventories are available. At that time, commitments of land base to particular use can be made collectively. Long-term planning goals and zoning can then be established.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Stephen. Roger Freeman, please. MAY1090.AS [Pg 61]

- So perhaps those kind of concerns could be addressed through land use zoning, and again, that whole subject has yet to be discussed fully, and I think that when we have representatives from industry talking about land use zoning, we have people who call themselves environmentalists talking about land use zoning, and managerial staff from the various ministries talking about land use zoning, that we all have to first of all agree upon what it is we're talking about, because I think there might be some discrepancies there. And so at the risk of using another jingoistic phrase here, I think we should define what we're talking about.

So process is really an important part of that. Before we can come up with a land use zoning plan or system that will work we've got to be fair about how we involve everybody, and the fact of the matter is that in the past representatives from industry, representatives from the ministries are paid to be there, and then us folks, the citizens, the general public, go... MAY1090.AS [Pg 74]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Jim, can you summarize?

  MR. CAMPBELL: Yes. Land use zoning, that's it. That's what we've got to talk about, and I think the Commission has a lot of work ahead of it, and I don't envy your job. Thanks a lot for your time. MAY1090.AS [Pg 76]

- And I don't think it's entirely with satisfaction that we always view the success that local planning and zoning places on developing communities of high quality.

  Certainly it improves the situation, but there's also down sides to the kinds of flexibility that is needed at times to respond to a changing environment, socially and economically. MAY1490.AS [Pg 137]

- THE CHAIRPERSON: Yes. It was suggested to us that a general plan from the ministry with fine-tuned zoning in the --

  MR. WELLBURN: Yeah, sure.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: -- local areas --

  MR. WELLBURN: That's right.

  THE CHAIRPERSON: -- was the kind of --

  MR. WELLBURN: And then try to set some priorities so that the local areas are the -- where the real problems are. MAY1490.MM [Pg 29]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: I just, I guess it's hard to look at an area, and I have zoning it, like, to have one value, like, when there's been so much discussion throughout this Commission hearing on multiple-use type planning and more uses on the piece of ground than just one.

  MS. OSBORNE: Many people would argue that wilderness is multiple use. We have wildlife, we have watershed, MAY1490.MM [Pg 49]

- A provincial land use strategy is essential to provide the future forest for industrial and community stability, as well as for recreational and wilderness opportunities and for the preservation of unique or extraordinary areas.

  The objective of such a strategy must include definition or zoning of the working forest. And we define the working forest as that forest land allocated for the primary purpose of continuous timber production with the integration of other compatible resource uses. MAY1490.MM [Pg 102]

- Weldwood feels strongly that it is the responsibility of the provincial government to provide access to Crown land under tenure. This Crown land is part of the working forest, and as such must be available for harvest.

  The legislative authority to undertake a multi-resource forest land zoning must lie with a single Forest Resources Ministry, with a mandate to manage all resources and uses appurtenant to forest lands. Such a ministry would encompass some of the responsibilities presently shared by the Ministries of Forests, Environment, Crown Lands, Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources, Agriculture and Fisheries.

  You talk about defining the working forest. I think I know what you mean, but maybe you could just clarify for me; what do you call the working forest?

  MR. GRAY: Well, John, we define that as the -- in a zoning concept, that area that would be set aside or designated primarily for, as a primary objective, to produce fibre. And it could be managed for other compatible uses as well. There are areas that are best suited not for the primary purpose of fibre production, and those would be set... MAY1490.MM [Pg 103-104]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes. Are you essentially agreeing with people who are advocating what they call a comprehensive land use plan or zoning land -- zoning plan, I guess?

  MR. PARTINGTON: Yes. Yes.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Yes.

  MR. PARTINGTON: Based on a biological criteria, rather than an industrial.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: How big a role do you think that two-thirds of our provincial land mass that is not classified as commercial forest, so-called non-commercial -- some of the areas that you mentioned like, you know, mountains, alpines, sub-alpine and lakes and swamps and so on. Where do you think that 66 percent or two-thirds would figure in the zoning plan? Would that possibly give some working room for the other demands that we are hearing about --

  MR. PARTINGTON: Well --

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: -- such as recreation and alpine use and --

  MR. PARTINGTON: Oh, I see. Yes.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: -- so on, and so forth?

  MR. PARTINGTON: Yes. Well, automatically the non-commercial area

  COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Okay. Could you maybe elaborate a little more on your feelings of zoning as compared to the multiple use concept, just a little bit, maybe elaborate on it a little more? Like, it seems to me with zoning it would be very hard to enforce a zoning-type structure for the province.

  MR. PARTINGTON: I don't think that you'd necessarily have to implement a zoning on a blanket provincial-wide. It would depend on what was appropriate for the areas themselves. I -- yeah, I don't really know what you mean by zoning, perhaps.

COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Well just priority uses, in timber values or recreation, or --

MR. PARTINGTON: I see. Well, each site then, as is now, would -- would be debated on its various merits. And I don't see that the actual working definition shifts the -- or abandons the processes under which... MAY1590.MM [Pg 20-23]

- What do you think about -- and this is something else that's been kicked around a bit is the system of prioritizing or zoning, that if we're talking about an integrated use in the forest, there will always be conflicts. There will always be some conflicts between the users. MAY1590.MM [Pg 148]

- The second one I have labelled land use zoning. This has been covered in terms of a comprehensive land use strategy that various people have talked about. MAY1590.MM [Pg 176]

- So that's why I see the need for zoning for primary timber production as distinct from integrated use, which would include timber production.

  The third one in prerequisites is a review of the AAC calculation. And this particularly relates to this third zoning for integrated or multiple resource use. We heard -- there was a presentation yesterday about how one could log in an old-growth forest to sustain it as an old-growth forest. MAY1590.MM [Pg 177]

- THE CHAIRMAN: I'd just like to very briefly touch on your zoning concept. You talk about perhaps prioritizing for single-use purposes and then integrated values in zoning. Would parks fall into that zoning, and if so, wilderness areas, would you some degree of harvesting in all of those zonings, or would you have some zones that were non-harvesting of timber?

  MS. LEITCH: Well, that's the one that I've labelled one zone where commercial harvesting basically wouldn't, wouldn't occur, and...

  ...have to make sure that we actively manage for those areas, and that's why I think we need an in-between area as well, this -- the integrated resource area that would be somewhat like the U.S. national forest.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. It's probably a more feasible system of zoning than the black and white that other people have suggested, and it has probably some merit, too. Gentlemen, I have no further questions. Do you? Thank you very much, Jeanette. MAY1590.MM [Pg 184]

- ...tools, for example, the use of the GIS technology in the preparation of folio maps; developing techniques for "Total Chance Planning"; and actively participating in the identification and description of ecological reserves; explicitly incorporating wilderness values, and we refer to that more in question 14; and developing a land use zoning program for provincial forest plans.

The ministry's current integrated resource planning process has developed over a period of many years. The ministry recognizes the need for ongoing changes in this process in order to keep it current and responsive to regional and local needs.

Once those resource use priorities are recognized, then -- the question I'm leading up to, would you be supportive of what some people are advocating, a zoning system based on the dominant use or priority use of certain resources?

MR. PAISH: Absolutely, Mr. Commissioner. And at my personal submission in Vancouver, on Tuesday, I'll be providing copies of documents that I've helped develop where that kind of thing has worked, and is working. MAY1790.AS [Pg 15]

- And I would like to see much more of the enforcement aspect of the zoning, designated areas where certain things can take place. It's fairly straightforward, it can be done, and there are many examples of it. MAY0490.ED [Pg 18]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: What is your opinion on the integrated land resource zoning? Do you feel that, that is an option that we would --

  MR. LINDE: That is an option for the whole use of cattle or recreation. I mean, it should be no problem that I can see on the land base, what you can use it for, you know. I mean,... MAY0490.ED [Pg 34]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Could you maybe, just quickly, comment on your opinion of zoning, like where each region has -- do you feel that that's the way we should go, or should be go to multiple use of a single land base, or --

  MR. NEADS: Well, I'm not -- you mean, within a holistic logging plan, as an example?

  COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Yes. MAY0490.ED [Pg 84]

- We think the definition of a working forest would provide the stability, continuous timber production, which in itself is stability, while integrating other resource uses. So we see a zoning, which would provide the necessary incentive to increase yields through intensive forestry, and we feel that area based tenures would provide the needed incentive to practice such intensive forestry. MAY0490.ED [Pg 115]

- Are you advocating integrated use of everything on every particular area of land, or do you see some kind of zoning system within a particular area under integrated use or not. I mean, do you think everything can be harmonized on every hectare of land?

MR. HALBER: I think the way I use the term "integrated use" is somewhat different from the term "multiple use". Multiple use might seem that everything... MAY0890.AS [Pg 16]

- THE CHAIRMAN: That was going to be my next question. What's the process to do this ranking or this zoning?

  MR. KONKIN: I think it should be done by competent people in the government. That is what they are hired for. With, of course, consultation with the industry and public. But they should make the final decision. MAY0890.AS [Pg 167]

- MR. PATTERSON: Yes. Like you were referring to before, is that if somebody sat back and took an overview of the whole province, and the functions we use our land for, maybe some form of zoning, or at least partial zoning might be acceptable. I don't have all the answers, but I really would like to see some of the – somebody at the top make an overall plan as to what we're going to do with our land and our resources. MAY0890.AS [Pg 173]

- I think that this better definition of what is the production forest, just based on ecological, biophysical criteria, might in fact reduce to some extent, land use conflict. Perhaps a zoning scheme, that subdivides provincial forests into various zones. MAY0990.ED [Pg 18]

- Could you just elaborate a little bit more on terms of how you would see the, I presume you would look at these various values, and see some sort of zoning occurring at the local level, relative to multiple resource use, generally speaking, but perhaps it will be exclusive resource use in other situation. Could you elaborate a little bit on that, please?

  MS. LOCKE: I guess the basic idea behind that would be to be using perhaps existing boundaries, forest... MAY0990.ED [Pg 103]

- You, in fact, make a suggestion about resolving disputes and you drew the analog with the zoning systems. Do you think that would be quite an efficient way to dealing with local issues?

  MR. CHAMBERS: Yes, I heard you ask the previous speaker the same question or the same slant. Yes, I think it would be effective for a number of reasons. It would reduce the presence... MAY890.ED [Pg 30]

- A land use strategy would be a long-term commitment which will require considerable resources to accomplish, and would include an inventory of all natural resources, establishing management requirements and objectives for use of the resources based on inventories, social values, economic trends, land capability and environmental impact, developing a zoning system for the province which would rank uses within each zone, and developing management plans in accordance with the zoning system. MAY890.ED [Pg 63]

- The strategies should include the development of management objectives for each resource and a zoning system that would ensure each area is dedicated to its best use. The final component of this strategy would be the establishment of an impartial review process for resolving resource use conflicts in a rational manner. MAY890.ED [Pg 77]

- The way you've approached it, I think, gives heart not only to ourselves, but to everybody in the audience, that you can in fact -- we can add fish and wildlife overlays to that, we can add watershed overlays to that, and then we're starting to approach a zoning system that in fact reflects the kind of land use planning you're looking at. MAY890.ED [Pg 98]

- The concept of zoning pops up, something that I would emphasize very much. I am strongly in favour of zoning. zoning must include preservation. It must include an accommodation in the zoning system for a mix of uses. People talk about single purpose use. For example, they just talk of wilderness sometimes as single purpose use. There are many uses associated with the wilderness, not the least of which is that we haven't made an irreversible decision.

  One other concept of this zoning that has to pop up is that in some cases we will simply be zoning certain uses out. One of them might be timber harvesting. My argument is that with the land base that we have, we must know much more about its capability. We still don't know enough. With the land base that we have, let's grow trees on the best tree... MAY890.ED [Pg 133-134]

- A provincial land use zoning system which groups compatible land users would have to be developed. It would define the current requirements and would establish the future needs of all competing users. The zoning system would have to be based upon natural resource inventories, social values, economic trends, land capability and potential environmental impact. Within each zone, uses could be given priority and integrated management plans could be developed.

  To develop an overall land use strategy, co-operation of all government agencies, provincial and federal, would be imperative. The Ministry of Forests and

Lands should be responsible for co-ordinating and developing the strategy and plan, as it plays the lead role in managing the majority of all Crown lands in the province.

Conflicts will still arise, even with a sound zoning system in place. Thus the plans and strategies developed would have to remain dynamic, and include a mechanism for conflict resolution. MAY0890.MM [Pg 53-54]

- ... Should there come about a land use strategy for the province -- and in fact part of that strategy would be then a fine tuning or a local zoning of lands -- would your council be amenable to taking on other members of the public to sit on that community resource committee to then assist in doing this kind of fine tuning?

  MS. FOX: Absolutely. We wouldn't purport to take on that responsibility totally. I think that it should... MAY0890.MM [Pg 131]

- Backing up the argument that forestry resource management is in crisis in B.C. right now, there is no comprehensive land-use strategy right now in B.C. Resources are poorly inventoried, zoning and conflict management is not in place. MAY0990.MM [Pg 22]

- We must have some zoning to identify these economically dependent communities. The economic potential of all the resources must be inventoried, and zoning based on that inventory, and completely flexible with changing times.

  Communities must be protected through this zoning from over-cutting and also land alienations. Where appropriate, sustained yield management must be conducted on a community level. MAY0990.MM [Pg 23]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Well, how is that going to change? And at the same time you are advocating large area-based tenures. Well, how is that system going to change if you perpetuate the same type of thing as we now have?

  MR. YEOMANS: Well, you must have zoning to protect those communities. When I said, I said it's where appropriate, you must have, instead of a TFL sustained yield basis, a community that is sensitive or economically dependent on a particular resource, sustained yield around that community is a must.

  How do we make sure that we have accurate inventories on an ongoing basis in your view?

  MR. YEOMANS: Through zoning, and there's going to have to be a lot of money invested in initial inventory, in zoning. And through these zoning areas, area-based management must maintain this inventory.

  COMMISSIONER PURDY: And we're talking all inventories on the land base?

  MR. YEOMANS: That's right. MAY0990.MM [Pg 26-32]

- Where there is conflicting desires on the part of society over the zoning of a piece of land, and you can take a site in downtown Vancouver where some people will argue that it should be park and some people argue it should be a school and some people argue it should be high-rises and some people argue it should be duplexes, the... JUNE0190.MM [Pg 23]

3. TSA Committee(s)

3.1 TSA Committee(s) comments in first set of transcripts

The first set of transcripts were scanned for the words "TSA" or "TIMBER SUPPLY AREA" and "COMMITTEE" or "COMMITTEES" within five words of each other.

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: What I am trying to get at, is your problem with the process itself, or is your problem with the control of the process? You are probably familiar with the TIMBER SUPPLY AREA planning COMMITTEES and all those things that do go on.
  MR. ROSS: Yeah.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Development planning, the area plans, watershed plans and so on and so forth. Does that not give you enough input?
  MR. ROSS: No.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Or enough opportunities to --
  MR. ROSS: No.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: It does not.
  MR. ROSS: By the time it gets through the works it is so watered down by the bureaucracy, by existing policies that are in place ... APR1790.ED (Word) [Pg 18]

- ... resource users within the TSA area. And that is where the process can begin for information exchange, and decisions can flow from that.
  We believe adding another level of bureaucracy is not the answer. We believe that the Ministry has a great many of the mechanisms in place today to handle necessary decisions that have to be made.
  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: What kind of mechanisms do they have? In this area, that are --
  MR. GORSLINE: The TSA planning COMMITTEES. That's the area, I think, where you can bring in other interest groups and other resource users and sit down and say, for instance, this is Babine Forest Products' Five-Year Development Plan for the next five years. Then other resource users can say at that point, we have interests in the same area and are overlapping in some areas. We can then begin to delineate their interests with ours. ... APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 31]

- It's obvious the Forest Service is hamstrung by the authority granted to licensee TIMBER SUPPLY AREA steering COMMITTEES who have assumed control of priority cutting areas, based on their company's balance sheet, rather than proper husbandry of our resources.
  The other land resource users and the public have seen too many instances of the carrot versus the stick. Where major incentives and concessions are given to quota holders to entice them to perform the proper logging practices and utilization standards that are spelled out in the tree farm licenses and forest licenses, APR2390.ED (Word) [Pg 116]

- We talk about public education in the school system, and opening up the books, Mr. Chairman. These TSA steering COMMITTEES, they're comprised of the licensees and the Forest Service. Where the hell is the justice in that? All the meetings are in camera.

  I understand now there is a $50 charge for going and finding information. I'd like to have your Commission find out how much these licensees were charged for these setting up, cutting up the pie. All these meetings, all these negotiations, all these hearings they have had in camera. ... APR2490.ED (Word) [Pg 191]

- Second was to recommend ways to improve public participation in forest planning and management. I believe that it is important to recognize public input at the TIMBER SUPPLY AREA level, TSA level. This should include representatives of interest groups, including trappers, guides, rod and gun clubs.

  TSA planning COMMITTEES – and this, if you're reading along, a little bit added extra – TSA planning COMMITTEES should also encourage input from municipal governments through involvement with official community plans. And if you wish, Mr. Chairman, I can give you an example of that, that's going on right now.

  Consensus decisions should be sought from these groups. And this might be the hold-up in the whole process. However, I think it's going to come down to this, one way or the other. Consensus should be sought from these groups, and ... APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 33]

- ... that we felt there is a need for a process for meaningful public representation in forest planning, and that's obviously a tough goal to realize. Government and forest industry, we don't feel are trusted by a lot of people in the province to manage. Perhaps a role by, or an expanded role or a participatory role by regional districts would help assuage public fears. And we also think that there is room on TSA COMMITTEES for representation by other resource users, such as representatives from the ranching industry, recreational groups, and guiding and trapping organizations. APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 61]

- So they would like to see specifically more control over the determination of forest management on Crown lands adjacent to the city.

  One specific proposal they've made is for municipalities and other -- and local governments in general to be involved in the broad planning of timber management in the area, specifically, the TIMBER SUPPLY AREA steering COMMITTEES and planning COMMITTEES.

  I believe other briefs have been presented talking about other sort of community control or community planning organizations; that certainly would be another option.

Second point which I've already touched on is the question of economic diversification. We feel at present the TIMBER SUPPLY AREA steering COMMITTEES are particularly oriented toward the production of timber and fibre.

If you look at the make-up of the COMMITTEES, they involve government people and forest industry people, but no other forest users are involved in those COMMITTEES. And, as I was stating, the City of Nelson is beginning to diversify into tourism, and they feel that those uses of the forests are not adequately represented in any way on the COMMITTEES which make the decisions ... MAY0390.MM (Word) [Pg 103]

- The Ministry of the Environment is now able to put a representative on the TIMBER SUPPLY AREA steering COMMITTEES, which five years ago was not considered. We actually, in this particular TIMBER SUPPLY AREA, the watershed alliance for the whole TIMBER SUPPLY AREA has been able to get a technical representative on a technical COMMITTEE who looks specifically at watershed allowances.

  But again, it's a non-decision-making body. It's strictly a matter of supplying information. But I think we need to continue to move in that direction, as the city's thing suggested. MAY0390.MM (Word) [Pg 122]

- The third recommendations is referring to the short-term and a little closer to the heart of all what we hear nowadays. I recommended to extend the TIMBER SUPPLY AREA steering COMMITTEES to go beyond the present representations, which includes the Ministry of Forests, the licensees and the Fish and Wildlife Branch -- to make that COMMITTEE open to other resource users.

  The purpose behind that is to get down in the planning and approval system to the grassroots where people could have genuine input at the time when it counts, not the time when it's too late and people feel out of the picture.MAY290.ED (Word) [Pg 108]

- To measure performance in forestry, we will require a set of standards which will be clear, well-defined and attainable. Not all forest sites should be measured to the same standard, and allowance for site specific determination is essential. The board may choose to help define their own standards as part of a watershed or regional plan. Assessment should include all phases of activities.

  The board could possibly replace some of the functions of the TIMBER SUPPLY AREA COMMITTEES and also act as reviewers to the Management and Working Plans of tree farm licences. The current role of the task force COMMITTEES would become the duty of the board.

  I would strongly recommend the board be empowered to select a professional forester independent of industry or the Ministry of Forests who would help conduct the annual forestry assessment. MAY0790.MM (Word) [Pg 36]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: You are essentially suggesting that a TIMBER SUPPLY AREA planning COMMITTEE membership be broadened up?
  MR. GORSLINE: Yes. APR1990.ED (Word) [Pg 31]

- MR. ALEXANDER: Yeah. I think in our deliberations in the Timber Supply Area Committee in this area we found that the lack of a suitable inventory has hamstrung us pretty severely in the eight or nine years that we've been planning. And we're still struggling along trying to establish a plan that's meaningful, and without that inventory it's pretty difficult to do. APR2490.ED (Word) [Pg 15]

- So my second recommendation is that the Commission encourage the Province to initiate a referral system that all developers of Crown lands must adhere to, that is similar to the system now being used by the Forest Ministry, at least in the Lakes District TSA.
  As a secondary recommendation to this public participation, recommend that the Commission encourage the Province to add to the list of members of a TSA planning COMMITTEE those representatives of interest groups within the local TSA area, and representatives for the guides, outfitters and trappers. APR1890.ED (Word) [Pg 35]

Searches of Summaries of Submissions

Following is a list of the summaries of submissions that have the words "TSA" or "TIMBER SUPPLY AREA" and "COMMITTEE" or "COMMITTEES", within five words of each other.

ID No.AD 472
Name:Andy Szalkai R. P. F. of Quesnel
Affiliation:"involved in the forest management of five interior operations of Weldwood Canada"
Recommendations: Expand representation on the TSA steering COMMITTEES

GB newest [Pg 44]
-- recommendations for public participation: formation of TSA and TFL management COMMITTEES consisting of appointees from local governments

S 1230-49 [Pg 2]
recommendations: formation of local TSA and TFL management COMMITTEES consisting of appointees from local governments

S 932-1116 [Pg 17]
- TSA planning COMMITTEES should include representatives of interested groups within the local TSA and representative for the Guides and Trappers

SW 4 [Pg 5]
Unique Ideas:- appoint local government representatives to Timber Supply Area Steering Committees and analysis sub-COMMITTEES to implement the process of increased community control over regional timber management and establishment of annual allowable cuts

ID No.: AD 1030 Name: T.D. Quirk
Recommendations - planning COMMITTEE for each TSA and TFL that includes members representing all forest users;

3.2 TSA Committee(s) comments in second set of transcripts

The second set of transcripts were searched for "tsa" and "timber supply area" "committee/s", and 14 occurrences were found. Once overlapping and non-relevant comments were deleted, the following six comments remain. The section on public involvement (coming soon) may be of more use (at least it's longer!)

- Yearly local open houses with a simplified language approach in communities would facilitate a positive community process. The public needs access to the decision-making process at all levels. Our recommendation would be to have regional public representation on each district's TSA steering committee. MAY1090.AS [Pg 10]

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Okay. Maybe you could expand a little on your thinking, as far as the composition of the timber supply area committees, TSA committees I guess, as they are called.

  MR. MANSELL: Okay.

  COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Who's part of this process, presently, and who else should be added to it?

  MR. MANSELL: Presently, the only formal committee, I think, is the TSA steering committee. Which is, I mentioned, Industry, Forest Service, and a Fish and Wildlife representative from the Ministry of the Environment. There is one option, is to expand that committee, but my experience is that big committees don't achieve things.

- I think we need someone to get input from all groups, ... MAY0490.ED (Word) [Pg 105]

- MS. HARTWIG: Right. And I think another thing is something that we've requested, and other groups have requested, is to be part of the TSA planning committee, and we've been refused that in both the Cranbrook and Invermere districts, and we're quite upset about that, and we feel as though if the AAC calculations are going to have any credibility in the community, we've got to have community participation. MAY0890.AS (Word) [Pg 65]

- Why not head off a lot of this confrontational polarity and incorporate public opinion at the planning stage, instead of waiting to respond to public outcry after the fact? I think there should be a position for a citizen on the new timber supply area planning committees. Why should membership on the committee be the exclusive right of government and industry? This citizen seat at the planning stage could be an avenue of input for recreationists, environmentalists, all those ordinary people who genuinely care about our forests without having a vested interest in some sort of enterprise ... MAY0190.MJ (Word) [Pg 54]

- The planning process that we propose would be one step above the timber supply area steering committees, which currently consist of the Forest Service, Industry, and Fish and Wildlife representatives from the Ministry of Environment.

  And the input from the area planning group, would be used by steering committees to develop plans and options. We believe the person heading up this planning group, should either be appointed ... MAY0490.ED (Word) [Pg 103]

- I feel that any future allowable cut fall-downs which are not that far off in certain timber supply areas should be felt most severely by licensees with a poor record of performance. The discussions that I have been party to at various timber supply area Steering Committee meetings and so on, it appears that the way that the Ministry is going is if there are going to be reductions, they would be reductions, flat reductions across the board and I do not think that is the way to go myself. MAY890.ED (Word) [Pg 34]

4. Education

4.1 School Education

The second set of transcripts were searched for "Elementary", "Secondary", "Primary" and "School". Relevant comments were found under "Elementary" and "School" (192 occurrences).

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Do you feel that it would be a good move to do a push to get forest management practice type schooling into the elementary schools so that the people coming up through the school system have a better handle as to how resources are managed no matter what they are, whether they be timber values or others?

  MR. McCLOSKEY: Absolutely critical, and that they get a very balanced view as well. They are getting ... MAY0190.ED [Pg 124]

- THE CHAIRMAN: Right, okay. Education. Are you suggesting advocating a province-wide public curriculum from the elementary level up, dealing with the resource values of this province?

  MR. MELENKA: Yes.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Okay.

  MR. MELENKA: Yes.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Who would you suggest to be involved in the creation of that type of curriculum?

  MR. MELENKA: Well, I'm certain that there are educators within our system, the ... MAY1090.AS [Pg 181]

- Another one of our divisions invited – sent an invitation to all the public schools in Vancouver, the elementary grades, for the Grade 5 people to come out and visit, and the response was so tremendous, we couldn't handle it. We had over 40 schools wanting a woods tour.

  And I'm a firm believer of getting people out in the woods and -- because I don't think ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 115]

- And I would ask you, Mr. Barber, how many tours are you doing of your woodlot operations, your mill operations, for your own employees, for teachers, and for students. And particularly elementary students, because I can tell you that that's where the, it's the elementary teachers and the elementary students, is where the perceptions get imbedded.

  And if you're not doing it, I can tell you that the latest issue of Life magazine, or Time magazine, or the National Geographic, is going to be the teaching resource. Not what the Ministry of Education puts out. And I guess, I feel very strongly that good community work, by the forest companies operating in those communities, is the most effective way of getting that education across, and at the elementary level.

So, I just ask the question.

MR. BARBER: Yes, you asked, and my answer would be, we obviously don't do enough, and we don't do it effectively. I would say we do two or three a year, through nearly all of them, maybe two. MAY0990.ED [Pg 45]

- Our second issue of concern is forestry education. We believe that much more needs to be done to educate our school children about the importance of forests, and the forest industry in this province. Currently, the B.C. Forestry Association offers project Learning Tree at the elementary level, and the Council of Forest Industries provides the high schools with the FOREM modules.

  Each of these programs is managed by just one person. Given the importance of the forest industry to this province, Canadian Women in Timber feel this is totally inadequate. MAY0990.ED [Pg 98]

- ... the environment is expressed in the primary program, the intermediate program and the graduation program, which are currently under development.

  Forest studies lend themselves as one means by which to achieve this goal, and are especially useful due to the immediacy and accessability of field sites, organizations and companies.

  Many elementary schools use forest walks and forest studies as introductory activities. Environmental topics are included throughout elementary science, and the topic of forestry is specifically addressed in the Grade 5 text resource that many schools use.

  These initial investigations are followed by the more in-depth studies of the secondary school that have been described. MAY3190.MM [Pg 10]

- MS. JOHNSTON: Well, the situation is, in this area, we're getting a new program coming down from the ministry, and at the high school level there will be one course.

  THE CHAIRMAN: That's a system of teaching. I'm talking about the curriculum, per se.

  MS. JOHNSTON: Yes, well, there will be a curricular course called Science, Technology and Environment. How much about the environment will be taught, will yet to be seen. Where I'm teaching there is nothing about the environment, except what I develop myself.

  THE CHAIRMAN: Right, yes.

  MS. JOHNSTON: And I've developed a course with McLaren* last summer, which I put into effect in my school with one class. The year before that I developed another course. I'm a librarian, so I have some latitude as far as what kinds of courses I can develop to teach in the library, as long as I'm teaching how to use resources. But, generally, in the other schools, there is not too much.

THE CHAIRMAN: I can appreciate, it's very nice to know that you are an educationalist. In view of what you've said, have you made representations, you and others, to the local School Board, who have, as I understand it, the authority and the rights to include this as part of the curriculum?

MS. JOHNSTON: Yes, we have.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are they receptive to this?

MS. JOHNSTON: Yes, they're pretty receptive in principle. Go ahead and do it in principle, and then ... APR3090.MJ [Pg 169]

- some contact with salmon enhancement projects and they know a lot about fisheries. They know virtually nothing about forestry, other than what I've taught them. I think there's a big job to be done there.

THE CHAIRPERSON: You recommend also that "Forestalk" be re-established and distributed in the school system. Do you think that would be enough, or do you see perhaps a need for an integrated -- within the curriculum?

MR. LAWSON: I think that would be a good idea. I think based on the economic importance of it to the province, and also the importance to everybody here, ... MAY1690.MM [Pg 156]

- COMMISSIONER HAYWOOD-FARMER: Do you feel that it would be a good move to do a push to get forest management practice type schooling into the elementary schools so that the people coming up through the school system have a better handle as to how resources are managed no matter what they are, whether they be timber values or others?

MR. McCLOSKEY: Absolutely critical, and that they get a very balanced view as well. They are getting some information and some will -- some complain about the information ... MAY0190.ED [Pg 124]

- ... if anything, is taught about resource management in the schools; and I believe the answer we got was "little or nothing, unless the teacher concerned".

Do you see a need, or would you share the view that was expressed, that more basic education, you have to start somewhere, in the school system?

MR. SALMON: I think that's a darn good place to start.

THE CHAIRMAN: And in your view -- do you have young family? Is there anything taught in the schools?

MR. SALMON: My family is quite young.

THE CHAIRMAN: That's what we've been told.

MR. SALMON: Just barely into the system. But, no, there are small efforts, and I think that has been initiated more by the individual teachers, as opposed to the system.

One of the ideas that we're discussing with the school is getting them involved in a community forest type situation. Now, that would be, in my mind, a very positive thing. MAY0190.MJ [Pg 19]

- MR. SALMON: No, I can't suggest that right now. But I think that the school system, I think should have a resource management course. I think if the problems are -- I don't know if you want to call them problems -- but what's happening in the school system is resource education has sort of been left up to individual teachers, if they want to or not.

  And I think it should be made mandatory, and I think through that process sure you can say well, this is -- you can generalize and say well, this is an environmentalist' ... MAY0190.MJ [Pg 24]

- ... year into the forest to talk about these things. He's a builder and an informed person. And our logger -- we had a fellow tell us about a program going on, and he's encouraging us, in the public schools. We might get one started. We have very listening public school people there, you know, Kaslo has a very active public school.

  So, we're trying to get it, but at the same time, we feel the Ministry needs to give us information, and they need to take information from us, from groups like ours. We're not one opinion. We're 28 people now. MAY0290.MM [Pg 122]

- I think that if we have a well-organized educational program that starts in the primary school and proceeds right on through secondary school, that people will be in a better position to offer meaningful constructive criticism, or meaningful input to the resource issues that we're faced with today. MAY0290.MM [Pg 182]

- COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: How can this information and this learning be delivered with credibility? There's so much suspicion of each other's motives.

  MR. JOHNSON: Well, I think it has to -- I think it has to originate right in the youngest years of school, and it has to be a curriculum that's developed not from one side, but from all sides. And I think it could start with just a basic understanding of the trees around us, and the animals, and so on, and it can progress on to more involved issues. MAY0290.MM [Pg 183]

- To correct the above, I urge implementation of a widespread forest education program to get correct, unbiased information out to the people of the province. Public information meetings, forestry tours, demonstration forests, school programs, funding of an impartial source of forestry data, are all steps which singly and in combination have a role to play in this education process.

  It will take time, but must be done before we can get a true vision of the future of our forests from the people ... MAY790.ED [Pg 88]

- Is there anything to your knowledge taught in the school system in your area to cover these points? The resource base, is it part of the school curriculum? Are your young people getting taught?

  MR. CHESTER: I can't specifically comment about West Van or any specific school system. But our general understanding -- my general understanding is that forest education is rather poorly taught in the school systems today. MAY790.ED [Pg 91]

- A point which I wished to make before that, Roger, our educational system in my opinion lacks a great deal within our school system. A province that's endowed with such riches as fisheries off the West Coast, fishing stocks in our fresh water streams and lakes, high mountains, the Rockies, world-famous, all of these beautiful things we're endowed with, our natural resources, we don't talk about in our school systems. We don't talk about the primary industries of our province, be it fish, be it mining, be it forestry, be it agricultural -- yes, cattlemen and fruit growers.

  We don't have a program that is starting at the elementary levels and carried through to the secondary levels. And yes, we do have Project Learning Tree; we hear about that. And yes, we do have the COFI FOREM program; we hear about that. But I defy you to go into a school in Abbotsford and talk about the mine industry or about the forest industry at a Grade 4 or 5 level and come out of there with something that's meaningful. I believe it's lacking in our province. Questions? Ask me anything. MAY1090.AS [Pg 174]

- At current -- currently, licensees are doing a fair bit, at least I know Canadian Forest Products is, in getting the public involved. We do a lot of school presentations, community groups tours of a lot of our forest management areas. We're also doing a lot of advertising in The Gazette, local papers for PHSPs and development plans and the like.

  But we're seeing very little turnout. And this may be because the public is somewhat apathetic, ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 68]

- I have conducted school programs when the teachers have actually been more disruptive than any students, simply because so much of the information, even rudimentary information has been new to them. I have even had to ask teachers to let the kids answer the questions, not them. MAY1590.MM [Pg 38]

- I feel we must work harder to bring forest eduction into the school system. It is not fair that there is such variation in the knowledge base of students, especially when they're at the same grade level. Sometimes the difference among the same age students is unbelievable. MAY1590.MM [Pg 38]

- 1,100 participants in those Sunday tours. Two hundred and fifty people responded to the questionnaires that we provided, and out of those 250 people, we didn't receive one negative response on what was happening in this particular demonstration forest at the doorstep of Vancouver.

  Currently, in the spring school season we have over 2,500 students registered in school programs. We've been booked solid since the end of January, but I still receive calls daily from teachers. I've already had teachers phoning to book for fall programs.

  It's very rewarding and beneficial to bring people out to the real thing. It's important for people to ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 39]

- The third point I would make on input is the ministry also makes staff available to speak on request to secondary and post-secondary school groups, service organizations and the general public. MAY1790.AS [Pg 11]

- MR. CHESTON: I'm a Director on the B.C. Forestry Association. We have fostered and supported them with Project Learning Tree, and we are now in a major initiative with the B.C. Forestry Association in concert with the Ministry of Education to put into the school systems some basic forestry education.

  We recognize that the communication problem that we have had is at best, in many cases, abysmal, and has been abysmal in the past. We are doing our utmost to bring that to a much higher state. We are doing that through increased funding, hopefully ... MAY1790.AS [Pg 44]

- MR. HALKETT: Mr. Chairman, if I might add, I think the need in the school system is to encourage skill development, analysis, skill development in an objective way. So, to the extent that forests, which are important to our society, can be used as examples, or as case studies that will allow students to develop skills, and analytical skills, that's fine. MAY1790.AS [Pg 45]

- Examples of programs which are being practised by our company foresters which assist in this education program are:

  (a) Spending time with school students, not in the classrooms -- not only in the classrooms, but also in the woods. I believe having the students out in the field is an important part of this educational process. And it is here that they can see present and past forestry practices which will help them formulate their own opinions.

  (b) Foresters are, and must continue to spend time with school teachers, as they have an important influence on their students.

  (c) We are spending more and more time with our own employees and the public since we realize these people must be kept informed as to what is happening in their forests. MAY1790.MM [Pg 8]

- MR. LAING: Our public involvement process? It ranges anywhere from -- if you want to talk about the schools, involving with particular grades, Grade Fours and Grade Tens at school, not only in the classroom but also taking them out into the field.

  It involves being involved in forestry open houses, such as we have in Salmon Arm, where we're informing the public what's happening.

  We have tours, where we're inviting people to come out and sign ... MAY1790.MM [Pg 10]

- Should it be the foresters' job to educate the teachers?

  MR. LAING: That is one portion of the process, of educating the teachers. Not just foresters. I think that there has to be definite requirements within even the school systems. MAY1790.MM [Pg 16]

- It's not a brainwashing session. It's just an exposure. And we hope with that and the school programs that we have -- I'm talking now, "we" as collectively the government, the industry and the profession, that we have in the forest -- in all schools in the province right now, from high school level right up to Grade 12, each one of them are exposed to this 4M program now. And supposedly it will have some impact in the long run. MAY1790.MM [Pg 97]

- ... to Vancouver, to a Vancouver eastside school; and the Vancouver eastside school class spent a week in that very resource dependent community. And that they found follow up information from there has been very positive. And I guess I wonder whether there would be a possibility of somehow interesting the school system in in fact doing something like that because of the importance of forestry in our province?

  MR. BURCH: Oh, without question. Again, who pays? The cost of that, in that particular case -- and maybe they can do it with one school district -- would be quite substantial and would take a lot of organization. And I'm sure, that from their point of view, the benefits are worth it.

  It's just like the B.C. Forestry Association has these resource locations all throughout the province, and we encourage school districts to send students to there and we'll look after them for a week sometimes in Grades Four and Five.

  For the last ten years, there hasn't been enough money for the school boards to send them, and we haven't had enough money to pay for that. MAY1790.MM [Pg 100]

- MR. HARDY: Yes. In fact, the environmentalists have already figured that out. My uncle is a forester, and his daughter came home from school one day and just about choked him because the environmentalists had gone in there and given a speech to the school kids, and all of a sudden her father was the bad guy.

And, you know, if it's my tax dollars that are paying for the education I would like somebody to pre-screen, or at least give the foresters an equal opportunity to get at those youngsters. MAY1790.MM [Pg 154]

- Our inevitable conclusion is that the level of knowledge about the industry is so poor as to be appalling, and this is particularly true of those living in urban areas.

  There is a large and challenging job of educating school children, urbanites, politicians and others, if B.C. is to continue into the 21st Century with a strong and viable forest industry. This issue is one deserving serious consideration by the Commission. MAY1790.MM [Pg 182]

- MR. LOWENBERGER: Education is the tool. And if you are anticipating some examples of what might be done, I think that an earlier gentleman talked about educating school children. That's where we should start. There is a grade 11 course in social studies that includes a part of it as being an optional part in forestry. That should be a mandatory part. That should be a much larger section of the social studies curriculum, and it should ... MAY1790.MM [Pg 186]

- MR. VECKNER: I might add, it's quite useful, not just for any particular segment of the population, but Sunday tours, which are frequented primarily by people from out of town, mostly adults with some groups of children, but then during the week there are daily tours for school children from different parts of the province and different parts of the city.

  I think last fall there were 29 schools and about 1100 students that toured through the Seymour demonstration forest. A similar program is presently under way up there now. MAY1790.MM [Pg 187]

- What we see called "education", is nothing short of programmed.

  Students are taught to do and believe as some experts want them to. Add that to what their parents do for them, without even realizing it. School systems do it, and probably again without realizing it, because I don't think they have enough going for them to do it deliberately, and TV is designed to program, and they know it.

  Instead of this, they should be taught how to learn and look at things constructively, and ... MAY0490.ED [Pg 89]

- The government must institute a mandatory provincial natural resources course to that end in our school systems, and this has to include the value of the resource contributions to the B.C. economy, and to our standard of living. Only then can the adults that we have today, and the adults of tomorrow, our children, make sound, rational decisions to guide us down the way in ... MAY0890.AS [Pg 135]

- Our second issue of concern is forestry education. We believe that much more needs to be done to educate our school children about the importance of forests, and the forest industry in this province. Currently, the B.C. Forestry Association offers project Learning Tree at the elementary level, and the Council of Forest Industries provides the high schools with the FOREM module. MAY0990.ED [Pg 98]

- MS. FECHTNER: This is our first exposure to your Commission. One of the things, that we have had an opportunity to do, is encourage industry. When we hear of a school who has a program that needs a speaker, or things like this, we can be the facilitator to get, because of our connections with industry, we can be the facilitator to get knowledgeable speakers in that are. MAY0990.ED [Pg 101]

- One thing that intrigued me, interested me, because we got a lot of comment and recommendations vis a vis, public information, public education. You made the point, about something over a hundred company presentations. Could you expand, are these school level or are these mill tours, woods tours, what sort of thing, is this province-wide?

  MR. BOYDSTON: I'm talking strictly coastal here, which is the lower mainland operation, and Vancouver Island operations.

  That would be school tours, school presentations. We've had employee tours. I personally have gone and talked to quite a few of our mill people, to make sure that they recognize what's happening out there. So it's a wide spectrum of audiences, and a wide level of ages. MAY0990.ED [Pg 139]

- MR. RICKSON: Going on, on the ground, and the only way to really convince them is to take them out and show them. We're trying -- in our company, we're trying to do that. We have tours of our operations. Right now we've got 500 school kids from the northern part of Vancouver Island, grade 5 students, going through our operation at Engelwood on the Nimpkish Tree Farm Licence.

  I think each -- I have indicated here that the Forest Service should have a comprehensive program. I think it's important that each company also develop its own program. We're trying to do that. We've recently hired a school teacher. She's only been with us five days, but already she's being swamped with suggested things she should be doing. We're going to try and develop a forest management message for the schools, Canfor's forest management message, telling them what we're doing. MAY890.ED [Pg 82]

- The B.C. Forestry Association's Project Learning Tree for the primary grades has reached the workshop volunteer stage. We intend to introduce the Counsel of Forest Industries forum, the forest education module for the secondary grades to the school district very soon. We have plans for a June workshop in that.

With these two programs we will fill out the forest picture more fully for our young people. Knowledge and responsible action is what we want them to grasp. MAY0890.MM [Pg 23]

- MS. BERTRAMM: I don't really think that there's enough information put into the schools because we might get a forestry poster contest, but it's not – they don't tell us what it's like in the industry and how people benefit from it.

THE CHAIRPERSON: John?

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Do you think that there should be some basic forestry education built into the school system, the school curriculum, do you think that –

MS. BERTRAMM: Yes, I do.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: All right. What kind of things would you like to hear about, what kind of things do you think should be included?

MS. BERTRAMM: Well, I'd like to know more about what all goes into the industry ... MAY0890.MM [Pg 199]

- THE CHAIRPERSON: Debbi, we heard yesterday from your mayor about a school exchange program that took place last year; are you aware of that? Students from an East Vancouver school came to Port McNeill to spend some time?

MS. RYAN: Mm-hmm. I work in the high school. And I wasn't working there last year, but we have a very strong forestry program course in school taught by somebody who's very educated locally and is the president of the Science Teachers' Association.

THE CHAIRPERSON: It's ironic that that person is teaching in a community that is already forest oriented, and wouldn't it be great if we could send them to East Vancouver to ... MAY0990.MM [Pg 20]

- But on the more serious side, how exactly do you think we're going to get that qualified expertise into not only the public education but also the school system; that our people have a better understanding of the forestry business?

MR. WEBER: A lot of damage has to be repaired because it has been forest management which has been crucified with a lot of slogans which do not hold water. MAY0990.MM [Pg 83]

- As you know, we have groups in the Province of British Columbia who are pressing internationally for boycotting of wood taken from temperate rain forests, we have school children being taught, correctly or otherwise, about clear-cutting in general. I am talking for the first time in recent years as I fly on aircraft with businessmen from other sectors, normally people you might consider relatively conservative, who believe that clear-cutting is bad, evil. They never expressed any opinion a ... JUNE0190.MM [Pg 76]

- – I would hope that in our schools we are teaching people to think for themselves and to analyze and come to conclusions based on an analysis, analytical techniques and thinking techniques. But there again, if the school system wishes to conclude that something is bad or something is good in a black and white sense, then those children will carry that view for a long time. JUNE0190.MM [Pg 77]

- What is your Ministry's mandate with respect to forest lands? What Act or Acts is this authority drawn from?

  Well, the Ministry of Education has a mandate to establish educational programs for youths in schools through section 182(2) of the School Act, 1989. As a part of this mandate, the Minister may make orders for the purpose of carrying out any of the Minister's powers, duties or functions under the Act.

  The Minister has chosen to exercise this right by establishing a local programs order, order number ten, and a ...
  ... pre-apprenticeship career preparation and work study/work experience programs order, number two. Both of these orders play a major role in the development of programs related to forestry use and practices in B.C. schools.

  The Ministry of Education also has a mandate to section 189(1)(e) of the School Act, 1989, to make regulations which set apart and reserve in each school district, the quantity of Crown land that may be necessary for educational purposes in that district.

  Question 2(a): Could you give the Commission an overview of your Ministry's interaction with forest resources/forest resource users?

  The Ministry of Education, through its Curriculum Development Branch, has extensive contacts with groups interested in the development of forestry-related school programs, as outlined in the answers to questions 8 through 11 of this submission. MAY3190.MM [Pg 4]

- Career preparation programs in British Columbia secondary schools are designed to meet the needs of students who are interested in pursuing a career path which leads directly to post-secondary studies, into employment, or into apprenticeship.

  Minister's Order number 2/89 empowers local school boards to approve career preparation programs. Career programs are composed of six courses related to a career field, one of which is work experience.

  Courses may be provincially or locally developed. Students in career preparation programs must be eligible for graduation.

  Career preparation forestry programs are offered in nine schools located in Vernon, Rutland, Kelowna, Kamloops, Burns Lake, Mackenzie, McBride, Port Alberni and 100 Mile House. MAY3190.MM [Pg 8]

- Many elementary schools use forest walks and forest studies as introductory activities. Environmental topics are included throughout elementary science, and the topic of forestry is specifically addressed in the Grade 5 text resource that many schools use.

These initial investigations are followed by the more in-depth studies of the secondary school that have been described.

Question number 9: What provision is there for the development of forest or forestry-related courses at the local level?

Locally-developed courses have been encouraged as a means of meeting local student and community needs. Under Minister's Order number 10/89, local boards approve all locally-developed ...

... in the career preparation programs, and many of these receive provincial status. Locally-developed courses in forestry are located in Williams Lake, Vanderhoof, Quesnel, Lillooet, Houston, Nechako, Prince George and Hazelton. In addition, each career preparation program is comprised of locally-developed courses.

Locally-developed courses may qualify for additional grants. The Nechako School District recently received a $50,000 grant from the Ministry of Forests, and an additional $12,500 grant from their local municipality for the development of their forestry program.

This program was recently awarded a $200,000 cooperative education grant from Employment and Immigration Canada to develop a forest and MAY3190.MM [Pg 11]

- Forestry issues will be a means by which these objectives are achieved by many -- in many classrooms along the lines of the current Science and Technology 11 forestry module.

The graduation program offers three alternative career programs; Passport to Apprenticeship, the Career Preparation program, and the Community School Partnership program. In each of these programs it is possible to develop a forestry program to meet local student and community needs.

The Passport to Apprenticeship program allows for work experience to be registered with the apprenticeship system. The Career Preparation program requires six courses, one of which is work experience. And the Community School Partnership program requires a minimum of four courses and 200 hours of work experience. MAY3190.MM [Pg 13]

- ... surprised me a little bit, the number of staff the ministry related to forestry, and I believe you said there are twenty teachers specifically designed in forestry, which doubled, I think you said, in the last ten years.

Are these scattered throughout the province or are these teachers within the school system itself, or are they people in the ministry, or how do they -- twenty, as you said, is a fraction of the thousands --

MR. DESHARNAIS: A very small number.

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: Yes. How do they operate? It sounds like they might be in isolation, and how did they get there, and exactly what do they do?

MR. DESHARNAIS: Okay, this is where there's a direct relationship between the number of the school districts out there who run locally-developed courses in forestry. And the twenty teachers that we referenced here are in relation to that. They are teachers in those schools, and we mentioned some of them here today, who are actually operating a forestry course within their school district. So those are locally-developed –

COMMISSIONER ROGERS: It relates mostly to the forest aspect, the logging aspect of the forest industry, largely it's the forest aspect, the tree side of it?

MR. DESHARNAIS: The tree side of it, yes. And those are staff who are hired by local school boards who decide. Because, as we indicated in our opening comments, school boards can make the decision on whether or not they wish to run a locally-developed course in forestry. MAY3190.MM [Pg 15]

- The new Act, the new School Act and also the work we're doing in relation to the development of the programs also now makes provision, a much more substantial provision to local school districts in the way of time. They now, as local school boards can determine 20 percent of the curriculum now that is going to be operated in their districts in relation to the provincial program.

  That is a significant change on our part. We used to articulate to the system what our graduation requirements were, and we would tell districts that they could offer a few locally-developed courses as credit towards graduation. And so with that kind of a backdrop, a lot of school boards were trying to run senior programs to meet university and college requirements, and there was very – very little room for them to develop local forestry programs in their area, especially if it was very important.

  This, however, now, with the new legislative framework, allows them 20 percent of the ... MAY3190.MM [Pg 18]

- COMMISSIONER ROGERS: What is mandatory? I'm digressing, but these are optional things. Could you inform me what in the system is mandatory for -- is it basic reading, writing, arithmetic? Are there still some mandatory requirements within all school districts that they must adhere to to pass meticulation levels and so on?

  DR. CARBOL: There's a basic set of graduation requirements at the end of the Grade 12, which covers a broad range of areas, ranging from mathematics through to English and communications, and those kinds of areas.

  In terms of the science, as well, there's a basic science requirement that all students must meet in order to graduate from secondary school.

  I think what's more important is that we have a flavour throughout the system on issues like the environment and bringing in forestry issues into the regular program from primary school through to the end of graduation. MAY3190.MM [Pg 35]

4.2 University Education

Relevant comments were selected and are presented here, regarding university education, University of the North, University of Prince George, holistic approach, etc.

MAY790.ED (Word) [Pg 119]

COMMISSIONER PEEL: I'd like to ask a supplemental question on the same vein. Mr. Rogers says the School of Forestry at the University of British Columbia has had some criticism, some people calling it, as people this morning did, basically a school of forest engineering, as opposed to a holistic approach to forest management.

It's been proposed and a lot of discussion in the interior about a new forest faculty, or perhaps more appropriately, a forest resource faculty, at the new university of the north? Would you be in favour of a second faculty or fix U.B.C.?

DR. JABLANCZY: No. Why so complicated? Introduce such processes or improve the already existing courses here in all our forest faculties. I don't see any reason for multiplication. But improvement, which of course, needs people who are coming from practice.

At our European schools, a teacher or professor of silviculture was always practical. For example I had a great Czech man, a professor of silviculture, Dr. Sigmund of Prague University. It's a technical university because they have separated the universities for other sciences, and the engineering is in a different context of the university, so our forestry faculty at the Czech Technical University with Dr. Sigmund, who was a scientist coming from Vienna, a Czech fellow, and as a professor he was already 10 years the director of forest of the city of Bizzen, a beer factory.

So here is a man who came to us as a well known biologist, silviculturist and a practical man too. That would be important here.

I know excellent people who are teaching silviculture but they were never in contact with practical management, with practical forestry. They are teaching how to do, but they do not know how silviculture works.

I myself, when I went to the forestry silviculture in Hungary, I was already 12 years instructor for forestry, forest management, where the main activity of mine was to plant and to see silviculture at work.

APR2090.AS (Word) [Pg 109]

COMMISSIONER PEEL: Yes, I will try and be brief. You've raised one point, item 8 in your letter, where you say that new models of forestry which bring wood production into balance with ecology, are needed to be pursued. This will likely require the initiation of a new holistic forestry department at the University of Victoria, and the new university at Prince George, in order to balance the existing philosophy at UBC.

As one who has been fortunate to attend three universities in my career, and have had, accordingly, three different points of view put on often the same problems, and then started to look at them in different ways, I have some sympathy to that.

Could you elaborate a little bit more in terms of the sort of benefits you see of at least a second faculty of forestry in British Columbia?

MR. DAVIDSON: I can't, because I'm not an expert in forestry. What I do know is that where it's been done - and my best knowledge is in agriculture - where it's been done in agriculture it's been very successful, and more and more people are now paying attention to those kind of little bandits that started off at Macdonald College, and McGill, or a little band that got into the University of California at Davis, and began to talk about a broader kind of agriculture, and that kind of agriculture that took account of more than just the straight science and business issues that seem to predominate.

COMMISSIONER PEEL: Does that relate to a cross-fertilization, or a healthy competitiveness, or did people just simply go after different areas of interest?

MR. DAVIDSON: In terms of how theses departments are set up?

COMMISSIONER PEEL: No, just in terms of why one faculty can't do the job, you're saying it would be better to have two or more?

MR. DAVIDSON: Oh, okay. Yes, my concern with why one faculty can't do the job is simply because of the systems that universities use, and especially in Canada, where there's a tenure system, and a peer group selection system, where it takes forever to change an attitude in a university department.

THE CHAIRMAN: A little in-bred, is that what you're suggesting?

MR. DAVIDSON: You could call it that. But, that happens everywhere, not just in forestry. I'm not singling them out, and I'm just saying that it's a problem right now. And it's a problem that's absolutely vital.

To my knowledge, the Forestry Department at UBC has very little interest in public input, or in informing the public about their work. They do almost nothing, or have in the past done almost nothing.

And, I contrast that, I'm going to contrast that a bit where some federal money, I think, did some good. This Forestry Centre in Victoria, with its open-houses, and its people there, ready and willing to explain all of their points of view, from the most rabid tree-cutter to the most rapid preservationist, just excellent.

I spent a day at that Forestry Centre, and I learned a heck of a lot about forestry, and I learned about all the different points of view from those people, and they cornered me, and button-holed me, and badgered me on both sides of the issue, and I thought it was great.

MAY1590.AS (Word) [Pg 27]

THE CHAIRMAN: Number 8 dealt with training programs, and that was quite thorough. One of the issues that I came across in my time with Education was that Native peoples are reluctant, particularly at university level, to travel too far. There was some strong feeling that the University of the North would be particularly helpful to the Native community. Does your ministry have a position on the university, and a position with respect to the development of either a faculty of forestry, or forest training courses, natural resource training courses at the university?

MR. DENHOFF: No, we were lobbied extensively by the Carrier Tsekani Tribal Councils, and others, for an aboriginal studies faculty at the University of the North, and we were supportive of that. I honestly can't remember whether we've even looked at the idea of a forestry faculty there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, since you had indicated earlier that forestry is a major economic employer.

MR. DENHOFF: We certainly would be supportive of any initiative that would get more Indian people into the forestry professions. My understanding of why there has been a limited number to date, is something like this; that the Indian community's political leadership, and there are perhaps 196 or 197 bands in British Columbia, and they belong, for the most part, to about 30 tribal councils under the umbrella, based on language groups essentially. And we have three-quarters of all the Indian reserves in Canada, 1,600 in B.C., although most of them are very small.

My understanding of why we have had a paucity of the sort of engineering, forestry and some other graduates, is that Indian communities, political leadership decided some years ago that they were going to make it their priority in a few areas to their kids through university, and they chose, carefully, education, law, and I think the health care professions, and in education, we now have 150 or 200 Indian teachers in the province, and they're having some considerable success there.

In law, nationally, there's about 125 or 150 Indian lawyers, and there are certainly a good number of those in British Columbia, and we've seen the first round of graduates in the last three or four years, of six or ten at a time of Indian nurses and health care professionals, social workers, and others.

And, I expect now we'll begin seeing more in the other areas. We have some graduates of the diploma program, college level ones. I think the Nisga have two or three forestry grads, and some others. But, it certainly requires a lot more effort than we've put into it.

And what's happened to try and deal with the kinds of concerns you raised about the kids coming down from, I mean, if you come from a village the size of Kyoquot and go to UBC, you're going from a village of 200 people, to a community of 30 or 40,000, even just the campus in Vancouver, and there's a fair culture shock.

In recent years, UBC has developed the First Nations House of Learning there. They have a number of student support services there, counselling and sort of adjustment programs for the kids, and that seems to be having some success. But, we haven't had a really good concerted effort to get kids into the other -- students into the other programs.

JUNE0190.MM (Word) [Pg 76]

THE CHAIRMAN: It's been suggested that a little competition is a healthy thing, and Oregon is sometimes given as an example. Is there a role for forestry in some form or natural resource management in some form at the university of the north? Again, that calls for an opinion, and I recognize that you may not be in a position to give that.

MR. CUTHBERT: Certainly B.C. has a lot of diverse ecosystems, and there is a great difference in those ecosystems between the coast and the interior, and between the southern interior and the northern interior. So, yes, there is I think an opportunity for some competition.

I think B.C. should have forestry faculties that are, if not the best, near the best in the world, because we are one of the leading forestry constituencies in the world, so we should have our training facilities that match that -- the resource that we have. And I would say that there is an opportunity, whether it's done -- how it's done I wouldn't want to comment, but, yes, because we are such a diverse province with so many diverse forest types, there is an opportunity for training in the north and in the interior.

MAY290.ED (Word) [Pg 135]

COMMISSIONER PEEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ken, I don't want to put you on the spot because you said you work for the UBC research forest, but we continue to hear several things across the province.

There was an editorial in yesterday's Tribune here that says forest management reflects education and condemns the state of our B.C. forests today in terms of the educated foresters of the province.

Others have said that British Columbia has, within its boundaries, five of the six major bioclimatic zones in the world and we've got everything from boreal forests to temperate rainforests on the coast and dry belt in the Interior, et cetera.

Others have said that the question of the rate of change is very high and one school can't keep up with it. I guess the question I really wanted to say is: in your view, as a professional forester in dealing with these issues in the research area, is there room for a second forest faculty, say, if the University of the North goes ahead? Would there be a cynicism between two faculties?

MR. DAY: You are putting me on the spot, aren't you?

That is a very difficult question for me to answer. The University's mission statement, Dr. Stanley's mission statement, indicates that UBC wishes to move towards greater participation in post-graduate work, master's and PHD level work, and not show an increase overall in terms of undergraduate enrolment.

I think the University has recognized that there is some room for additional spaces for students by the cooperative arrangement that Cariboo College has been after in Kamloops which is -- unfortunately, I'm not sure what the status of that is, but I think that could be taken as an indication that the university understands that we need more foresters than can be produced.

Certainly I wouldn't want to see the Faculty of Forestry at UBC get back into first year enrolments of 120 students. I think we end up with problems that way. Similarly, I don't want to see us back in the 20 level that we had a couple of years ago.

I think the answer to that question is going to change about every five years as the market for enrolment goes up and down -- every five -- probably two out of every five years the universities would be scrapping about enrolment, and the other three, everybody would have enough students to make due.

So how is that for a politician's answer?

COMMISSIONER PEEL: It's an interesting fence, thank you

MAY1690.MM (Word) [Pg 187]

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Let me ask you a technical question: Opinions have been expressed on the qualifications or lack of, in professional foresters in the province of British Columbia, as far as silviculture is concerned.

If you were to give me just a brief assessment, past and present, as to what our new forestry graduates get now, compared to what they were getting in the past, would you say that our new foresters are well equipped, or better equipped than earlier graduates to handle the silviculture challenges of today?

PROFESSOR WEETMAN: I wasn't here as a teacher long ago. I think, yes, a qualified yes. I think we've had a great deal of emphasis on ecology and silviculture in the teaching, a lot of demand for it, a lot of painstaking reappraisal of it.

We try to be more rigorous, but there are some absolute curriculum realities that silviculture as taught at UBC is a one-year course, with three hours of lecture per week for 26 weeks, and that's it. That's all allowed for in the curriculum.

COMMISSIONER SZAUER: Given the importance of forests in this province, and the importance of silviculture, why is that?

PROFESSOR WEETMAN: Because that's the reality of having a four year university degree with a balanced curriculum. I mean, it's not unique to B.C. It's common all across the country.

But I suggest to you that the solution, which has been – it's happening here in B.C., it's happening in Ontario and it's happened over the last 15 years in the United States, is that if you wish a career as a silviculturalist, then you must go on to graduate-level silviculture institute education, and that's exactly what we do now.

That is, we take RPFs with five years silvicultural experience, put them through five two-week modules, which is fairly rigorous, and then they start to really know something.

If you take an 18, 19 or 20-year-old boy or girl and bring them to UBC and teach them the complexities of silviculture in one course and expect them to be a silviculturalist when they graduate, that's unreal. Okay?

Silviculture is something that's complicated. It's difficult. It involves the synthesis of a lot of understanding about ecology, stand dynamics, biometrics, log values, diversity, a lot of things. You probably don't become a "good" silviculturalist upon you're approaching age 30.

MAY1490.MM (Word) [Pg 58]

Training is also an important consideration. Currently, foresters' training is lacking in some of the areas that we feel are essential in the future. Foresters should have a basic training in ecology, soils, hydrology, wildlife, range management, recreation, aesthetics. They must be skilled in negotiating and planning and discussing issues with the public.

In addition, they have to appreciate that the resource that they are managing is for the best interest of the public. We feel that some fundamental changes in the training of foresters and in the upgrading of current foresters is required to ensure that the policies and procedures are undertaken and carried out successfully.

5. Inventory - breakdown by group

The issue of inventory is covered extensively by the respondents. The following summary divides the respondents into industry, government, environmental interest groups, public at large, and professional foresters in an attempt to identify similarities and differences in the issues raised by the various groups.

- Industry: Industry tends to focus on the technical aspects of the inventory, and on the need for a better inventory of timber resources (as opposed to all forest resources). Problems in accuracy, and predictive ability of the inventory procedure are re-occuring themes. The need for more continuous and adequate funding to undertake inventory is also expressed.
- Government: According to government sources, a number of inventories are underway throughout the Province. These inventories cover a whole range of forest resources including timber, recreation, fish and wildlife. Various inventory procedures are presented. There is, however, a concern about the lack of standardization of these procedures.
- Environmental: Pro-environment speakers see a need for a comprehensive inventory of all forest resources. Resources other than timber have been neglected in the past. A complete inventory of all forest resources is necessary to truly practice integrated resource management and protect certain forest resources.
- General Public: The general public has similar concerns to the environmental groups but also want to see more accurate inventories of TFLs and TSAs to ensure long-term sustainability of the timber resource.
- Professional Forester: Professional foresters are concerned with ensuring continuous funding to undertake high quality inventories. Currently, the forest resource inventory is inadequate. Inventories are better on TFLs than on TSAs.

6. Land Claims - breakdown by group

Comments regarding native land claims have been sorted into seven sections, by the affiliation of the speaker: 1. Government; 2. Forestry Companies; 3. Forestry Professionals and Workers; 4. Forest Industry Interest Groups; 5. Native Organizations; 6. Other Interest Groups; and 7. Individuals (or affiliation unknown).

1. Government

- The Ministry of Crown Lands is also a major contributor of information on Indian land issues. The Ministry works closely with the Ministry of Attorney General and the Ministry of Native Affairs on preparation of materials used in litigation on Indian land issues, work to resolve Indian cut-off claims and other land issues that may involve the Ministry of Forests. MAY1490.AS [Pg 102] Mr. MacGregor, Ministry of Crown Lands

- THE CHAIRMAN: Okay. Question 10, policies related to native peoples, and access to forest resources. For the record, does the Government of British Columbia and your ministry have an official position, vis-a-vis the issue of Native land claims?

  DENHOFF: Yes, and I will preface that by saying that the Premier has stated publicly, as a part of the work of the Premier's Council on Native Affairs, to which I'm secretary, so I have personal knowledge of it, that the province is actively reconsidering its position on land claims at this time. And one of the primary vehicles for that is the Premier's Council on Native Affairs.

  So, I think it's important to say that the position I'm about to describe is one that is under reconsideration by the province. MAY1590.AS [Pg 29] Denhoff, Deputy Minister of Native Affairs

- I guess, from our perspective, where our interests lie don't always coincide with the issues that the Native communities bring to our attention. Some of them are interested in talking about the management of the forests only after land claims have been settled. In other words, so we go in and we talk about opportunities for economic development, or involvement in the management on the land base, and they say, well, we would like to talk to you about that, but only after land claims have been settled.

  On the other hand, some groups we talk to are interested in what we consider our legitimate interests to be, which is the management, or the creation of employment, or the creation of economic activity off the forest resource. MAY1790.AS [Pg 40] Mr. Halkett, Ministry of Forests

- I think a lot of the problems that we have in dealing with the Native issue, though, go back to the land claims issue which the Ministry of Forests doesn't have a mandate to deal with. But, certainly, within our mandate, I think avenues are open to deal up front with the Natives in both planning and consulting, to accommodate their values. MAY1790.AS [Pg 41] Mr. Carlson, Ministry of Forests

- MR. CARLSON: The area Philip is referring to is the Chilcotin Plateau. I think before we can really decide how we're going to involve the Natives, we have to get some understanding on the land claims issue. Understanding in the sense that the Ministry of Forests can't deal with that.

  So, if we can convey to the Natives what we can deal with, then we can set up a planning structure to best accommodate the interactions between forestry activities, and native values. MAY1790.AS [Pg 42] Mr. Carlson, Ministry of Forests

2. Forestry Companies

- "The ongoing native land claims questions must be addressed by the provincial government for a land use strategy to be meaningful." AP1790.ED Mr. Tuomi, Skeena Cellulose Inc.

- "One issue that we never really dwelt on in any detail in the brief, but which really requires some addressing, is the effect of Native land claims, which are increasingly impacting on the forest resource use strategies in the province. Until the federal and provincial governments develop a policy on how to deal with this issue there is going to be needless tie-ups, delays and legal expenses for any of the forest resource users." APR 2490.ED Mr. Alexander, Rustad Bros, AD 786

- "We haven't had the direct impact yet of native land claims on our company, but we feel that industry-wide there is a definite need for the resolution of native land claims. We don't believe that the present government position of non-involvement is acceptable, and we don't believe that the costs of delays and disruptions to the forest industry caused by confrontations is acceptable." Mr. Hunter, Decker Lake Forest Products Limited, AD 553

- "The Native Indian issue is of prime concern to us and the main one is, the first part, the Indian issue is native land claims and we would urge the governments to make that a high priority to solve that issue so that we can get on with the management of the forest resources for the good of all the people of B.C." MAY290.ED, Mr. Flinton, Pinette and Therrien, Fletcher Challenge

- COMMISSIONER SZAUER: George, I am interested in how your company manages some of your operations up north. I understand you have joint ventures with Native Indians, and that question, the Native Indian question, of course, and the land claim issue comes up and overshadows really everything we do in this Commission.

  Can you just briefly tell us whether your company looks at the Indian land claims issue as a resource management issue or as a land ownership issue? And how successful have your operations been in some of these places?

MR. RICHARDS: Well, John, there's two or three questions there, but we don't regard this as a resource issue. We regard it as a land issue as far as the Indian land claims.

And as to how we operate the operation at Burns Lake, it's ownership is split so that the Indians have a percentage of that venture; it's about 10 percent, I think roughly. And we have the management contract and the sales contract. MAY1490.MM [Pg 111] Mr. Richards, Weldwood of Canada, AD1285D,E

- Most specifically, to the Williams Lake Division, we see three major areas of change and challenge.

  The first, is the Indian land claim question. MAY0490.ED [Pg 101] Mr. Mansell, Weldwood

- The issue of Indian land claims has got to be settled. Only then can meaningful, long term, planning take place. A land use strategy is needed, but until we know the land that we're dealing with, it's pointless. MAY0490.ED [Pg 102] Mr. Mansell, Weldwood
- To summarize, we're committed to a long term future in Williams Lake. We encourage the government to display leadership in settlement of land claims, and developing a land use strategy. This strategy would be used by local groups in planning. We'll continue to be good forest managers and proactive in dealing with other users. MAY0490.ED [Pg 104] Mr. Mansell, Weldwood

3. Forestry Professionals and Workers (consultants, RPFs, loggers)

- "Finally, my fourth item is brief and I can't let a Commission of this nature come to the Charlottes without speaking to you about aboriginal title, Native land claims. I've seen a lot of the forests of the Charlottes and I cannot escape the conclusion that the Haida people used, they occupied it and had title to these lands long before we were here, and the more I learn how to recognize the signs of their forest use and occupation, the streams and the shorelines, the more I see of it.

  Social justice, peace and stability in our community and economic development here, all requires that this issue of aboriginal title be quickly, urgently and properly addressed by the Provincial Government, and I urge you to make this point absolutely clear to them." AP2090.ED Mr. Moore, forestry consultant

- "I think that one of the biggest issues which needs to be addressed -- and I put it at the top of my list -- and that relates to Native land claims. I feel that without a clear understanding of jurisdiction and decision-making responsibility or authority, that much of what we're discussing today is a moot point. I think that of all issues around, that particular matter must be resolved and addressed by the provincial government and I would say that that is a priority, it should happen and without that happening, I don't believe that many of the great ideas that may come out of this Commission could be implemented. So, I would put that at the top of my list." AP2090.ED Mr. Pollack, forest technician, consultant

- "The same arguments made for the tenure recommendations can be made for native land claims. Unsolved claims just add uncertainty and they discourage investment." APR2390.ED, Mr. J.W. Burbee, RPF, AD 1326

- It's common knowledge that 50 percent of the occupants of our prisons and that are of native ancestry, which is really a shame and I don't know what to suggest in terms of lands claims, but if land claims is going to bring them up and try to meld them into our society, well so be it.

  But we've got to do something different than what we're doing at the present. Maybe it takes another couple of generations but eventually, hopefully, we'll bring them back in. MAY790.ED [Pg 23] Mr. Edwards, contract logger

- An absolute sine qua non for that policy [land use policy] is a settlement of the Indian land claims. If that isn't done, we cannot have an effective overall policy, and without a policy, each land allocation issue or problem becomes a conflict in isolation, a conflict without a context. MAY790.ED [Pg 104] Dr. Strang, forester, AD 232

- The aboriginal life styles are a major concern, their land claims and use of the forest. The Gitksan Wet'suwet'en land claims, again, dealing with the Hazelton Charter of Rights.

  I think restoring the dignity of our aboriginal people, also mentioned by Mr. Clay Perry, two days ago, I think is a very important issue. MAY0990.ED [Pg 91] Mr. Van Heek, retired forester, AD 1132

- I feel allocating more land for parks is irresponsible, given the current shortages of land for land claims. Strong participation in planning in historic areas is a must. They are like other small communities; they have very little control over the resource. MAY0990.MM [Pg 25] Mr Yeomans, RPF, AD 1027

- ... going to be a multitude of many solutions. In some areas, our resources are tied up in many different ways, and it's so hard to say, okay, fine, we're changing the rules on you right now; off this land, this is now Native land. It's impossible.

  If land claims were an easy issue, it would have been dealt with already. One of the easiest ways to deal with it is through management of the resource. MAY0990.MM [Pg 28] Mr Yeomans, RPF, AD 1027

- Briefly, the future that I see for our forests is one that includes continued clear-cutting of our coastal forests, under most circumstances; integrated rather than single use; more area-based tenures; a decision on Indian land claims; a comprehensive provincial land use policy; justification for land alienations from the working forest; a reasonable area set aside for parks, ecological reserves, and wilderness areas; and an improved inventory that reflects both the value and the volume of all forest resources, coupled with a more informed and involved public, ... MAY1490.MM [Pg 66] David Bebb, forester, AD 925

- The biggest claim standing in the way of that today is the -- is the land claim of the Haida people. And right now, today, the Haida people and Parks Canada are trying to reach a co-operative management arrangement for that area that will be unprecedented in parks management in Canada, if it succeeds. And there's some doubt that it will succeed. MAY1790.MM [Pg 75] Mr. Armstrong, consultant

4. Forest Industry Interest Groups

- "Any future plans for the forests are incomplete without considering the land claims issue. There are moral, social and economic reasons for meaningful negotiations to begin immediately." APR 2090.MM, Mr. Philpott, Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada, Local 10

- "Summarily, I think there should be a moratorium on logging in areas subject to Native land claims, until these claims are resolved. And this isn't a question of forestry, this is more a question of ethics..." APR 2590.MM Mr. Cranston, meteorologist, tree planter, President of Pacific Reforestation Workers Association, AD 939

- First I'd like to emphasize that the Canadian Paperworkers Union fully supports the content of the joint union brief and I would like to underline the principles and points again.

  One, Native land claims must be settled in a just manner in the shortest possible time. MAY790.ED [Pg 124] Mr. McLelland, VP Canadian Paperworkers Union

- Once we had discerned the dimensions of the problem of the shrinking coastal resource, we promptly turned our attention to potential. To achieve an expanding forest, we must deal with four inter-related issues and these issues are, number one, the competing claims on the land base.

  Two, the optimum level and balance of forest industry capacity and fibre demand.

  Three, the mechanisms of management and allocation of the forest and the forest land base, and

  Number four, the sources of financing and administration for the required level of reinvestment in the resource. MAY790.ED [Pg 59] Mr. Lee, Truck Loggers Association AD 1330

5. Native Organizations

- "I think there was certain understanding, without prejudice of the land claim situation. The two large companies and the two smaller bands went ahead and developed a relationship with each other, a business relationship, other than the political item, which is aboriginal title issue." APR2490.ED Mr. Michel, Carrier Sekani Tribal Council, AD 908

- "When we say that we would like the land claims settled, we are not asking for a handout, but we are looking at being participants in the development of this country." AP1790.ED Mr. Bolton, Tsimshian Tribal Council, AD 1226

- "You know, if you're going to have logging plans that are going to affect our communities then we have to be involved, and our right to be involved has to be recognized." APR 2390.MJ Mr. Watts, Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council, AD 989

- We also object to the replacement of major volume-based forest tenures, with tree farm licences, because of its negative effect on fair and expedient settlement of land claims. MAY0890.AS [Pg 183] Mr. Jacobs, Kootenay Indian Band

6. Other Interest Groups

- "Progress must be made towards settling native land claims, and involving native groups in the management of forest lands." AP1990.ED Mr. Wilkes, Skeena Round Table for Sustainable Development

- "And the last point I would like to make is that the area known as Clayoquot Sound was expropriated from their aboriginal peoples without any treaty ever being signed. And to take this land and clear-cut it and decimate it before land claims have been settled would be, I feel, an atrocious crime. And I feel that until a complete inventory of old growth is done, until the aboriginal land title is settled, until we have an overview of what clear-cutting old growth forests is going to have on the global picture, I think that there should be a moratorium on any more cutting of old growth." AP2390.MJ Ms. Glambeck, Director, Friends of Clayoquot Sound, AD 1372

- "Not only do the native people have a right to this land, but we have a lot to learn from them. We should learn to sit down with them, to recognize and respect our lands claims, and we should entertain a meaningful decision so we can learn how they managed to live sustainable on these lands in the past." APR 2490.AS Dr. Smith, Friends of Strathcona Park, AD 1206

- "Native land claims include some major forested areas in our province. Justice for native people include fair settlement to these claims. Absolutely no logging should take place in disputed areas until all claims have been settled to the satisfaction of the aboriginal people concerned." APR 1990.MM Mr. Campbell, Kamloops Club of the Communist Party of Canada, AD 474

- "The Stein controversy has made the people of Fraser Canyon communities into the meat in the sandwich between native groups with land claims, a growing environmental movement and the Ministry of Forests. We fear that by the time a solution has been found, our local mills may be hard hit by timber shortages." MAY290.MJ, Mr. Deschambault, Share the Stein Committee

- Aboriginal land claims, of course right now as Rod has said is a buzzword, but it's an important word. These in our opinion must be settled so both parties can get on with either providing more industry of some nature, whether it be fur trapping, logging. MAY0190.ED [Pg 21] Ms. Barnett, Mayor of the Village of 100 Mile House

- And lastly, we think that it's necessary to settle Native land claims in order to make long-term planning possible. MAY1590.MM [Pg 155] Ms. Johnston, Recreational Canoeing Association of B.C. AD 777

- But essentially you have to establish who's in charge before you can establish what you're going to do with what you're in charge of. And I think that that's a problem which, until the legalities of land ownership, Native land claim questions are settled, it leaves a bit of a question in everybody's mind as to what is possible, and whether certain actions should or should not be taken. It's just one of those things that will inhibit growth and change and planning in the long run. MAY1590.MM [Pg 161] Ms. Johnston, Recreational Canoeing Association of B.C. AD 777

- The provincial and federal governments must continue to actively pursue Native land claim issues. Unsolved issues are creating a wider gap between Native and non-Native people. Community forest issues cannot be resolved until the question of ownership or shared resources is determined. MAY1590.ED [Pg 47] Ms. McKim-Fletcher, Central Coast Economic Development Committee, AD 300

- ... the right people to talk about this are the people from the First Nations, themselves.

  And, as in any group, there is a diverse of opinions among them as to how to go about it.

  My experience in Yukon, where I spent about ten years working with, and around, the Land Claims Settlement, was, there was so much uncertainty, that good resource decisions were put on hold.

  There was a freeze on virtually everything. And for ten years development almost ground to a standstill a lot of the time up there. And unfortunately, in the process, a lot of poor resource decisions were made, virtually by default.

  We can't do this because of land claims, we can't do this because of pending land claims. No one wanted to divide up the pie.

  And this is happening a bit in this province already, as you are very well aware. No one wanted to divide up the pie until it was all settled. And it dragged on. But fortunately, there became a real impetus from the ...

  ... I personally believe, and again I know a lot of native leaders don't agree with me, and a hell of a lot of non-native people don't agree with me. I think there's a lot to be learned from a careful examination of that Yukon Land Claims Settlement.

  It's not ratified yet. It's still an agreement in principle, where the three major participants have got their acts together. Now, it's a question of whether the nine individual bands will actually ratify it on a band by band basis, to make it work. MAY0490.ED [Pg 21] Mr. Paish, Blackwater-Ootsa Community Association

- Thirdly, holistic storageships should include tenures for ranchers, tourist operators, and other traditional users. These tenures should have the same status as harvesting permits. And, of course, any restructuring of the tenure system to provide equality, will have to settle native land claims as part of the process. MAY0490.ED [Pg 82] Mr. Neads, Chilcotin Information Network, and West Chilcotin Resource Board, AD 433

- Do you feel that the inventory and strategy can be developed before land claims are settled? You haven't mentioned land claims. Do you feel the land claim settlement and resolution has to come first? Do you have any feelings about that?

  MR. WHITE: I realize and recognize that the land claims problem is very severe, and I know it's going to impact greatly on what happens in the future, but I suppose I'm going to ignore it and say that I feel we should carry on and do the land use strategy plan and inventory first. MAY0990.AS [Pg 54] Mr. White, President, East Kootenay Wildlife Association, AD 467

7. Individuals (or affiliation unknown)

- Regarding a forest inventory, and land claims: "I can't see how the Ministry of Forests can develop an adequate forest use process without knowing the total amount of forest it has to work with." APR2690.ED Mr. Rison AD 51

- "We had selected three topics that are most important in our daily work. And number one is a comprehensive land allocation strategy is needed to establish working forest. Indian land claims, parks and wilderness, all need to be allocated." APR2590.ED Mr. Casteel AD 1144

- "I feel that the federal and provincial government must make every effort to resolve outstanding land claims issues with the native people." AP2590.ED Ms. Lang AD 1369

- "Indian land claims should be settled, and no timber cut from land claimed by our aboriginal peoples. Their survival on their own land is paramount for their fish, trapping, hunting and forests." AP1790.ED Ms. Rasang, citizen

- "I think obviously I have an issue with the Province of British Columbia in lack of settling land claims, so I think that there is an ownership question with respect to the land that has to be resolved, and very quickly." AP1790.ED Ms. Bostock, AD 178

- "Finally, in closing I would like to urge through you that the province negotiate an honourable settlement of Indian land claims, and I hope that that process in one way or another will include the involvement of people like myself." AP1790.ED Mr. Jim Culp

- "If the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters' proposed land use strategy is adopted, Native Indian land claims will have to be dealt with in earnest by the provincial government." APR 2490.ED Mr. Hodgkinson, AD 1028

- "...the province cannot claim to be addressing the needs of sustainable forestry if they don't start to negotiate in real good faith with the Native people on the land claims issues." APR 2690.AS, Mr. Hopwood, AD 933

- "This would also include an immediate approach to the start of negotiations for settling Native Indian land claims. We can no longer hide our head in sand and hope they will go away. We need to be fair and we need to treat them as equal citizens of Canada." MAY290.ED, Mr. Robertson, AD 1019

- COMMISSIONER FREEMAN: I think they're talking about the fact that their title was never extinguished when the land was taken from them, not about whether they were given certain things by the government later.

  You're saying regardless of any land claims, you don't think they should be given anything?

  MR. FUNK: Well, no, they should be the same as any other Canadian. They should have the same right, and the same thing, the same right as we have, and the same right as they have. We can't go and claim a bunch of land, or anything like that. We've got to pay for everything, which is right. APR3090.MJ [Pg 91] Ed Funk, AD 503

- My first point is the question of Native land claims. I think that this is well within the mandate of the Commission to recommend that the provincial government make a firm commitment to settling these land claims, primarily in the interests of ending the injustice that is faced by our first nations. Also, because it prevents long term planning of the forest resource in B.C., which is so important to this industry. MAY790.ED [Pg 163] Mr. Duffy, concerned citizen

- Now, can we accomplish the above without impairing the fresh water, the forest soils and so on? Can we do it with full regard for Indian land claims and historic landmarks, biological diversity? My answer is an emphatic yes. We have already demonstrated an entrepreneurial skill which makes us feared competitors in world markets. The technology to manage for timber and other forest resource values is now being demonstrated both here and elsewhere, ... MAY1590.MM [Pg 86] Professor Reed, AD 743

- Public education must be promoted. All resource users and special interest groups need to be encouraged to participate in the planning process. Indigenous land claims must be resolved. More Fisheries and Oceans, as well as, Ministry of Environment funding is necessary so that adequate assessments of areas can be done. MAY1590.ED [Pg 114] Ms. Wilson, AD 442

- The next great threat to our forest land base, which is very popular today, is Native land claims, and I would like to discuss that briefly. As we all know, the majority of B.C.'s forest land area is presently under land claim or land claim proposals. British Columbia's Terms of Union of 1871 clearly states that the Native peoples of Canada are the jurisdiction of the federal government.

  And I have become alarmed lately seeing the provincial government trying to take this, the lead role in resolving these issues, when I feel it has ... ... if it's money that the Native peoples in B.C. are really after -- which I think in some cases is true -- I think that the federal government should be springing the money for that, and not the people of B.C.

  In the long-term, the whole issue of Native land claims and Native rights is going to have to be resolved, obviously. And I feel that such as issue as that can only be resolved if we treat every ethnic group in British Columbia with exactly the same rules, regulations and laws.
  MAY1790.MM [Pg 133-4] Neil Findlay, AD 740

- But I think I made the comment that whatever is finally arrived at, should be a situation where we do not balkanize Canada, where we have "countries living within a country". And I guess that gets back to the jurisdictional rights of land claims, and my personal opinion is that the government has to have the ultimate authority in those issues. MAY0890.AS [Pg 170] Mr. Lodge, AD 194

- I also feel that in part of doing a land strategy it's necessary to get the aboriginal land claims settled. I don't think that we can continue on in the mode we are without getting it resolved to whatever end, whether it means setting up TFL's for the bands or working jointly with management of the forest lands.
  MAY0990.AS [Pg 29] Ms. Patterson, AD 1461

- MS. PATTERSON: I don't have the solution either, and I don't know how you're going to settle the land claims and in what order, but definitely I think when you do the land inventory you should include the land that is held up by native land claims. And I think there's already a move now to start negotiating with some of the bands to come up with some settlements. right?

  As far as the sequence goes, I think you have to include that land, those resource values in a land use strategy, because it is part ... MAY0990.AS [Pg 37] Ms. Patterson, AD 1461